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Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. September 1894.

CONFIDENTIAL.

(6518.)

PART 9.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

MOROCCO.

January to June 1894.

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Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. September 1894.

CONFIDENTIAL

Further Correspondence respecting Morocco.

Part 9.

No. 1.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 1, 1894.)

(No. 184.) *Tangier, December* 21, 1893.

My Lord,

I RECEIVED yesterday afternoon a call from Mr. E. H. Glenny, Honorary Secretary of the North Africa Mission, who has just returned from a visit to Fez, having arrived there a couple of days after the events reported in my despatch No. 177 of the 11th instant. His object was to acquaint me verbally with the difficulty that had arisen in connection with Mr. J. Edwards' school, but not to ask my official interference. I gathered from him that in his opinion the attempt to open a school for the children of Moslems was bound to meet with opposition, possibly, he thought, owing to a political bias, for it was observable that the Sultan's letter to the Basha requiring the school to be closed, did not make any allusion to missionary work, but merely objected to the teaching of mathematics, geography, and reading. He thought that it would be unreasonable to expect that the endeavour to extend the operations of the Society should be at once successful. For some years past Miss Herdman and Miss Reed had resided in Fez as medical missionaries. Then they were not long ago joined by Dr. Churcher, and in September last Mr. and Mrs. Edwards took up their residence. In all these cases houses had been obtained without applying to the Basha, who had probably taken alarm, supposing that the way was being gradually paved for a great augmentation in the number of resident foreigners. The school, after all, had not attained any dimensions of importance, and he thought the wisest course was for Mr. Edwards to remain quiet for the present. In fact, he had advised him to intimate to the Basha his willingness to discontinue giving instruction without, however, pledging himself unnecessarily with respect to the future. With regard to the persons who had been thrown into prison, he gave me to understand that some had been released, and that the question of paying the usual fees in order to obtain the discharge of the others had been discussed between himself and Mr. Edwards.

The very prudent and common-sense view of the matter taken by Mr. Glenny induces me to hope that the members of his Society who are stationed at Fez will for the future be careful to avoid affording any pretext for the interference of the Moorish authorities, so that later on they may be able to resume their efforts for the diffusion of knowledge.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 2.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 1, 1894.)

(No. 185.)

Tangier, December 23, 1893.

My Lord,

BY the courtesy of the Marquis de Potestad-Fornari I have had an opportunity of perusing a copy of the Sultan's recent letter to the King of Spain, as well as of a note from the Vizier for Foreign Affairs to my Spanish colleague.

The former document, after the usual preamble, begins by saying that the object of the letter is to inform His Majesty the King that His Shereefian Majesty has felt much grief on account of the recent collision between the garrison of Melilla and the Guelaya tribe, whose conduct he altogether reprobates. Such acts he would not have tolerated had they been committed against Moors, how much less then when they were directed against a neighbour and particular friend, with whom His Shereefian Majesty had always maintained the peaceful relations inaugurated by his ancestors. He goes on to say that the tribe in question had over and over again been charged by him to act towards the garrison of Melilla as became good neighbours and to avoid every occasion of annoyance or strife. "But God did not direct it in the path of prudence, and it remained in its obstinacy and rebellion." This was not to be wondered at in the case of a population well known for its want of judgment and good sense. But the majority of the tribes of the Gharb (he adds, complaining of the mutinous spirit the latter have manifested towards himself) conduct themselves as enemies of the Government. As soon as they see it to be occupied with important and all-absorbing affairs, they exhibit their evil instincts by rising in rebellion. In this way several tribes, such as those of the Gharb and Shaouia, became disturbed during His Shereefian Majesty's late expedition to the Sahara. He wishes that he had put off his expedition in order to remain on the look-out for them. Those tribes will at no distant date meet with the punishment of their rebellious conduct. With respect to reparation for the Melilla affair and the punishment of the guilty, the definitive arrangement shall be made in accordance (to use the time-honoured Moorish phrase) with justice and friendship.

The Sultan goes on to say that he begs the King of Spain, in case the Melilla affair should not prove capable of being arranged by his brother Mulaï Arafa, to wait tranquilly until he proceeds to the Gharb, which is in proximity to the seat of the Gwelaya tribe, and to exercise the patience of which so many proofs have been given on other occasions. He concludes by saying: "We are on terms of friendship with you that no incident can dissolve, the bonds of which nothing can destroy."

The letter of the Vizier to the Spanish Minister says that Cid Mohammed Torres had reported to the Sultan what had occurred between the garrison of Melilla and the tribesmen of the Riff in connection with the construction of a fort which the former were raising within Spanish territory. Thereupon the Sultan dispatched his brother Mulaï Arafa with a detachment of cavalry to exhort the tribesmen to retrocede from the attitude they had taken up, and to threaten them, in case of disobedience, with punishment if they did not allow the garrison to carry on peaceably the construction of the fort which they were building within their own limits. After the dispatch of Mulaï Arafa on the 28th October, the Sultan had been much disturbed by receiving news of further fighting in which General Margallo was killed, and said:—

"The tribes are like vixens clad in hostility towards the Government, whose welfare they desire not; and they are obedient only when it is near at hand. Whenever it is far off from them, they exhibit their evil instincts, as for instance during the Sultan's expedition to the Sahara, especially the tribes of the Riff."

The Sultan had remarked that if he could have foreseen that such deplorable incidents would occur in the Riff, he would not have gone on the expedition to the Sahara (Tafilelt). The Vizier adds that the Sultan has decided to return at once to the city of Morocco, and had declared that at no distant date after his arrival he would hasten to inflict condign chastisement on the Guelaya tribe, and concludes by assurances in the name of the Sultan, that his friendship and affection for the glorious Government of Spain continue to be firmly rooted in his mind, and will not be one whit diminished by the events that have recently occurred.

Both letters are dated the 23rd November, two days before His Shereefian Majesty broke up from Tafilelt to march towards Morocco city.

It is satisfactory to observe that these letters, the first that have been addressed by the Court directly to the Spanish Government or its Representative at Tangier, do not make the slightest allusion to any warning note struck by the Sultan in anticipation of the outbreak at Melilla. It has been alleged, as your Lordship will remember, that the Moorish Government had expressly begged that of Spain to defer the construction of the fort at Sidi Guariach until his return from Tafilelt, and it was broadly hinted that they had proceeded with the works in defiance of this friendly advice. But so far from the Sultan suggesting that the Spaniards had received a warning, he says that he wishes he had put off his expedition to Tafilelt in order to remain on the watch for rebellious tribes who profit by his absence to create disturbances. The Vizier speaks even more clearly, and reports the Sultan to have remarked that if he could have foreseen the deplorable incidents that were about to occur in the Riff, he would have given up his expedition to the Sahara. It is unlikely, I think, that if it had been possible to allege with truth that the Spanish Government had been officially requested to postpone the building of the fort until His Shereefian Majesty's return, use would not have been made of such an excellent defensive argument.

It is to be observed that while the Sultan's impending arrival at Morocco and subsequent journey to the Gharb are mentioned, no probable date is indicated at which he may be expected to reach the latter district. It is to be presumed that some months, three or four at least, will be required before he can be again ready to take the field.

His Kaïds are impoverished by the cost incurred for food and forage during the expedition to Tafilelt, and the whole camp equipage will require to be renewed. But when his preparations are completed, say about April next, we may expect to hear that His Shereefian Majesty will come to Fez, passing Rabat on his way, and taking occasion to inflict chastisement on the people of Shaouia, the Beni Hassan, and other rebellious tribes alluded to in his letter to the King of Spain. Probably, a very strong stimulus would be needed to induce the immediate dispatch to the Riff of a force sufficient to coerce the late foes of the garrison of Melilla, or even to clear the small additional territory which may be considered necessary to guarantee to that Settlement immunity from attack in the future. The possibility of inforcing the Spanish demand for the disarmament of the Riff, which was one of Marshal Martinez Campos' five conditions, is considered highly problematical, and it is probable that it will be dropped.

Similarly, it is thought that the Sultan would have great difficulty in forcibly arresting and punishing the ringleaders in the late troubles, but if time is allowed to him, he may be able to accomplish by stratagem what he is powerless to effect openly. But he will have no objection to giving promises on this head. There will remain, therefore, as the principal subject for negotiation between His Shereefian Majesty and the Special Envoy, who is reported to be about to proceed to Morocco city, the amount of the indemnity, regarding which the Sultan doubtless feels some anxiety. Up to the present, I believe that no intimation has been made to him of the amount that it is likely to reach, or of the rate at which it will be calculated, but I think there is no harm in assuming that it will be estimated on the principle of repayment to Spain of the expenditure incurred in consequence of the dispatch of troops to Melilla, excluding, however, the cost of calling out the reserves. The present expense of maintenance of the army at Melilla is put down, as I am informed, at 25,000 dollars a-day, or 3¾ million pesetas a-month. Three months have not yet elapsed since the first outbreak, and if these figures are correct, it is difficult to see how the total of 30,000,000 fr. officially spoken of as already having been disbursed was arrived at.

At the present moment there is a lull in the negotiations that have been carried on by Marshal Campos at Melilla and the Spanish Minister at Tangier, owing to the insufficient powers of Mulaï Arafa and Cid Mohammed Torres, who declare that all questions of terms of arrangement must be referred to the Sultan. Some surprise has been expressed that the Spanish Government have not already actually dispatched to Morocco city the Envoy to whom they intend to intrust the arrangement of terms, for it is already ten days since the date of His Shereefian Majesty's arrival there became approximately known, and every day's delay only intensifies what is already a critical condition of things.

The presence at Melilla of an army of at least 20,000 men, eager to be led against the Moors, is itself an element of no little danger, and the sooner the Spanish Government is in a position to begin withdrawing them the better for the prospects of peace. Such, at least, I gather, are the views held in Tangier by those whose experience of Moorish affairs entitles them to express an opinion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 3.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 1, 1894.)

(No. 186.)

Tangier, December 23, 1893.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 107 of the 14th September last, directing me to furnish a full Report on the proposed sanitary improvements at Tangier, with special reference to the questions raised in the Report of the Sub-Committee of the foreign Representatives inclosed in Mr. White's despatch No. 137 of the 24th August.

I should have been able to comply earlier with your Lordship's instructions but for the absence of an important portion of the Diplomatic Body on leave, and the delay necessitated in order to obtain an expression of opinion from the British residents who will be affected by any scheme of local taxation that may be adopted.

During the period that has elapsed since the meeting of the 24th August last, reported in Mr. White's despatch No. 137 of the same date, no further formal discussions have taken place between the foreign Representatives. In the meantime, I have been able to make use of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 113 of the 9th October, and in conversation with my colleagues I have had several opportunities of stating that I did not consider the proposed tax on the exportation of cattle, fowls, and eggs was either reasonable in itself or likely to be sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government. I have also maintained the fallaciousness of an assertion, which M. Souhart appears to have put forward, that because the Egyptian Decree by which the Municipality of Alexandria was constituted gave to that body the right of levying certain taxes without the consent of the Powers, the foreign Representatives at Tangier needed not to ask the authorization of their Governments in order to establish a tax on drinking-shops. The proper inference to be drawn from that document is, I have argued, that the Governments had been consulted beforehand and had agreed to concede to the Government of the Khedive power to authorize the enactment of taxes of that class, without requiring a reference to them in each particular instance.

The project contained in the Report of the Sub-Committee deals with the subject under the three heads of Income, Expenditure, and Constitution of an International Health Committee which it is proposed to charge with the maintenance and cleansing of the streets of Tangier.

Income and expenditure are set down at 50,000 pesetas in round numbers annually.

A large part, that is to say, rather less than two-fifths of the income, would be furnished by a house tax, calculated at the rate of 2 per cent. on the rental, or, say, 5*d.* in the £. It is proposed, however, to exempt from taxation all tenements the rent of which is less than 4 dollars a-month. At the same time, a proprietor who possesses on one plot of ground a number of small houses adjoining one another is to pay the tax upon the total rent of the whole, so as to prevent splitting up in order to avoid payment.

It would appear from this that the plan is to collect the house duty from the landlord and not from the tenant. No doubt this would be much the easiest and most economical means of securing the collection of the tax, but would probably meet with opposition on the part of the owners, more especially as the Sultan's letter granting the concessions stipulates that, in the case of houses belonging to the Government or to mosques, it is the tenant who is to pay. Many of these mosque properties are occupied by foreigners. Possibly trouble might arise if a difference were made between different classes of occupants by levying the tax on some, and in other cases requiring payment from the landland.

With regard to the mosque properties, the Report points out that the tenants are in the position of lessees of an emphyteusis, and that they, as a sort of proprietors, would have to pay the tax. It qualifies this statement by the remark that as the greater number of these holdings are let below 4 dollars a-month, they would be exempt.

I beg, however, to dissent from this view. The so-called rent of mosque property does not represent the real occupation rent, but is often far below it. For instance, the rent paid to the mosque by the lessee may be only a peseta a-month, while the under-tenant may be paying as much as 15 dollars. It is on the latter sum that the tax ought to be collected. Such houses should be appraised at their actual letting

value, as in the case of houses occupied by their owners, and this should form the basis of calculation.

It may be questioned whether there is any ground for exempting the owner of a dozen small houses situated in different streets, the individual rents of which are, say, 3 dollars a-month, while the proprietor of a dozen such tenements standing contiguous would, according to the proposals of the Sub-Committee's Report, be called upon to pay. It appears to me, I confess, that the distinction rests on no ground of principle.

The occupiers of small houses will probably profit by the cleansing and maintenance of the streets in at least as large a proportion as the residents in larger buildings, and unless it be on the ground of poverty, or on that of difficulty of collection, there does not seem to be any reason for exempting such tenements, whether the tax be paid by tenant or by proprietor.

The question who has ultimately to pay the tax, it may be suggested, will depend upon whether at the time of the agreement the occupier is competing to obtain accommodation, or the house-owner competing for tenants. At the present moment I am told that there are plenty of houses standing empty in the town, and that rents there have had to be lowered in consequence. If this be the case, the landlord ultimately bears the burden of the tax, as the tenant includes it in estimating the rent which he is willing to give. But at some future period the tables may be turned, and the landlord come to be in the advantageous position of being able to impose a rent upon his tenant. Outside the town I am given to understand that the value of property is falling, and rents too, it may be inferred, so that there also the tax will for the moment come out of the pocket of the landlord.

Whether the collector take payment then from the tenant or from the proprietor should be regarded as a matter of convenience, but as a matter of principle it seems that no class of tenement, however small, should be exempted. It must be borne in mind that house-rent in Tangier, like the prices of almost every article of daily consumption, is lower than in many European cities, and that a low rent does not necessarily imply incapacity of taxation. And after all, to a rent of 4 dollars a-month, 8 centimos is a very trifling addition.

If, then, the mosque properties be properly valued, and if all the tenements under 4 dollars a-month are included, the amount estimated to be obtained from the 2 per cent. tax on rental will, it may be confidently affirmed, far exceed the 18,000 pesetas at which it was estimated by the Sub-Committee.

The proposal to put an export tax on cattle, fowls, and eggs has been already analyzed by Mr. White in his despatch No. 137 of the 24th August last. He there pointed out that, if the figures of the exportation for 1892 were taken out of a total of 15,088 pesetas, which would have been obtained in accordance with the scheme of the Sub-Committee, 10,456 pesetas, or a little over two-thirds, would have been paid on what was destined for Gibraltar, 4,591 pesetas on what went to Spain, Portugal contributing 41 pesetas, and other countries *nil*. The Sub-Committee, however, estimated the produce of these duties at 23,000 pesetas, or 5,000 pesetas more than the house tax was expected to yield, being thus very nearly half of the whole revenue to be collected. On the principle that the consumer under ordinary circumstances pays the duty on articles of commerce, Spain and Gibraltar would thus be made to contribute nearly a half of the cost of cleansing and paving the streets of Tangier. In practice the result might be somewhat different, as I have been informed by a resident British subject, who has a share of the contract for supplying the Gibraltar garrison with cattle, that he and his partners would, as long as the contract lasts, have to pay the disproportionate sum of about 200*l.* a-year.

It has been said in defence of this apparently one-sided proposal that the cattle are all brought to Tangier for sale, and that they trample down, and on rainy days convert into a slough, the surface of the market-place outside the city gates; and that this trade ought in justice to pay for the damage which it causes. But 13,000 pesetas, which it is proposed to levy upon cattle, is one-third of the amount estimated for the annual expenditure on cleansing and paving for the whole town of Tangier, and is altogether out of proportion to the sum that might be required for cleaning the market square. And it cannot reasonably be affirmed that the chickens and eggs which would be called on, according to the scheme, to contribute 10,000 pesetas, impose any burden on Tangier either for repairing or cleaning the highways.

These items of the Budget of Receipts ought, therefore, to be erased from the project.

The next tax to be considered is that on public-houses and cafés. It is proposed to recognize two classes of houses—those rented at less than 5 dollars a-month, and

those paying more than that amount in rent: the former to be taxed at half-a-dollar, the latter 1½ dollars per month, and the estimated yield being about 1,000 dollars per annum, or 5,000 pesetas. There are no objections to be raised by us on this head, inasmuch as by far the larger number of persons who would be affected by this tax are not British subjects. The meeting of foreign Representatives held on the 24th August to discuss the Report was unanimous in approving this part of the scheme. I think it might be desirable, if the taxation of public-houses is eventually approved, for the Representatives to obtain powers from their respective Governments to grant and refuse licences, which would be a useful measure of police, as the Consular authorities would then be able to restrict this trade to persons of whose respectability and good conduct they were satisfied. The exercise of this power would probably be more efficacious in diminishing the number of such establishments than the mere imposition of a slight tax such as that proposed.

The so-called tax on rowing-boats used for landing passengers, and of 1 peseta a-head on all cattle slaughtered in Tangier, have now been levied for a considerable time, the proceeds being paid over to the existing Health Committee. The former is not, in reality, a tax, but merely a toll levied on all persons who land at, or embark from, the Custom-house pier. Whether the latter tax is strictly legal or not may admit of doubt, but as it has been quietly acquiesced in during a long period, there seems to be be no necessity for raising the question.

The Spanish residents of Tangier, who number between 6,000 and 7,000, are believed to be greatly opposed to the house tax, or cleansing and paving rate, as we might call it, and to have proposed instead the collection of 1 per cent. additional import duty on wines, beer, and spirits.

A minority of British subjects, at a public meeting convened for the purpose of discussing the proposals of the Sub-Committee of foreign Representatives, declared themselves in favour of a general tax of 1 per cent. on all goods imported into Tangier. The idea underlying these suggestions is the general preference for indirect as compared with direct taxes, and there would be no objection to their adoption if the articles which it is proposed to tax to this extent were all consumed in Tangier. But a considerable, by far the larger, part of the importations pass out again for consumption in the interior or for re-exportation to the coast, after having undergone some change of form or process of manufacture, *e.g.*, wine imported in barrels which is bottled in Tangier, and tobacco-leaf imported for the manufacture of cigarettes, and there would be much difficulty and trouble involved in obtaining drawbacks. Most of the foreign Representatives are firmly opposed to any proposition involving an increase in import duties, which would have but one result, namely, that of diverting the larger portion of the import trade of Tangier to other ports where the additional 1 per cent. was not levied, and this idea may therefore be dismissed from the first as entirely inadmissible and incapable of being adopted.

With regard to the proposed expenditure, I am without the necessary data for forming an opinion. During the past six years a voluntary Association (already) denominated the "Commission d'Hygiène" has carried on the work of cleansing the streets at a much smaller expenditure than is now proposed to be incurred. On the other hand, there is little doubt that greater efficiency might be given to this service, especially in the conveyance of rubbish and offal to a greater distance from the town than at present. Much, however, requires to be done for paving the streets and making roads in the suburbs, and the question of lighting will also have to be considered.

Consequently, I am of opinion that the proposed revenue of 50,000 pesetas will be found none too great if the funds are judiciously applied.

Lastly, there is the constitution to be given to the International Health Committee, which it is proposed to create by way of delegation of some of the powers granted to the foreign Representatives as forming the Sanitary Board. This International Committee is to take the place of the voluntary Association already mentioned, which is managed by a Committee of the subscribers. Under the proposed new arrangement the subscribers would be replaced by the ratepayers. The Committee is to be composed of fifteen members, nine of whom would be severally appointed by the nine foreign Representatives at Tangier, the remaining six being elected by the ratepayers. Of these six, two are to represent occupiers who are rated at from 4 dollars to 10 dollars a-month, two those rated at 10 to 25 dollars, and two more those who pay over 25 dollars a-month in rent. As the number of ratepayers in each class may be expected to be in the inverse ratio of the rent, those who are rated higher would have a larger share of representation than those belonging to the first class.

By many it is considered that this constitution would give far too great a preponderance to the official element, and the result might possibly be that the popularly elected members would be more or less constantly outvoted. This would be extremely undesirable. The object should rather be to foster something like public spirit among the population of Tangier, and to encourage the inhabitants to take an active interest in their municipal affairs. That such a spirit does already exist, though perhaps little more than in germ, is shown by the fact that it has been found possible in one year to raise subscriptions to the amount of 3,795 pesetas (126*l.* 10*s.*) for the cleansing and paving of the streets. I believe that the majority of the foreign Representatives now recognize this, and will be ready to give a more popular form to the Committee. Instead of the nominated members being in a permanent majority, the idea now is that the ratepayers of each nationality should elect one member, each foreign Representative appointing another. In practice, however, this would probably result in the ratepayers choosing both.

The foreign population of Tangier is said to include 6,000 or 7,000 Spaniards, 700 British subjects, 300 French, and a small number—scarcely a dozen, perhaps—of each of the other nationalities. There are, for instance, only four Americans, eleven or twelve Austro-Hungarians, very few Italians, and no Belgians. But while the population in some instances is larger, the interests of the separate nationalities taken as a whole are perhaps not so unequal. A great portion of the town is said to be owned by a French and an Italian Jew. A United States' citizen and an Austrian subject are again large land-owners in the suburbs. I think, therefore, that the principle of equal representation of nationalities would not prove unfair in practice, while that of proportionate representation would leave the Committee in the hands of three nationalities. The plan of composing the Committee of so many members for each class of the ratepayers, according to the rating, would also possibly have the same result. I should therefore be in favour of the Committee being formed of two members for each State diplomatically represented at Tangier, that is to say:—

Austria-Hungary.
Belgium.
France.
Germany.
Great Britain.
Italy.
Portugal.
Spain.
United States.

The foreign Representatives, in virtue of the powers committed to them by the Sultan, should exercise a general supervision over the expenditure of the funds intrusted to the Committee, while as Representatives of their respective Governments they should have the necessary power to fix and enforce the payment of the taxes which are agreed upon, and for this purpose they would have to be provided with powers to sign a Protocol with the Sultan's Agent recording the arrangement finally arrived at for the organization of the Committee, and defining the powers to be intrusted to it.

I have the honour to add that as a provisional measure, and in order to prevent the extinction of the existing Committee for want of funds during the interval that must necessarily elapse before the proposals of the Sub-Committee of foreign Representatives can receive the approval of the respective Governments and be finally recorded in a diplomatic instrument, the foreign Representatives agreed at a meeting held on the the 22nd instant, in virtue of the powers delegated to them by the Sultan, to provisionally authorize the Health Committee to undertake the cleansing and repairing of the streets, disposing for that purpose of the existing resources without proposing to impose any new taxes. The recently elected Chairman of the Committee, who is M. Souhart, Secretary of the French Legation, has stated that by inviting the co-operation of the various Companies interested in steam navigation he expects to be able to collect from the tolls levied at the pier a much larger sum than has been hitherto obtained. The continued existence of the Health Committee is, therefore, temporarily assured, and a sufficient interval obtained for the mature consideration of proposals for its permanent organization on the basis of the concessions granted by the Sultan.

For convenience of reference, I have the honour to append copies of papers

showing the steps taken to obtain the opinion of British subjects as to the best system of taxation for municipal purposes. These consist of a despatch from myself to Mr. Consul White requesting him to invite the British members of the Health Committee to ascertain the ideas of those whom they represent, and of a despatch from Mr. White, covering a letter from Mr. Edward Taylor, one of the British Committeemen, with two proposals, marked (A) and (B) respectively, recording the opinions supported by the majority and minority of British subjects at a public meeting held on the 5th instant, the last of a series at which the whole subject was considered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Mr. Satow to Mr. White.

Tangier, October 20, 1893.

Sir,

AS you are doubtless aware, the Report of a Sub-Committee of the Diplomatic Body, appointed to consider the best means of giving effect to the concessions for the sanitation of Tangier contained in the Shereefian letters obtained last year, was published some weeks ago in the local press, and the foreign residents have therefore had an opportunity of forming opinions upon the project contained in the Report in question.

I take it that the larger scheme now contemplated is in its essence a development of the voluntary organization started in October 1888 in favour of which powers to collect and appropriate certain dues have from time to time been obtained through the exertions of various of the foreign Representatives.

It seems highly desirable that the inhabitants of Tangier, who are to benefit by the improved sanitary condition of the town, and who are also, it is reasonable to suppose, to furnish the funds, should have an opportunity of making their views and wishes known. The Spanish Chamber of Commerce have already taken steps to acquaint the Spanish Minister with their opinions, and it is not improbable that other sections of the foreign community have acted similarly. The British residents, though less numerous than those of some other nationalities, are equally entitled by the magnitude of their transactions and interests to let their voice be heard on the present occasion. I should be glad, therefore, if you would put yourself in communication with the British members of the existing Sanitary Committee, and request them to ascertain and furnish me with the ideas of those whom they represent. The public spirit which animates them will, I doubt not, enable them to set aside all exclusive or particular interests, and to arrive at conclusions looking towards the general advantage.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

Mr. White to Mr. Satow.

Tangier, December 9, 1893.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Taylor, inclosing Resolutions passed at a meeting of British subjects held in accordance with the suggestion contained in your letter to me of the 20th October for the discussion of the proposed reforms as regards the sanitation of Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

Mr. Taylor to Mr. White.

Tangier, December 8, 1893.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st October last addressed to Mr. Abensur and myself, and transmitting copy of a communication from Her Majesty's Minister on the subject of proposed reforms as regards the sanitation of Tangier, I have the honour to report that a meeting of British subjects to consider the matter was called on the 9th ultimo, which was adjourned until the 23rd idem, at which Mr. Robert S. Hunter was unanimously appointed Chairman, when, after various propositions, it was decided to elect a representative Committee to consider the various suggestions brought forward and to prepare a proposal to lay before another general meeting.

The Committee appointed were Mr. Hunter, Chairman, Dr. Greig, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Chappory, and Mr. Lyons, with Mr. Dodd as Secretary.

This last general meeting was duly notified to all the British residents in the same manner as the previous ones had been, and was held on the 5th instant, when the Committee presented the proposals and suggestions that had been arrived at, and the inclosures will show the support accorded to each of them respectively.

In requesting you will kindly bring the steps which have been taken in the matter before the notice of Her Majesty's Minister, I regret having to inform you that serious illness prevents Mr. Abensur joining with me in this reply.

Mr. R. S. Hunter has very kindly given me much valuable time and assistance.

I may add that should Her Majesty's Minister wish to make any further inquiries respecting the matter, Mr. Hunter and myself will be pleased to afford any information in our power.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD TAYLOR.

Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

TANGIER SANITATION.

Proposal (A).

WE, the Undersigned, recommend the following proposals for providing the necessary funds for the sanitation and general municipal purposes of Tangier :—

Rates.

Property.—A rate of 2 per cent. to be levied upon all land and property, calculated upon rentals or equitably assessed valuation, such rate to be payable by the owners.

Abattoir.—Rates as at present levied approved of.

Pier.—Tolls as at present approved of.

Suggestions for raising additional Funds.

Abattoir.—That every influence be used towards obtaining all the rates that are levied at present.

Pier.—That every influence be used towards obtaining the total receipts derived from the pier, and that all persons using it, whether passengers or not, should pay the authorized toll. Also that boatmen be registered for facilitating the collection of rates.

Licence for Sale of Wine and Spirits.—That a charge be levied in the form of a licence for all establishments where wine and spirits are sold, as well as upon cafés, according to the following tariff :—

Hotels where wines and spirits are sold, 3 dollars per month.

Establishments where wines and spirits are sold, but not consumed on the premises, 2 dollars per month.

Taverns and cafés where wines and spirits are sold, 1 dollar per month.

Cafés where wines and spirits are not sold, half-a-dollar per month.

This would bring all such establishments under registration and supervision.

Licence for Sale of Tobacco.—That a charge in form of licence be necessary upon all establishments selling tobacco in any form, at the rate of 1 dollar per month.

Markets.—That every influence be used to enable the Commission to become the lessees of all the public markets, with rights to collect the customary tolls and octroi duties.

Representation.

One vote for every occupier producing evidence of payment of rental of 5 dollars per month and upwards.

The Commission to be composed of an equal number of official and unofficial members; that each colony will be represented by two members belonging to their particular nationality, one official and one unofficial.

Elections to be for one year.

This body to elect their Chairman with the usual casting vote.

Qualification for election of unofficial members to be a residence at Tangier of at least three years, and a ratepayer and a voter.

(Signed) ROBERT S. HUNTER.
W. C. GREIG.
J. DODD.
EDWARD TAYLOR.
JAMES THOMSON.
EDWARD J. TAYLOR.
N. H. PATRICK.
DAVID W. MACLEOD.
HORACE P. WHITE.
C. L. TERRY.
E. N. MARTINEZ.
G. T. ABRINES.
T. GRIFFIN.

Inclosure 5 in No. 3.

TANGIER SANITATION.

Proposal (B).

WE, the Undersigned, recommend the following proposals for providing the necessary funds for the sanitation and general municipal purposes of Tangier :—

Rate.

That a borough tax of 1 per cent. be charged on all goods imported into Tangier manifested by bill of lading. This tax not to interfere with any existing taxes.

Representation.

One vote for every occupier producing evidence of payment of rental of 5 dollars per month and upwards.

The Commission to be composed of an equal number of official and unofficial members; thus each colony will be represented by two members belonging to their particular nationality, one official and one unofficial.

Elections to be for one year.

This body to elect their Chairman with the usual casting vote.

Qualification for election of unofficial members to be a residence at Tangier of at least three years, and a ratepayer and a voter.

(Signed) EUG. CHAPPORY.
R. LYONS.
WILLIAM BALL.
HAIM SICSU.
J. MACLEAN.
WILLIAM FORDER.
TORQUIN FIGUEREDO.
S. A. DASSOY.
J. SACCONE.

No. 4.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 1, 1894.)

(No. 393. Secret and Confidential.) P.

Madrid, December 29, 1893.

My Lord,

IN the course of a visit Prince Gorchakoff, the Russian Minister, inveighed against the Spanish Government for having, as it is rumoured, demanded an indemnity of 60,000,000 pesetas (equal to about 1,800,000*l.*) from the Sultan. It is stated that this sum represents the cost of the expedition. There has been no corroboration of this amount being claimed, but the rumour is generally credited.

The Minister observed that the expedition had been on an absurdly large scale, and pointed out the injustice of measuring the indemnity by this exorbitant expenditure.

It has been telegraphed from Tangier that the Sultan will not entertain the question of indemnity at all, and a telegram from Paris says that a Moorish Mission will be sent to France this spring.

One of the principal Riff leaders, Maimon Mohatar, and his nephew have been delivered to Marshal Martinez Campos by the Sultan's brother as hostages.

The Special Mission with the Marshal will start for Morocco about the 2nd January.

It now seems probable that the meeting of the Cortes will be postponed until the middle of February.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 5.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 1, 1894.)

(No. 394.)

Madrid, December 29, 1893.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a translation from the "Gazette" of the Royal Decree appointing Marshal Martinez Campos Ambassador Extraordinary to the Sultan of Morocco for settling the recent differences between the two countries.

It is understood that the Marshal will leave for the city of Morocco on the 2nd or 3rd proximo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Royal Decree, dated December 28, 1893.

(Translation.)

WITH regard to the special circumstances relating to the Captain-General d'Arsenio Martinez de Campos, General-in-chief of the army of operations in Africa;

In the name of my august Son, King Alfonso XIII, and as Queen-Regent of the Kingdom,

I hereby appoint him my Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Shereefian Minister in order that in a Special Mission he may negotiate the definitive arrangement of the claims put forward by Spain with regard to the events which have taken place at Melilla since October last.

Given at the Palace the 28th December, 1893.

(Signed) MARIA CHRISTINA.

The Minister of State,
(Signed) SIGISIMUND MORET.

No. 6.

North Africa Mission to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 1, 1894.)

21, *Linton Road, Barking, Essex, December* 30, 1893.

My Lord,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the 23rd December which, at your Lordship's request, was sent to me from the Foreign Office, with a copy of the communication from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Tangier. I purpose to lay the correspondence before the Council of the North Africa Mission on Tuesday next.

I arrived in Fez on the morning of the 6th December, just after the difficulties referred to had arisen, and on Wednesday, the 22nd December, on my return to Tangier, I called on Mr. Satow and conferred with him on the subject. I pointed out that the fact of the parents of the children attending the school having been thrown into prison seemed to imply that the Sultan considered it unlawful for his people to receive instruction from Europeans even in secular subjects. I added that we were not anxious for the present to insist on continuing the school, but were willing to prosecute our work in other directions. I further informed Mr. Satow that we should be glad if, when a suitable opportunity occurred, the Sultan could be shown the undesirableness of the position he was taking up, and induced to withdraw his veto.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD H. GLENNY,
Honorary Secretary.

No. 7.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 1, 1894.)

(No. 123. Most Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, December* 31, 1893.

I HAVE been asked by Señor Moret to consult your Lordship, as a disinterested and enlightened friend of Spain, respecting the amount of the indemnity to be demanded from the Sultan. His Excellency is now preparing the instructions for Marshal Martinez Campos, and would be glad of a speedy answer without in any way compromising your Lordship's responsibility.

The French are urging that a large sum should be asked, intending themselves to advance the money to Morocco, with control of the customs as security, which might produce complications.

The Spaniards would prefer a sum of money down to payment of a larger sum by instalments, involving the control of the custom-houses, but the amount must be substantial, otherwise the position both of the Government and Queen-Regent might be seriously affected, the acquisition of territory not being convenient.

The expenses incurred by Spain amount to about 1,200,000*l.*, and opinion is divided as to whether more or less than that sum should be demanded.

His Excellency would prefer that your Lordship, instead of intervening to obtain a cession of territory, should give him, unofficially, friendly advice (1) as to the amount of the indemnity; and (2) as to the best means of enforcing and obtaining security for payment.

All depends on the instructions to be given to the Marshal, and the present is the most critical moment.

His Excellency does not wish this question to go through Señor del Mazo. I expressed no opinion, but promised to telegraph immediately.

No. 8.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 1.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 1, 1894.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 123 of the 31st ultimo on the subject of the indemnity question, I appreciate the difficult position in which the Spanish Foreign Minister is placed, and feel gratified by his confidence.

From the commencement of this incident I warned him that a demand by Spain for a larger indemnity than the Moorish Government can pay might give rise to European complications, and he should beware of this danger.

It would be against the interest of the Spanish Government to ask for more money than the Moors can pay down, because such a course can only lead directly or indirectly to the intervention of other Powers.

No. 9.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 2. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 2, 1894.

MELILLA. You may use your discretion as to communicating to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the following considerations which have occurred to me. It may not be judicious to state them in their entirety.

Imprudence on the part of those who were building the fort, and the unruly spirit of certain tribes whose action has since been condemned by the Sultan, are the causes which have led to this trouble.

The Sultan's absence, for which he has expressed his regrets, the consequent difficulties of exchanging communications with him, and the uncertainty as to what his intentions might be, which has since been dispelled so far as professions go, have rendered necessary the large expenditure and military preparations.

It appears to me that under these circumstances the infliction of adequate penalties by the Sultan, his adoption of such measures as would render unnecessary any further extraordinary expenditure, together with the immediate payment of a considerable amount as a contribution towards the expenses already incurred, would best satisfy the honour of Spain.

The penalties to be imposed on the tribes might include a heavy fine.

But I cannot think that it would be either dignified or politic for Spain to press for the entire repayment of the expense of an army which the event has shown to be larger than was required.

No. 10.

*Foreign Office to Admiralty.**

(Confidential.) *Foreign Office, January* 2, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit herewith the draft of a private letter which his Lordship proposes to address to the Spanish Ambassador with reference to his suggestion that Spanish ships of war should be allowed to search vessels flying the British flag in the Straits of Gibraltar and the vicinity of the Moorish coast with a view to ascertain whether they are properly entitled to do so.

I am to inquire whether the Lords of the Admiralty see any objection to the adoption of the measures suggested therein.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

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* Also to Colonial Office.

No. 11.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 3.)

(Translation.)
My Lord, *Spanish Embassy, London, January 1, 1894.*

THE Spanish Minister Plenipotentiary at Tangier has communicated to the Secretary of State of Her Majesty the Queen-Regent a complaint addressed to him by him by the Spanish Consul at Tetuan in regard to the conduct of the British Consul, who is stated to have, by trifling pretexts, delayed and placed difficulties in the way of the search which the Spanish Consular Agent wished to make on board the British ship "Herminia," part of the cargo of which consisted of contraband arms and ammunition.

If the facts are established, the action of the British Consul at Tetuan must appear very strange, in view of the circumstance that the Spanish Government has repeatedly had occasion to thank your Excellency, through me, for the energetic measures taken by Her Majesty's Government for the prevention of the smuggling of arms under the British flag, and for the assurances which your Excellency has been so good as to give me in this matter on various occasions, both in writing and by word of mouth.

It appears, from the information received, that the British Consul at Tetuan was invited by the Spanish Consul to proceed to a search on board the ship mentioned above, but that he made various excuses which caused delay, and so time was given for the contraband arms and ammunition on board to be transferred to another ship, and the efforts made by the Spanish Consul to detain the contraband were rendered futile.

In taking this course, which is entirely at variance with the just and noble declarations of Her Majesty's Government, the official in question doubtless acted on his own initiative, to the prejudice of the legitimate interests of Spain, and of the right which that country has to take measures for the prevention of traffic in contraband.

The Government of the Queen-Regent have instructed me to bring the above facts to your Excellency's notice, and to request you, as I now respectfully do, to give a new proof of your friendship by sending explicit instructions to the British Consular Agents in Morocco not to interpose obstacles, or to make excuses, calculated to prevent the searches which the Spanish Consuls may properly consider it necessary to make on board ships suspected of conveying contraband of war.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

No. 12.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 3.)

(No. 1. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January 2, 1894.*

SEÑOR MORET, whom I have just seen, begs me to thank your Lordship for the kind expressions contained in your telegram No. 2 of to-day. He concurs in your Lordship's views, but finds himself placed in a difficult position to satisfy the Spanish pretensions without making demands that might produce European complications.

He asked me if it would be possible to find out through Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier what amount it was generally thought could be obtained, and what was the state of public opinion there as to the indemnity.

It would, I venture to think, be more satisfactory, if the whole indemnity cannot be paid down, that the Sultan's promise should be considered as sufficient security in preference to any control of the Customs, which might not prove acceptable to other Powers.

No. 13.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 1. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January 3, 1894.*

MELILLA: indemnity to Spain.

Have you the means of judging what amount the Sultan would be willing and able to pay, and how, without pledging customs, he could raise the money? Do you think a fine could be imposed upon the tribes, and, if so, could you say how much could be levied n this way?

No. 14.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 7.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January 3, 1894.*

THE position of affairs at Mellila was touched upon for a moment by the Spanish Ambassador, whom I saw this afternoon, but his Excellency had no news to communicate.

I once more ventured to counsel moderation, as it was not hard to predict the difficulties to which, as I had from the first warned him, the demand for a large sum of money might lead.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 15.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 8. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January 3, 1894.*

COUNT HATZFELDT being absent from London, Count Metternich called to-day, on behalf of his Excellency, and inquired whether my advice had been asked with regard to the amount which Spain might claim as indemnity from the Sultan of Morocco, and, if so, what answer I had returned.

I replied that, from the commencement of the Mellila affair, I had foreseen this difficulty, and had constantly advised the Spanish Government to be very moderate in their claims, for, though I was aware of the passion for national satisfaction in Madrid, I thought that to ask for too large a sum might lead to dangerous results. The Sultan might feel that war was preferable to payment; or he might seek a foreign loan, thus giving the lenders an undue position of predominance. Possibly, also, a demand for territory as a *quid pro quo* might be put forward. Or, suppose the loan were mercifully spread over a considerable space of time, Spain, of her own accord, or pressed by some other Power, would be in a position, by means of the debt, to exercise pressure at any time for the purpose of obtaining some further advantage, to occupy, in a word, the position taken by Russia at Constantinople since the last war. I had, therefore, always considered this a critical point, and had lost no opportunity of reminding the Spanish Government of its importance. Consequently, when I had received Señor Moret's direct request, I had instructed Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to ascertain, if he was able, the sum which the Sultan could pay without any of the dangers I had indicated, and I promised to communicate the reply.

Count Metternich thanked me for this, and asked if I knew anything of a proposal by a French Syndicate to make a loan to the Sultan, and take as security the proceeds of the customs.

Some such rumour, I said, had reached me, the Crédit Lyonnais being the Company mentioned, but the rumour was vague, and I feared that the mischief, if done at all, had been done before I heard of it. It would have been possible, perhaps, to put forward a group of British financiers on the same conditions, but I was unwilling to support them to the extent of demanding the Moorish customs. That would at once raise a question of European importance, and excite European jealousies.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 16.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Edwardes.

(No. 10. Confidential.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 3, 1894.*

AN inquiry was addressed to me this afternoon by the Italian Ambassador as to the answer I had returned to Señor Moret's confidential inquiry respecting the amount of indemnity to be claimed by Spain from the Sultan of Morocco.

I inclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch of this date to Sir E. Malet, recording a conversation with Count Metternich on the subject.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 17.

Mr. Taylor to Foreign Office.—(Received January 4.)

Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place,

Sir, *London, January 3, 1894.*

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd December, with copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, respecting the attitude of missionaries in Morocco towards the local authorities.

I shall lay these documents (marked as Confidential) before the Committee of the Jewish Mission of the Presbyterian Church of England at next meeting.

I have no doubt that the Committee will instruct their missionaries in Rabat to follow the course recommended by Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier and by the Earl of Rosebery.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT TAYLOR,

Convener of Jewish Mission Committee,
Presbyterian Church of England.

No. 18.

Conjoint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 4.)

My Lord, 36, *Finsbury Circus, London, January 3, 1894.*

I AM directed by Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., and Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 30th ultimo relative to the grievances of the Jews of Morocco city, and to thank your Lordship for the informamation which you have been pleased to communicate.

It is gratifying to learn that, if the favourable accounts in regard to the Sultan's attitude on the above question should prove ultimately to be without foundation, Mr. Satow will not fail to take an early opportunity of making urgent representations to the Moorish Government with reference thereto.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LEWIS EMANUEL,

Solicitor and Secretary.

No. 19.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 4.)

(No. 2. Secret and Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January 3, 1894.*

I HAVE it, on the authority of Señor Moret, that the Sultan's brother offered compensation for the victims of the 2nd October. The only question which now

* No. 15.

remains unsettled is the amount of indemnity to be asked. The instructions to Marshal Martinez Campos will contain a maximum and minimum figure, not yet fixed, which will give him considerable latitude.

His Excellency thinks, without, however, being sure, that the principle of indemnity is admittted by the Sultan. A rupture on this point would have disastrous consequences, it being impossible for Spain to yield. He hopes that friendly Powers will do their utmost to induce a conciliatory attitude on the part of the Sultan.

No. 20.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 4.)

(No. 1. Secret.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January 4, 1894.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 1, I believe the Sultan expects he will be called upon to pay 5,000,000 dollars, or about 866,000*l.*, at least. In order to do this he would be obliged to raise a loan. Of this sum the tribes could probably not pay more than one-tenth. The only security I am cognizant of is the customs duties, which amount, it is estimated, to about 450,000*l.* annually. Orders on the Moorish Administrators of Customs for so much a month could be given to the agents of loan instead of appointing receivers, and these monthly engagements would be punctually met. No mines exist capable of being made over as security.

No. 21.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 4.)

(No. 2. Secret.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January 4, 1894.*

I GATHER, from what I have been told by the Spanish Minister, that his Government will perhaps propose payment by instalments to the Sultan, such instalments to be secured on customs, as was done in 1861, in order to avoid raising a loan and the intervention at the custom-houses of any other Power.

No. 22.

North Africa Mission to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 6.)

My Lord, 21, *Linton Road, Barking, Essex, January 5, 1894.*

THE Council of the North Africa Mission request me to express their thanks to your Lordship for the communication which your Lordship caused to be sent to them on the 23rd December, inclosing a copy of a communication received at the Foreign Office from Mr. Satow, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Tangier.

My Council desire me to say that they cordially concur in the suggestion made by Mr. Satow, and approved by your Lordship, of arranging their difficulties directly with the Moorish authorities without having recourse to the British Government officials, except in cases where matters cannot be otherwise arranged.

I am thankful to be able to inform your Lordship that the persons who were thrown into prison for permitting their children to be educated by Europeans have, according to latest information, been liberated.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD H. GLENNY,

Honorary Secretary.

No. 23.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received January 6.)

(Confidential.)

Admiralty, January 5, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received and laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 2nd instant, forwarding the draft of a private letter which the Earl of Rosebery proposes to address to the Spanish Ambassador with reference to his suggestions that Spanish ships of war should be allowed to search vessels flying the British flag in the Straits of Gibraltar and the vicinity of the Moorish coast, with a view to ascertain whether they are properly entitled to do so.

2. My Lords desire me to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Rosebery, that they concur with the terms of the draft letter, which is herewith returned.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 24.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 3. Secret.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, January 6, 1894.

MELILLA indemnity.

Information obtained from Tangier makes me believe that 5,000,000 dollars is the utmost that it would be wise for Spain to ask. Of this sum, one-tenth is the most that the tribes could pay; the remainder would have to be met by instalments or raised by means of a loan. There are grave objections to a loan, which could hardly be raised without special guarantees, involving probably foreign interference; this could be avoided if Spanish Government were content to accept payment in instalments. They should avoid asking for any guarantees which would involve Spanish interference with Moorish administration or customs, as this would be sure to lead to the very complications with other European Powers which, it was apprehended, a war might give rise to. It would be unwise to contemplate the assumption by Spain of the position which the provisions of the Treaty of 1861 temporarily gave her, as the situation has completely changed since that time.

No. 25.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 7.)

(No. 3. Most Secret and Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Madrid, January 6, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 3 of to-day, Señor Moret tells me that the country would not accept a settlement which did not provide some security for payment of the indemnity, in which case the position both of the Monarchy and the Government might be affected.

Advices received from Tangier state that a French Syndicate, represented by Dr. Linares, the Sultan's French physician (said to have intrigued successfully against Sir C. Euan-Smith), and an intimate friend of Gharneet, is ready to advance money on the security of the Customs.

The Sultan would, however, apparently prefer to give to Spain any guarantee involving the control of the Custom-houses which would only include a general superintendence of those of Mazagan, Mogador, Tangier, and Tetuan.

As to the amount, his Excellency agrees to that of 5,000,000 dollars mentioned in your Lordship's telegram, and to payment by instalments to avoid the necessity of the issue of a loan. The instructions to Marshal Martinez Campos are in this sense.

His Excellency wishes me particularly to impress upon your Lordship how intimately this question of Morocco is connected with the general policy of the country, and how dangerous an unsatisfactory settlement might prove to the Monarchy and Monarchical parties.

19

No. 26.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 7.)

(No. 4. Secret and Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Madrid, January 7, 1894.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding telegram, the following plan has occurred to me as a possible modification of the security for the proposed indemnity: that 10 per cent. should be paid at once, the remainder in nine yearly instalments. In case of default, only Spain to have the superintendence of four Custom-houses, a security which might be sufficient for an indemnity, though insufficient for a loan.

Have I your Lordship's sanction to make this as a personal suggestion?

Marshal Martinez Campos, who is said to be waiting impatiently for his instructions, in any case is not likely to leave Melilla for some days. Reports, apparently unfounded, have been published that he may not go at all to Morocco.

No. 27.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 8.)

(No. 3.)

Madrid, January 4, 1894.

My Lord,

AT a meeting of the Council of Ministers yesterday it was determined that at a further sitting to-day the instructions should be finally settled for the mission of Marshal Martinez Campos. These will be sent off to-morrow by a son of the Marshal recently arrived at Madrid, who will return to Melilla to-morrow.

The first point to be determined is the time to be allowed for the negotiation. The opinion of the Cabinet according to the "Liberal" was summed up by Señor Sagasta in these words:—

"Nothing exaggerated that could make Europe believe that we are seeking a rupture with the Sultan, and nothing that can be construed as the relinquishment of our rights."

The really grave consideration is that of the indemnity. In this, according to the same organ, Moorish diplomacy has already taken up positions which Mohammed Torres has been charged to make known to the Spanish Government.

The Minister of the Sultan has said that the indemnity should be small. He maintains the opinion that the Sultan is responsible only for the expenses incurred by Spain on account of the attack made by the Kabyles on the 2nd October.

From the moment when the Sultan took notice of this aggression he recognized the claim of Spain, and offered to punish the rebels, and Spain should meet all the expenses incurred later by the dispatch to Melilla of a numerous and unnecessary army. To this reasoning of Moorish diplomacy the "Liberal" replies:—

"It is convenient for Mohammed Torres to forget that long after the aggression of the 2nd the Riffs besieged the Forts of Cabrerizas and Rostrogordo, and engaged in hard-fought battles such as those which cost the life of General Margallo and other brave Spaniards.

"Mohammed Torres wishes to forget that some time later, in the middle of November, when there were 10,000 or 12,000 soldiers in Melilla, the Riffs came firing almost up to the very gates of the place.

"But we can compromise what Mohammed Torres affects to forget only if our Government does not remember what is due to it."

Telegrams from Tangier state that the Sultan is preparing an army against the Riffs.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 28.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received January 8.)

Sir, *Downing Street, January 8, 1894.*

IN reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, inclosing draft of a private letter which the Earl of Rosebery proposes to address to the Spanish Ambassador on the subject of his proposals that Spanish ships of war should be allowed to search vessels flying the British flag in the Straits of Gibraltar and the vicinity of the Moorish coast, I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to acquaint you that he sees no objection to the measures suggested in the draft letter.

On learning from you that the letter has been sent, the Governor of Gibraltar will be informed, if Lord Rosebery so wishes, of the measures contemplated, as to which Lord Ripon presumes Lord Rosebery will communicate with the Admiralty.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

No. 29.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 4.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January 8, 1894.*

YOU are authorized to speak to M. Moret as proposed in your telegram No. 4 of yesterday, explaining that the suggestion is a personal one of your own.

No. 30.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 9.)

(No. 5. Most Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January 8, 1894.*

RUMOURS spread by members of the French Embassy and the parties forming the Opposition, but denied by the Government, are circulating to the effect that there is a hitch with regard to the Special Embassy to Morocco.

Information which Señor Moret has received from Paris confirms the report that a French Syndicate is ready to advance to the Sultan the sum asked as indemnity.

At present, there seem to be two possibilities that the French may get the settlement into their hands, or that the Spanish Government may fail to obtain satisfactory terms from the Sultan, which might be damaging to the Monarchy.

It has occurred to me, as a result of a conversation with the German Ambassador, that Germany, Austria, Italy, and Great Britain might come to an understanding with France, who could hardly refuse, that joint pressure might be brought to bear on the Sultan through their respective Ministers at Tangier to give adequate satisfaction.

As the situation appears to myself and my colleagues to be taking a serious turn, I venture to make this suggestion with a view to give assistance to the Spanish Government in its internal difficulties, and in the interest of all Governments.

To be efficacious, however, the initiative should be taken, if possible, by Spain herself.

No. 31.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 9.)

(No. 6. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January 9, 1894.*

MOROCCO. Indemnity. French have suggested that Spain should ask a sum of 35,000,000 pesetas.

No. 32.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 5.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January 9, 1894.*

I AM not sure that I quite understand your telegram No. 5 of yesterday. You are aware that Her Majesty's Government are ready to join in any collective measures with a view to bringing the Moorish difficulty to an end. As you consider that Spain should take the initiative in any suggestion for such action, I can but wait for the proposals which M. Moret may wish to make.

Although I think that we have already gone as far as we well can in the direction of putting pressure on the Sultan, Señor Moret may be assured that Her Majesty's Government are most anxious to do everything in their power to facilitate his position.

You may state this to Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 33.

*The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.**

(No. 6. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January 9, 1894.*

MELILLA indemnity.

There would be very grave objections to any arrangement by which either France or Spain should obtain from the Sultan any control over Moorish customs, whether as a security for a loan, or as a guarantee for the due payment of the indemnity.

An alternative plan which suggests itself to me as less open to danger is that authority should be given to the Representatives of Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Spain, in case the Moorish Government failed, at any time, to pay the interest on the loan, or the instalments of the indemnity, as they become due, to have the accounts of the Customs Administration examined by their respective Consuls, and, if necessary, to appoint officials who should superintend the collection of the duties.

I should be glad to have your opinion as to whether such a scheme would be workable in practice, and whether there is any chance of its being agreed to by Spain [the Sultan].

No. 34.

The Earl of Rosebery to Señor del Mazo.

(Private.)
My dear Ambassador, *Foreign Office, January 9, 1894.*

IN our conversation of the 29th November last, relative to the illegal use which your Government believe to be made of the British flag by vessels carrying on a contraband trade with Morocco in arms and ammunition, you suggested that, to meet this evil, Spanish ships of war should be allowed to search vessels flying the British flag, with a view to ascertain whether they were properly entitled to do so.

The proposal has been carefully examined, but I regret to say that Her Majesty's Government do not see their way to enter into an arrangement to this effect. It would be a departure from general international practice, and a serious invasion of the immunities enjoyed by British shipping.

But in order to meet as far as possible the view of your Goverement, I would propose that any British naval, military, or Consular officer who may board a vessel flying the British flag, under the assumption that it is a British vessel, shall be instructed, if he finds that the vessel is a Spanish vessel, and that the flag is being fraudulently used, to at once inform the nearest Spanish authorities of the result of his investigation, with a view to the seizure of the boat by them.

Should this course commend itself to your Government, I will communicate with the

* Also to Mr. Satow (No. 2).

proper Departments of Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of procuring the issue of suitable instructions to Her Majesty's naval, military, and Consular officers in the neighbourhood of the Straits of Gibraltar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 35.

The Earl of Rosebery to Señor del Mazo.

Foreign Office, January 9, 1894.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

WITH reference to your note of the 1st instant, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has been instructed to institute an inquiry into the action ascribed by the Spanish Consul at Tetuan to the British Consular Agent at that port in placing difficulties in the way of a search for contraband of war on board the British ship "Herminia."

I have at the same time requested Mr. Satow to give directions to Her Majesty's Consuls in Morocco to furnish all assistance in their power to the Spanish authorities in their efforts to suppress the importation of arms and ammunition.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 36.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 18. Confidential.)

Foreign Office, January 9, 1894.

Sir,

IN conversation to-day, the German Ambassador referred to the question of the indemnity to be paid to Spain by Morocco for the Melilla incident.

I said that, in my opinion, it was very desirable to avoid a control of the Customs by any one Power. The case appeared to stand thus: that there was little doubt that the Credit Lyonnais was pressing earnestly for the concession of a loan, through the means of Dr. Linares, His Majesty's personal physician, while the Spanish Government were stipulating that their indemnity should not be paid by any foreign loan. It would seem best, therefore, that some form of international control should be substituted for anything like a Customs monopoly by either Power. Moreover, it might be suggested that, in the event of failure to pay the stipulated interest, the Consuls of the Powers should have the right to control the Customs.

I had endeavoured to indicate to the Sultan, through an indirect channel, that it was undesirable for any single Power to obtain the Customs as a security, and it seemed to me desirable that other Powers should give the same advice.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 37.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 2.)

Foreign Office, January 9, 1894.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT herewith a translation of a note from the Spanish Ambassador at this Court,* complaining of the action of the British Consular Agent at Tetuan in hindering a search for contraband of war which the Spanish Consul at that port desired to institute on board the British ship "Herminia."

I have to request that you will lose no time in inquiring into this matter, and that you will report to me the result of your investigation.

* No. 11.

Her Majesty's Consular officers in Morocco should afford any assistance in their power to the Spanish authorities in their efforts to check the illicit importation of arms and ammunition in the existing state of affairs, and you should issue any directions which may be necessary to make this clearly understood.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 38.

*Foreign Office to Colonial Office.**

(Confidential.)

Foreign Office, January 9, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a private letter which he has addressed to the Spanish Ambassador,† on the subject of his suggestion that Spanish ships of war should be allowed to search vessels flying the British flag in the Straits of Gibraltar and the vicinity of the Moorish coast, with a view to ascertain whether they are properly entitled to do so.

Pending the receipt of Señor del Mazo's reply to this communication, it does not appear to his Lordship that further action in the matter is required at present.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 39.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 10.)

(No. 2.)

Tangier, January 3, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 184 of the 21st December last, recounting an interview which I had had with Mr. E. H. Glenny, Honorary Secretary of the North Africa Mission, respecting the recent imprisonment of parents of Moslem children who had been attending the school of Mr. J. Edwards, I have now the satisfaction of reporting that the last of the prisoners was released on the 23rd ultimo.

Although I consider it would not be judicious to intervene officially on behalf of the work of the various missionary bodies in Morocco, I thought it might do good to send a private message, through a confidential channel, to Cid Emfadl Gharneet, pointing out that it is a mistaken policy to forbid Mr. Edwards to teach such things as arithmetic, mathematics, and the English language. The latter branch of knowledge the Moorish Government ought, on the contrary, to desire to see diffused, I added, if they are disposed to cultivate the friendship of Great Britain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 40.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 10.)

(No. 3.)

Tangier, January 3, 1894.

My Lord,

YOUR Lordship is doubtless aware that Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., recently visited Tangier for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain some amelioration of the condition of the Jews at Morocco city. Accompanied by his son, he arrived here on the 27th ultimo, leaving again on the 31st. He called on me on the 29th to inform me of the object of his journey, when I explained to him the position of things reported to your Lordship in my despatch No. 181 of the 16th December, adding that, in my own opinion, any further action on my part might be most efficaciously taken whenever an occasion should offer itself for making representations to the Sultan on the spot. Mr. Montagu, I ascertained, had no intention of proceeding to either Mogador or Morocco city, though, had the time at his command allowed of his visiting those places, I think it is possible that much good might have resulted.

* Also to Admiralty. † No. 34.

At his request, I arranged for him an interview with Cid Mohammed Torres, in order that he might have an opportunity of personally addressing a Moorish functionary on the subject in which he takes so lively an interest. Mr. de Vismes accompanied him as interpreter, and has furnished me with the inclosed interesting Memorandum of what took place. The letter to the Sultan therein mentioned was shown to me by Mr. Montagu, and it was translated in Her Majesty's Legation, so that I am able to furnish your Lordship with a copy. I am sending it to His Shereefian Majesty through the Vizier for Foreign Affairs, with some words of explanation concerning the position of Mr. Montagu, and recommending the contents to the Sultan's consideration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 40.

Memorandum.

(Confidential.)

ON Saturday, the 30th December last, at 1·20 P.M., by direction of Mr. Satow, I accompanied Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., and his son to Hadj Mohammed Torres. I introduced them by name to his Excellency, mentioning that the elder gentleman was a Member of Parliament. Torres saluted them very cordially, and opened the conversation by asking whether this was their first visit to Morocco. Mr. Montagu, senior, replied that it was, but that he had before been to Egypt and also to Jerusalem.

I suggested that this would be a suitable connection in which to mention the objects which Mr. Montagu had at heart, and, with his permission, I informed Torres that his visitor was of the Hebrew persuasion, and that one of the objects of his journeys was to inquire into the state of his co-religionists, and to do them good where occasion offered. Torres' countenance somewhat changed at this announcement, for which he was evidently unprepared, but his manner became frigid when Mr. Montagu, after having dwelt briefly on his position as a Member of Parliament and as a member of Jewish Societies, produced from his pocket a deed which, by his request, I described as a power held from the Jewish Board of Deputies in London, and the text of which I rapidly translated into Arabic for him. In the course of this the Fekih intimated to me to be as brief as possible, as he had much to occupy him. The document in question set forth that the Jews had great grievances against Kaïd Ouida, the Governor of the Mellah of Morocco city, and against his brutal ally, the Kadi; and Mr. Montagu, on my concluding the interpretation of it, requested me to tell Hadj Mohammed Torres that he trusted we would have his valuable support in the matter. In reply, Torres observed drily that this was not his business, that it was for the Sultan to give orders, and when he received them he would of course obey them. Without translating, I told Torres that he had evidently misunderstood the purport of our request, as what we had asked was nothing more than his benevolent co-operation in our object, and that a letter would be addressed to the Sultan direct in the matter. Thereupon he somewhat modified his tone, without expressing any very hearty acquiescence. I then acquainted Mr. Montagu with what had passed between us, and he requested me thereupon to translate to Torres *vivâ voce* the English text of the letter he had addressed to the Sultan. On its conclusion, Torres reverted to his inability to do anything, saying that the matter was entirely in the hands of the Sultan, and that of course he would act in the sense desired on receiving Shereefian orders to that effect. Mr. Montagu said he hoped he would also use his influence in favour of this cause, and that, when he had an opportunity of speaking to people of high position among the Sultan's *entourage*, he would not fail to put in a good word; that was what he had come to ask. Torres assented coldly. Mr. Montagu remarked, in conclusion, that he was a banker in London, and in the run of finance; that he was related to the Rothschild family (a member of whom Lord Rosebery had married), and that both he and Lord Rothschild were entirely at the Sultan's disposal in anything he might require. With this the interview ended, having occupied at most ten minutes.

Mr. Montagu appeared to be favourably impressed with the Moorish Agent's bearing.

(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHIEU.

Inclosure 2 in No. 40.

Mr. Montagu, M.P., to the Sultan of Morocco.

Tangier, December 29, 1893.

I SHOULD not have ventured to address your Majesty had it not been the fact that my great uncle, the late Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., addressed your illustrious father, when an Imperial Edict, dated the 26th Shaban, 1280, in favour of the Jews (of which I send you a copy), was issued. I now hear that your Gracious Majesty has been pleased to receive a deputation of your Jewish subjects, and have promised them protection of life and property in the city of Morocco, as elsewhere: also that the Mellah in Mogador should be enlarged. I naturally take a warm interest in the welfare of my fellow Jews. I represent in the British Parliament the majority of the Jews of London, and I am deputed by the British Jews to come here on their behalf with the knowledge of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Rosebery. Unfortunately, I am not able to absent myself from Parliament to go and wait upon your Majesty in Morocco city. I therefore beg of your Majesty to make sure that your merciful orders are properly carried out.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL MONTAGU.

No. 41.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 10.)

(No. 4.)

Tangier, January 4, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that the Sultan entered Morocco on the morning of the 19th December, some days in advance of the time at which he was expected. It is not likely that the urgent necessity of coming to an arrangement with Spain had anything to do with this sudden change of plans, and it is rumoured that apprehensions for his own personal safety were the cause.

He has announced to the Governors of the neighbouring provinces that they must at once make preparations for a fresh expedition, which is to start for the Gharb (that is, Rabat and Fez) in two months' time. It seem unlikely, therefore, that he will remain at Morocco more than three or four months.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 42.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 10.)

(No. 3.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January* 10, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 2 of 9th instant, I think the Sultan, in the case of a French loan, would only agree to a joint inspection of books, and eventual supervision of collection, if this were assented to by the French Government, and they were so informed by the latter.

In a similar way as regards security for an indemnity, the consent of Spain, though not so indispensable as in the former case, would influence the Sultan.

His Shereefian Majesty should have no difficulty in paying up to 50,000 dollars monthly. Consequently, there need be no intervention; but in case of necessity the provision for joint control would act as an additional guarantee.

As Great Britain and Spain are the only Powers having Consuls here, the other Representatives would be obliged to appoint members of their staff.

I can see no reason why the arrangement proposed by your Lordship should not work.

I have informed the Spanish Minister, confidentially, of your Lordship's objection to control over Customs being given to any one Power, and explained that, in such an event, merchants of other Powers would be sure to complain that they were treated unequally in the matter of customs duties.

No. 43.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 10.)

(No. 7. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January* 10, 1894.

THE proposals contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 6 of the 9th instant seem practicable, and might, I think, be accepted by the Spanish Government, who should, however, take the initiative in the matter to avoid any imputation by the Opposition of foreign interference.

I shall see Señor Moret this afternoon.

The chief difficulty will be to open negotiations with the French Government. The influence of Russia in the cause of order and the Monarchical system might, as the German Ambassador suggests, prove useful.

No. 44.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 12. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 10, 1894.

THE Italian Ambassador informed me to-day that he was instructed to ask that Her Majesty's Government would use their influence in urging moderation on the Spanish Government with regard to the Melilla indemnity.

It was suspected at Rome that the French were advising the Sultan to grant a territorial concession to Spain in the event of his inability to pay the sum demanded. Such a course would raise the whole question of the *status quo*.

I replied that Her Majesty's Government had never ceased to advise moderation at Madrid. But my impression was, that the French Government wanted Spain to claim more than the Sultan could pay; they would then lend His Majesty the necessary funds, and, as a security, obtain some control over the Customs. In my opinion, the question of Morocco had now become so delicate by reason of international jealousies, that it would be highly inexpedient to give that control to any single Power.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 45.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 11.)

(Translation.)
(Private.)
My dear Lord Rosebery, *London, January* 11, 1894.

I HAVE received your letter of the 9th instant, and take note of what you say about the obstacles in the way of the realization of the proposal which I had the honour to make to you on the 29th November last. I am informing my Government, who, I am confident, will be grateful to Her Majesty's Government for making use of the means at their disposal for preventing the use of the British flag in illegal traffic in contraband, to the prejudice of a friendly nation.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

No. 46.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 11.)

(No. 8. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January* 10, 1894.

SEÑOR MORET approves the suggestion contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 6, but fears its execution may present difficulties. He is for giving the control of

the Customs to Spain, and asked time to consider the matter. I pointed out the danger of putting them up to auction, when France might probably offer more advantageous terms.

If Spain obtained the control it might arouse hostility and a desire for compensation in France, while if the French were successful the Government and Monarchy might be endangered.

The Conservative Opposition are using every effort to prevent the starting of Martinez Campos' Mission.

The Ambassadors of the Triple Alliance are in favour of your Lordship's proposal, and think their Governments would support it.

If the Minister for Foreign Affairs suggests that Her Majesty's Government should take the initiative and approach the French Government on the subject, what reply should I give to his Excellency?

No. 47.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 11.)

(No. 9. Most Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January* 11, 1894.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding telegram, it has been urged by two of the Ambassadors who have had most experience in Spain that Her Majesty's Government should take the initiative in communicating with the French Government, since Señor Moret will probably be unwilling to do so.

It seems to me that all we can well do is to press the Sultan to accede to Spanish demands for an indemnity, nor could reasonable objection be taken, after having asked for the control of the Customs by Spain to France demanding a similar security if she advances the money.

An invitation to France to take part in an international arrangement could not be construed in an unfriendly sense, the only drawback being that she might make use of the opportunity to bring up other questions on which the two Governments are not agreed.

Before receiving a reply from the Minister and learning your Lordship's opinion, I think it better to take no action.

No. 48.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 7.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 11, 1894.

YOU should refer to me if the case mentioned in your telegram No. 8 of yesterday arises.

No. 49.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 8.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 11, 1894.

I AM unable to gather from your telegram No. 9 of to-day the precise nature of the communication which it is suggested that I should make at Paris. I share your view that it would be premature for Her Majesty's Government to make any communication to France at the present moment.

No. 50.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 12.)

(No. 5.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 6, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 121 of the 28th October last, transmitting to me copies of a correspondence between your Lordship's Office and

Messrs. G. Hunot and Co., respecting certain claims of theirs, I have the honour to inclose a detailed Report of one of the two claims referred to, namely, that for the refund of export duties paid by them in 1879 on a quantity of beans, which, as they allege, were not allowed to be exported.

I regret exceedingly the necessity of troubling your Lordship with such a lengthy statement of the case, but it was not possible otherwise to clear up the facts.

It will be found that the allegation that Messrs. Hunot and Co. were not allowed to export the beans on which they had paid duty is not true. In view of the approaching expiration of the term during which the exportation was permitted, they delivered into the custody of the Administrators of Customs a quantity of beans on which they paid only half the export duty, which was an irregular arrangement between themselves and the Administrators. Before the arrival of a vessel to remove the beans the price had gone up so much in consequence of the prevailing scarcity that Messrs. Hunot and Co. found it worth their while to withdraw their beans and sell them in the country, and they afterwards paid the second moiety of the duty in order to cover the irregularity of the original transaction.

It is clear from the correspondence that the application for a refund of the duties was made by them in the first instance by way of requesting a favour, and this request in the course of time became transformed into a demand for the recognition of a right, which it seems to me is without foundation. After much correspondence had passed, Sir John Hay finally informed Messrs. Hunot and Co. that he would not support their pretensions any farther, and the utmost that was done by any of his successors was to furnish Messrs. Hunot and Co. with a friendly letter to the Vizir for Foreign Affairs, requesting him to see their agent and settle this and another claim of the same firm, known as the Tarudant claim.

Under these circumstances, I beg to suggest to your Lordship that Messrs. Hunot and Co. are not entitled to obtain the assistance either of Her Majesty's Government or of this Legation towards the realization of their object.

With regard to the other claim for the value of their property asserted to have been in the possession of an agent of theirs named Mahommed Sugga, at the time of his alleged murder at Tarudant in 1879, I have also prepared a full statement. But before coming to any conclusion as to the validity of the claim as against the Sultan, I thought it desirable to obtain information as to the items of which the amount claimed is made up. Accordingly, on the 20th November last, I addressed an instruction to the Vice-Consul at Mogador requesting him to obtain a detailed statement, but I have not as yet received any reply. I propose, therefore, for the present to postpone reporting on this case.

I take this opportunity of stating to your Lordship that I am engaged in studying such claims as are supported by any kind of documentary evidence to be found in the archives of this Legation, but I fear that, owing to their number and the involved character of some of them, some time must elapse before I shall be in a position to report on the whole question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 50.

Memorandum respecting Messrs. Hunot and Co.'s Claim for refund of Export Duty paid on certain Beans.

THE history of this case is as follows :—

Some time before the 13th May, 1878, the firm of Hunot, Yule, and Co. had entered a quantity of beans at the Saffi Custom-house for exportation in anticipation of the expiration of the period for which trade in this article had been sanctioned by the Sultan. Pending the arrival of the vessels intended to convey them they paid half the export duty, and the beans were stored in their warehouse, but under the care of the Customs authorities. This arrangement, which is regarded as a relaxation of the strict letter of the law, would have enabled them to export the beans, notwithstanding the expiration of the period, before the arrival of the vessels.

But in the meantime, owing to the failure of the crops, a great demand sprang up in the country for every kind of grain, including beans.

Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co., being desirous of withdrawing the greater part of what they had entered for export, for sale in the country, wrote to Sir John Hay asking him to support their petition to the Sultan that they might be permitted to sell their beans to the

natives, who were dying for want of food, and be allowed to ship an equal quantity on a future occasion when His Majesty might grant exportation. They adding that by supporting them Her Majesty's Minister would be conferring a great boon on the natives, who were flocking from the south in great numbers, as well as forwarding their commercial interests.

On the 28th May, 1878, Sir J. D. Hay addressed a letter to Cid Mohammed Bargash, putting the request of Hunot, Yule, and Co., and asking him to address the Court, and that in case "His Majesty the Sultan acceded to their reasonable petition, he trusted orders would be sent direct to the Customs authorities at Saffi to deliver over the beans, so that they might be sold at once to the starving poor."

On the same day Mr. H. P. White addressed a letter to the firm, informing them that a letter had been addressed by Sir J. D. Hay to the Moorish Minister, "urging that their request, which he considered reasonable, should be acceded to, and in such case he had recommended that orders should be sent direct by the Sultan to the Customs authorities at Saffi so as to avoid unnecessary delay."

Acting on this, it seems that Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co. obtained delivery of the beans from the Customs authorities, sold them, and *paid the second moiety of the export duty*. Their account of this last transaction will be given below.

On the 30th November Her Majesty's Minister received a reply from Cid Mohammed Bargash, stating that the Sultan declined to admit that any further question could be raised when once the duty had been paid on goods to be exported. Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co., thought they could gain by selling the beans in the country, and there was no harm in their doing so, but they could not claim a refund of the duties paid. Other merchants had made similar claims which had not been acceded to.

A copy of this reply was sent to Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co. on the 2nd December, without remark.

No further record of the matter is to be found until nearly eleven months afterwards, when the firm wrote to Sir J. D. Hay, stating that, acting on Mr. White's suggestion, they had endeavoured to obtain evidence in writing that a request similar to theirs had been granted at another port to an Italian protégé, who had received back in cash the money he had deposited on account of duty on beans which had been passed for exportation, and that a Mr. Bendo had sold a cargo of maize, the produce of the country, which he had shipped from Casablanca to Mogador without paying duty.

The evidence of this last statement is furnished by Mr. John Lapeen, who gives the agent of a Mr. Nahon, an Italian protégé, as his authority. Mr. Lapeen adds that a Mr. Causino had sold in the country a quantity of pease, of which the Customs officials had taken note, but on which no money was demanded to be deposited.

Sir John D. Hay replied on the 17th November that "as it would now appear that the duties have been returned to an Italian-protected subject at another port on grain which was not exported, I shall bring the matter subject of your despatch No. 14 of the 30th ultimo under the consideration of this Government."

On the 5th March, 1880, Sir J. D. Hay wrote again to Mr. Hunot asking for the figures connected with the original transaction, and whether Bendo had paid duty on the beans he shipped to Mogador. He added: "I will bring this matter under the notice of the Sultan, though I do not expect that your claim will be admitted, as I am told that other foreign subjects have put forward similar claims which have been rejected. If this is the case, the Moorish Government will naturally fear to give offence if they grant your petition." And on the 8th he adds in another letter: "You are at liberty, if you think it desirable to do so, to send an agent (a Moor or Jew) to Fez [whither Her Majesty's Minister was about to proceed] with the receipt for the duty on the beans." This was in answer to a suggestion made by Hunot, Yule, and Co. that they should send the receipt for the inspection of Her Majesty's Minister.

Accordingly, on the 31st March Mr. Hunot addressed to Her Majesty's Minister a letter stating that the receipt of the Customs Administrators was for 5,881 fanegas, of which they had shipped only 1,276, leaving a balance of 4,605; the duty paid on the whole quantity was 3,095 dollars (5-fr. pieces), that due on the quantity actually exported was 671 dollars (5-fr. pieces), and they claimed the right to export the quantity of beans on which the difference—2,424 dollars (5-fr. pieces)—had been received by the Custom-house, or other produce bearing duty to an equivalent sum, or to have the matter settled in any way his Excellency might deem expedient. With regard to Bendo's shipment, he states that no duty was paid, nor was any demanded by the Customs authorities. He further adds that at the time his first application was made only one-half of the duty had been paid. The two Administrators Cid Abdul Wahab and Cid Mohammed Marimo induced him to pay the other half when their term of office expired, alleging that as the

whole of the beans had been noted in the Custom-house books they would get into trouble if they did not secure all the duty. Mr. Hunot told them that his firm claimed the money, or to be allowed to ship other beans in place of those they were selling in the country. The Administrators replied they had no doubt the affair would be satisfactorily arranged by his Excellency, and on this assurance he paid the remaining half of the duty, receiving a receipt for the whole.

In a letter of the 7th April Mr. Hunot says that the bearer, his scribe, has the Administrators' receipt in the bean duty case.

Sir J. D. Hay thereupon addressed the Vizir Cid Mohammed-ben-l'Arbi-ben-el-Muchtar, urging the matter on behalf of Mr. Hunot. The reply of the Vizir states that inquiry has been made as to the allegations that duty similarly paid by Nahon had been refunded, and that Bendo had shipped maize from Casablanca to Mogador without paying any duty, but that the contrary was the fact, Nahon having paid full duty according to the records of the Custom-house of Casablanca, while Bendo did not appear to have had any transaction at all in maize, and the Sultan therefore concluded that Mr. Hunot's claim was not of right.

This was sent to Mr. Hunot for his information in a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister dated the 17th May, informing him that "the Sultan had not acceded to the firm's request, as the Administrators at Dar-al-Baida declared that the duty paid by Nahon on beans intended for exportation, but retained in the country, was not returned to him. Sir J. D. Hay adds that Cid Bubeker has been directed to inquire at Dar-al-Baida into the truth of this statement of the Administrators, and he thinks Mr. Hunot will find that Cid Bubeker, acting on his instructions, will do all in his power to clear up the affair both at Dar-al-Baida and at Saffi, and if proof can be obtained that the Administrators of Dar-al-Baida have stated what is false the Sultan will then accede to the request of Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co."

Cid Bubeker made some inquiries at Dar-al-Baida, and wrote to Sir J. Hay, under date of 9th and 12th June, that Nahon's agent confirmed his previous statement that duty paid by him on beans not exported had been held to his credit as duty on other merchandize. On the other hand, the Administrators had denied this to him. Other foreign merchants who were in like case with Hunot, Yule, and Co. were anxiously looking for the result of this case in order that they might put forward similar claims. He suggested, therefore, that the Sultan might be induced to secretly make a present of a sum of money to Hunot, Yule, and Co. to satisfy them without creating an inconvenient precedent. A few days later he writes again to say that he has addressed a letter to the Vizir explaining the case, and urging that the duty should be repaid secretly to Mr. Hunot, or, as he expresses it, "to grant to the said merchant the number of beans dutied."

These letters he handed to Mr. Hunot, who in transmitting them, says in his letter of the 14th June, 1880: "Cid Bubeker has obtained proof that the Oomana of Dar-al-Baida have stated what is false, and that the money was returned to Mr. Nahon." He repeats again his explanation of his reason for paying the second half of the duty, and adds: "a letter was given by Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co. to the Oomana, stating that the question of duty would be placed in your Excellency's hands, as I had already received Her Majesty's Consul's letter dated the 28th May, 1878, which gave Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co. an impression that their request would be acceded to.

Under date of the 6th October of the following year, Sir J. Hay wrote to Mr. Hunot that Cid Bubeker had arrived with information that this claim, as well as another, would be arranged when the Sultan reached Morocco.

Some time subsequently Mr. Yule, a partner in the firm, went to Morocco to push these two claims, and on the 17th January, 1872, writes to Sir J. D. Hay stating that the refusal of the Court to settle the bean duty claim was the fault of Cid Bubeker, "who has been all along, I believe, insincere in this matter." He adds that his scribe had been allowed to read a letter of the Sultan, in which His Majesty promised, out of consideration to the express desire of Her Majesty's Minister, to refund the money. Cid Bubeker at one time had assured Mr. Hunot that the case would certainly be settled, and he could not therefore understand Bubeker's continued hostility. He begs the case may be taken out of Bubeker's hands.

The day before Sir J. D. Hay received this letter he wrote to Mr. Hunot (27th January, 1882) that he had received a reply from the Court to his repeated representations to the effect that no such duties had ever been returned by the Sultan's order, and that His Majesty would be establishing an inconvenient precedent if he consented to pay the said duties to Hunot, Yule, and Co. But as Sir J. Hay had heard in August 1881 that such a case had occurred at Mazagan, where duties had been refunded to a Mr. Jacquety, he suggests to Mr. Hunot to obtain from Jacquety a statement on the subject.

Writing on the 28th again, in reply to Mr. Hunot's letter of the 17th January, Sir J. Hay says that Mr. Hunot is much mistaken as to Bubeker's action. He obtained the letter to which Mr. Hunot alludes, but subsequently Sir John received a letter from the Vizir to say that the repayment would establish a troublesome precedent. When Sir John claimed that Mr. Hunot should be placed on the same footing as the Italian protégé Nahon, he was told by Cid Mohammed Bargash that the duties in the case of Nahon had been returned without the Sultan's order, that the only effect of urging Hunot's claim would be that the Sultan would call on the Administrators to refund the money to Messrs. Carara, of Mazagan, and (as Sir John thinks) Murdock and Butler had put forward a similar demand. For this reason he wishes to obtain positive proof that a Shereefian order was sent to Mazagan to return the duties paid by Jacquety. Perhaps the latter can be led to give information, even if a copy of the supposed order cannot be obtained.

On the 9th February, 1882, Mr. Hunot writes that duties have never been required on shipments of grain from one port to another, and forwards various letters received by him corroborative of this assertion. He adds that a great deal of the delay and extra correspondence was caused by Cid Bubeker:—

17th February, from Mr. Hunot to Sir John Hay, inclosing a letter from Jacquety, in which the latter states that the practice in shipping coastwise is to refund the duties paid at the port of shipment, actually or nominally, upon production of a certificate from the Administrators at the port of destination. In two cases of grain shipped to him from Casablanca, the duty had been returned, but on a later occasion restitution of the duties had been refused by the Administrators, and that, too, after the French Legation had obtained and forwarded a Shereefian letter.

Writing to Her Majesty's Minister on the 10th April respecting claims in general, Mr. Hunot mentions the claim of Hunot, Yule, and Co. "for the return of the money deposited as duty on beans which were not exported." He adds: "Lately several merchants passed grain at this custom-house for shipment which was duly weighed by the Administrators, and was subsequently withdrawn and recently sold in the country without any duty having been demanded, paid, or deposited."

Sir John Hay being at Morocco in April of that year, Mr. Hunot wrote that he had intended visiting the city in order to lay before him "the particulars of my claim regarding the money deposited at the custom-house at Saffi as duty on beans which were not exported nor entered the custom-house," but had been prevented by a death in his family.

Her Majesty's Minister answers (22nd April, 1882) that, amongst other claims, he had sent in to the Sultan a Memorandum renewing the application for the refunding of the duties paid, but the reply given, as before, was that the request could not be acceded to, as there were similar demands put forward by others, who would have to be put on an equal footing. Had they been the sole applicants, as it was at first thought, a favour might perhaps have been granted.

It was said, moreover, that this claim was not similar to that of Carara and others for restitution of duties paid on grain exported from one port to another.

In Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co.'s case, finding it more profitable to sell the beans in the country, they did not export them, and were not in reality a loser. Sir J. D. Hay adds that he did not expect the Moorish Government would alter their views, as the Sultan has an empty treasury and a ruinous expenditure.

Mr. Hunot lost no time in replying that he had several letters from Cid Bubeker stating that the Sultan would accede to his request, and, moreover, a copy of one from the Vizir to him (Cid Bubeker), stating that the money would be returned as he had asked it.

He adds that when he first applied to Her Majesty's Minister he had only deposited half the amount of duty on the quantity of beans he had contemplated shipping. The other half he paid to the Administrators when they were leaving Saffi, and after receiving his despatch in which Her Majesty's Minister had regarded his request as "reasonable." He asked no favour, but his firm had paid money to the custom-house as duty, which he did not wish returned. He wished it to stand to his firm's credit, or that the beans for which the money was deposited be shipped from Saffi. He incloses an extract of the letter from the Vizir informing Cid Bubeker that "an arrangement and compromise will be made in the matter, please God, in consideration of your services."

Sir J. D. Hay, writing from Morocco in reply (1st May, 1882), incloses copy of a letter from the Vizir refusing to entertain the demand of Hunot, Yule, and Co., and Her Majesty's Minister states that under the circumstances he declines to make any further representation on the subject.

Mr. Hunot, however, writes once more, on the 4th May, pointing out part of the

beans in question were shipped to Mogador, but the greater part sent thither overland by camels. As a proof that no term was fixed for the shipment of grain, either dutied or noted for exportation, he says that his firm shipped some of the beans in question more than fourteen months after the Administrators took note of them. The firm now trust that Her Majesty's Minister will be able to obtain some sort of compensation for the loss of their money, one-half of which they were induced to pay after receiving his despatch of the 28th May, 1878, thinking there would be but little difficulty in recovering their money.

Mr. White wrote in reply, by Sir J. D. Hay's instructions (23rd June, 1882), stating that Her Majesty's Minister could take no further step in this matter as the Sultan had distinctly stated that the claim could not be entertained.

There are no further records in the Legation respecting this claim until the middle of 1890, eight years later, when Mr. Hunot writes privately (17th June, 1890) to Sir W. K. Green that he has asked Mr. Reid, an employé of the firm, to put before him "our two claims with a view of pursuing them on a favourable opportunity . . . . The other claim is for duty paid on beans which were never exported, and we claim to have the drawback or ship what we paid duty for. I have been informed that we have a right to claim it."

Apparently Sir W. K. Green did not think fit to take up this claim, for Mr. Hunot writes to him, 20th December, from England, to say: "Your Excellency gave me no encouragement, and therefore I have applied to the Marquis of Salisbury, asking his Lordship to recommend them (the two claims) to your consideration."

Lord Salisbury addressed to Sir W. K. Green a despatch, No. 67 of the 16th December, 1890, inclosing a letter of Mr. Hunot's respecting his claims, and requesting that a report might be made.

A résumé of the whole matter was furnished to Sir W. K. Green by Mr. Reid, the above-mentioned employé, dated the 17th January, 1891. Owing to the death of Sir William, shortly afterwards, the matter was left in abeyance.

Mr. Hunot subsequently proceeded to Morocco and tried to obtain a settlement (*vide* his private letter to Mr. White of the 9th June, 1891) of his claims by direct appeal to the Government. He interested Cid Bubeker in the matter, who wrote twice to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires reporting what he had done, and expressing hopes of being able to obtain a settlement. A Shereefian letter was sent to Saffi through Mr. Hunot to the Administrator Tazzie, instructing him to report on the case.

When Sir C. Euan-Smith arrived Mr. Hunot addressed him on the subject of this claim on two occasions, 29th December, 1891, and 4th March, 1892. He had sent a scribe to wait on the Minister Gharneet, who promised a settlement, but continually put him off with frivolous excuses (*vide* Mr. de Vismes' Memorandum of the 16th March, 1892).

In 1893 Mr. Hunot applied to Sir W. Ridgeway for assistance in pushing his claims. Sir West gave him a letter addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet (20th March, 1893), urging that the Tarudant claim should be seriously dealt with, and requesting him to listen to what Mr. Hunot had to say regarding a claim in respect of payment of duty. Sir West made a note on a draft of a note concerning this case that "I am not inclined to interfere in this matter further than by asking the Minister to listen to what Mr. Hunot has to say on the subject."

Mr. Hunot writes (17th May, 1893) that he has seen the Vizir several times, has received various promises of settlement of his claims, which have never been fulfilled. He is put off from day to day on various frivolous excuses.

Four days later he writes again (21st May, 1893) to say that Cid Emfadl Gharneet confidentially suggests that Sir West Ridgeway should address another letter to him about the two cases, armed with which he would be able to get the claims settled satisfactorily. In compliance with Mr. Hunot's request, Sir West Ridgeway wrote again on the 29th May, but in very general terms, urging a speedy settlement.

Finally, Mr. Hunot returned from Fez to Tangier, where he again addressed Her Majesty's Minister (22nd June, 1893). The second letter to Cid Gharneet produced no more effect than the first, and after waiting sixty-seven days at Fez, he finally returned to Tangier, having obtained no answer to the letters of Her Majesty's Minister.

Sir West Ridgeway replied to him (23rd June, 1893) that until he heard from Court he could give no definite opinion whether it would be any use Mr. Hunot's scribe remaining behind at Tangier to carry fresh letters to Fez.

A month later (20th July, 1893) Mr. Hunot wrote to Sir West Ridgeway inquiring whether any reply had been received.

He was answered on the 24th July in the negative.

Messrs. Hunot and Co. then addressed (7th October, 1893) Lord Rosebery on the

subject of this (and another) claim, which he states is "for duty paid on a quantity of beans which were not allowed to be exported."

This is all that he says on the subject, and it is so condensed as to convey an absolutely false impression, the fact being, as shown at the beginning of this Memorandum, that the beans in question were entered for exportation, delivered into the keeping of the Custom-house authorities pending shipment, and half the duty paid. Afterwards, the price having risen in Morocco in consequence of a failure of crops, Messrs. Hunot and Co. got their beans back and sold them. This was their own voluntary act, and nothing was done by the authorities to prevent them from exporting the beans if they had so chosen. Either at the time of withdrawal, or subsequently, Messrs. Hunot and Co. paid to the Administrators the other half of the duty, out of what they appear to represent as consideration for the Administrators, who would otherwise have got into trouble. But if they were, as they alleged, entitled to have credit for the first moiety, it is not clear why they should have gone out of their way, as it seems, to pay the second.

In the first instance, it was not a *claim* that was put forward, but a request to have a favour granted. The tone of all the early letters, both of Hunot, Yule, and Co. and Sir J. D. Hay, is not in accordance with the theory of a right that could be claimed. The Moorish authorities gave no direct refusal, but held out hopes that the application might be granted if it could be shown that no precedent would be created thereby. Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co. seem to have proved that in analogous cases, namely, the shipment of grain from one port to the other, it had been the custom to refund at the port of entry duties provisionally paid at the port of shipment. The Moorish authorities then reverted to their original ground of refusal, that duties paid on goods entered for export and afterwards withdrawn could not be recovered, and that Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co. were no losers, as they had withdrawn the grain to sell for their own profit.

In June 1882 Sir J. D. Hay, after four years of efforts to second Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co.'s desire, declined to press the matter any further.

What was originally put forward as an application for the grant of a favour had by process of argument, and by the lapse of time, been given the aspect of a claim or a right withheld.

It was in this shape that in 1890 the question was revived, after an interval of eight years, and a change of Ministers. It should be noted, however, that since the arrival of Sir W. K. Green four years had passed without it being laid before or taken up by him. There is no very clear evidence as to the opinion of that gentleman. He died shortly after the résumé of Mr. Reid was placed in his hands.

There is nothing to show that Sir C. Euan-Smith had formed any opinion of the merits of the case.

Sir West Ridgeway was of opinion that he should not do more than merely ask the Vizir, Cid Emfadl Gharneet, to listen to Mr. Hunot's representation on the subject.

The conclusion seems to be that Messrs. Hunot and Co. are not entitled to any further assistance from Her Majesty's Legation, and that the claim should once more, and definitively, be rejected on these two grounds, that what is asked for cannot be claimed as a right, any more than in the parallel case of a wine-merchant having taken 100 cases of champagne out of bond, and afterwards applying for a drawback on his finding it worth his while to re-export; and second, that as a general rule, and in the absence of any reasons to conclude there has been insufficient attention given in a particular instance, a claim struck out by one of Her Majesty's Ministers ought not to be allowed to be revived years after in the time of a successor.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 51.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 12.)

(Translation.)

My Lord, *Spanish Embassy, London, January* 11, 1894.

I HAVE received your Excellency's note of the 9th instant relative to the incident of the British Consular Agent at Tetuan, and have not failed to communicate its contents to His Majesty's Government.

Awaiting the result of the promised inquiry into the matter, I thank your Excel-

lency most cordially, in the name of my Government, for having, as you inform me, instructed the British Consuls in Morocco to assist the Spanish authorities in every way they can to suppress the illicit traffic in arms.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

No. 52.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 12.)

(No. 10. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January* 11, 1894.

THE Austrian Ambassador, who has seen Señor Moret, tells me that the Minister is in favour of communicating with France, but would prefer the initiative being taken by Her Majesty's Government. In the opinion of all the Ambassadors this would most effectually be done through Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

To-morrow I am to see the Minister, and should be glad, if possible, to have instructions beforehand. The Marshal is I understand, to start shortly.

No. 53.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 12.)

(No. 11. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January* 11, 1894.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 8.

The communication suggested would be to propose that French Government should join in making representations to the Sultan to accede to Spanish demands for an indemnity of 5,000,000 dollars, as suggested in your Lordship's telegram No. 6 of the 9th instant, the form of proposal to be decided by your Lordship.

No. 54.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 9.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 12, 1894.

MELILLA indemnity: Your Excellency's telegrams Nos. 10 and 11 of yesterday.

The experiences we have recently had of the policy of France in Morocco and Spain do not encourage me to approach the French Government with any proposals. Such a course has not, as yet, been recommended to me by any one but your Excellency, and no communications analogous to those made to you have reached me from any of the Powers forming the Triple Alliance. When you see Señor Moret you may explain this to him. At the same time you should make it clear that I am anxious to do what may be in my power to pave the way for a satisfactory solution, and to assist him in his difficulties.

The present position of affairs is shrouded in complete mystery. The Spanish Ambassador here can neither tell me with certainty where Marshal Campos is at this moment, nor what demands he will put forward, nor what his procedure is to be. In the absence of authoritative and precise information, I cannot inquire at successive European capitals for a practical solution or combination of the Powers.

I am interested in hearing the observations of the Representatives of the Triple Alliance at Madrid to your Excellency, but I cannot take action in the matter until the Spanish Government submit to me definite facts or proposals.

No. 55.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 13.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, January* 12, 1894.

I BEG to refer your Lordship to a letter which I had the honour to receive from Sir Philip W. Currie in answer to one I dispatched on the 11th November last. The letter is dated the 18th November, and refers to a call made by Sir Alfred Kirby at the Foreign Office, when he "explained the designs entertained by his Syndicate," and was informed by Sir P. W. Currie that Her Majesty's Government could not encourage any enterprise between Capes Juby and Bojador which might have a tendency to disturb the *status quo*.

My Lord, I contend that the Kirby designs have the effect referred to in this letter.

Not to trouble your Lordship unnecessarily, I resolved to obtain further information respecting the "designs" before I laid my case before you, and I now have the honour to do so.

The Company's Manager at Cape Juby reports that the Arab Chiefs informed him that the Kirby party were unscrupulously tampering with our people; that no Concessions have been given them, but that three Arabs of the Azzurgeens have authorized them to trade, and that these men had no authority from the sixteen tribes to grant this, but that "so long as they can get presents from the Kirby people they will tolerate them."

El Bashir, the Sheikh, wrote a letter of warning to the Company in November last, stating that the Kirby people were distributing arms and money to the tribes. A copy of this letter is made an exhibit to this letter, and marked (A).

Our Manager had read a letter written to our Sheikh by Talhook, Kirby's agent, offering him rewards to leave the Company and to repudiate his engagements with us and drive us away; he also stated that Kirby was backed by Her Majesty's Government.

Your Lordship is informed as to the extent of our rights: (1) the concession of 1879 of the port and land about Cape Juby; and (2) the concession of all rights, political and otherwise, over the whole of Tekna, dated April 1889. These concessions are known to the Moorish Government, and constitute the *status quo* referred to, or, in the concluding words of Cid Gharneet's letter of the 20th February, 1891, to Sir W. K. Green, "the question of the establishment of the Company at Juby will remain on the same footing as hitherto."

Your Lordship will see, therefore, that my Company is having its interests jeopardized, and the agreement made with Sir W. K. Green broken by the intrusion of the Kirby people.

On the 4th January of the present year one of my colleagues had an interview with Sir A. Kirby, who stated that he had rights over the country north of Bojador, which would be in conflict with our own obtained from native Sheikhs, and that he had been advised by and received encouragement from the authorities of the Foreign Office, and that he had documents to that effect; also, that he assumed the responsibility of the doings of his sons, who were directing operations from Las Palmas. My colleague gave Sir A. Kirby no information beyond that we should protect our rights.

I will now proceed further. My Manager in the Canary Islands, Mr. Ferguson, writes me, under date the 21st December, that he had an interview with Mr. Josef Lewis Ratto, of Mogador, who made to him the following statement:—

He (Ratto) had obtained for the Kirby people the rights of working nitrates on the coast of Africa; he, however, could not get money from Kirby, who, up to date, had paid nothing; that he had dispatched documents (Concessions) to Kirby by Forwoods' steamer, and had insured them for 25,000*l.*; that Kirby had not taken the box out of Forwoods' hands, as he would not pay freight and insurance (200*l.*). Ratto gave a letter to Mr. Ferguson offering the Concessions to me, and sent a cablegram to Forwoods, ordering that the box should be handed to me. Copies of this letter and cablegram appear in exhibits marked (B) and (C) respectively.

Mr. Ferguson says, further, that "Ratto informs me that the documents consist of exclusive trading and nitrate Concessions for the African coast, from Cape Juby to Cape Bojador, attested by the English Consul at Mogador. They are made out to Ratto, and the Concessions are signed by Aisha-bin-M'barak-bin-Aisha-Zapati, a Chief of the Zapati tribes, who produced to the English Consul an authorized power

of attorney from the Arusin and conjoined tribes, from the Sakiet-el-Hamra down to Bojador."

Ratto said that he saw letters from Lord Rosebery to Consul Payton, instructing him to help Kirby and Cross to obtain what they desired in the way of concession south of Juby.

Mr. Ferguson adds that Ratto is as sharp as a needle and unscrupulous.

A letter has been received by one of our Directors from Mr. Zerbib, of Mogador, confirming this information. Copy extract is given as an exhibit, marked (D).

The Secretary of my Company called on Messrs. Forwoods on the 23rd December, and received confirmatory evidence which is given in exhibit marked (E).

I have now given your Lordship sufficient evidence to show that a trade is going on in Mogador of the "manufacture of Concessions," and, on behalf of my Company, I beg to notify the Zapati tribe, if in fact it exists as a tribal entity, is subject to the superior authority of El Bashir.

Your Lordship will see that our *status quo* is placed in jeopardy by these people; it is not only serious for ourselves, but for the Kirbys, as the wild promises they have made, and the hostile feeling which they have been endeavouring to foment against Cape Juby, will certainly lead to trouble, as we shall be bound to protect our rights. We trust, however, that wiser counsels will prevail, and that your Lordship will assure us that your name has been used most unjustifiably, and that a stop will be put to the action of these people; and, at the same time, I venture to hope that your Lordship will inform me as to the nature of the "designs entertained by the Syndicate" referred to in the letter to which I referred at the beginning of this communication.

I have, &c.
The North-West African Company (Limited),
(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE, *Chairman.*
(G. R.)

Exhibits referred to in Letter.

Exhibit (A).

Praise be to God alone!

THIS is from its writer, El Bashir Ben Sheikh Mohammed Ben Sheikh Beyrok to testify that the Syrian Mohammed El-Emin has come to this coast in a Spanish ship, and dealt with the Arabs, and distributed revolvers among them, and all this without my permission and will, as it is harmful to us. I have advised him against these doings, nevertheless he did do what I have no wish for. The servant of his Lord,

(Signed) EL BASHIR BEN SHEIKH MOHAMMED BEN BEYROK.

Exhibit (B).

Las Palmas, December 20, 1893.

Dear Sir,

You are empowered by this to instruct Sir Joseph Lee to open box shipped by me to Kirby, London, and at present in hands of Forwood Brothers, London, and to cancel names of Kirby and Cross where they occur in the documents, and substitute Sir Joseph Lee, agreeable to our conversation this day, namely, to pay the sum of 300*l.* cash, and such further sum as may be mutually agreed.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOSEPH LEWIS RATTO.

A. Ferguson, Esq.

Exhibit (C).

Mr. Ratto to Messrs. Forwoods, London.

(Telegraphie.) *Las Palmas, December* 20, 1893.

Inform Marquis stop box documents Kirby shipped "Zweena" Ratto deliver order Sir Joseph Lee.—J. L. RATTO.

Exhibit (D).

Mogador, December 5, 1893.

You know, no doubt, that Mr. Cross, of Glasgow, who is said to have been sent by Sir A. Kirby to the coast to establish a factory, has been unable to do anything, and he was attended by Mr. Pépé Ratto, agent here for Messrs. Forwood and Co. Pépé appears to have bought a Concession from a Sheikh between Cape Juby and Cape Bojador. I have learnt since that it will perhaps be at Wad Teffsa or Djebel Harshoa. It will, perhaps, be on the territory called "Los Matillos." I know nothing of it, but I know that Pépé has bought the territory from an Arab, and pays him the sum of 400 dollars. He has made a deed with this Arab, and he has sent it to Sir A. Kirby and insured it upon the "Zowina" for 500,000*l.* [? 500,000 fr.], and has drawn upon Sir A. Kirby for 300*l.* I have learned by this boat that he (Sir A. Kirby) had refused to pay the drafts (and he has reason for it). I do not know who this Cross is, but he said that he had more than 1,000,000*l.* at his disposal for to establish an establishment which will break ("tombé") Juby. But this is not with Mr. Pépé Ratto. They are both of them "illuminés" and "hallucinés."

Exhibit (E).

132, *Cheapside, London, December* 23, 1893.

This morning I called at Forwoods' and saw Mr. Marquis respecting the box of papers. It was received several weeks ago from Mr. Ratto, of Mogador, addressed to Sir A. Kirby. Ratto had insured the contents for 25,000*l.* The charges were consequently very heavy — insurance 68*l.*, freight 125*l.*, or nearly 200*l.* in all. Sir Alfred was not acquainted with the contents, and was naturally unwilling to pay so large a sum for what might prove worthless. It therefore remained in Forwoods' hands until about a week ago, when Sir Alfred accepted delivery. Meanwhile, letters had been passing between Forwoods and Sir Alfred and Ratto, and the latter gentleman was asked to state the contents of the box. This was said to contain documents, Concessions, &c., made by Sheikhs south of Cape Juby, and verified by Her Majesty's Consul at Mogador. As this seemed to be altogether improbable, Sir Alfred continued to hesitate to take delivery of the box. Ultimately, however—and that within a few days of this—Sir Alfred asked Forwoods to allow the box to be opened in the presence of Mr. Marquis and others, and undertook to pay a minimum freight of 25*l.* under any circumstances, and the full freight if, upon examination, the documents proved to be originals, and satisfactory. Forwoods agreed; and upon the box being opened the papers were discovered to be copies only of original documents purporting to make concessions, &c., respecting property in Wadnun district, and not in the district south of Cape Juby. Where the originals are, of which these purport to be copies, would seem to be unknown. The opinion of all parties, upon examination of the contents, was that they were of no value whatever. The box lies still at Forwoods', to Sir Alfred's order, and Marquis jocularly remarked to me, "You can have the box and contents for 25*l.*"

I asked Marquis if he could explain the telegrams, and his reply was:—

"Ratto has been in Las Palmas, and I expect Ferguson has seen him, and has heard the story of the box, and got authority to obtain possession of it, but I wired that we had delivered it to Kirby."

(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR.

To Sir Joseph C. Lee.

No. 56.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 13.)

(No. 1. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Berlin, January* 13, 1894.

WITH reference to the relations between Spain and Morocco, Baron von Marschall has mentioned to me a suggestion made by your Lordship that a control should be exercised in the matter of the indemnity by certain of the Great Powers. His Excellency referred, I presume, to the suggestion contained in your Lordship's

telegram to Sir H. D. Wolff No. 6, Secret, of the 9th instant. Baron von Marschall said that the German Government could not join in action of this kind, as they had no wish to incur future responsibilities in matters which were not within their sphere of political activity. The scheme might be feasible if the control were limited to Mediterranean Powers.

No. 57.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 14.)

(No. 12.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January* 13, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No 9 of the 12th instant, I have been asked by Señor Moret to inform your Lordship that he will instruct Señor del Mazo, by telegraph, to lay before you a clear statement of the views of the Spanish Government.

No. 58.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 15.)

(No. 9. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Vienna, January* 12, 1894.

COUNT KÁLNOKY read to me this afternoon all the latest telegrams which he had received from Madrid, and said, with regard to the collective guarantee which Sir H. Drummond Wolff is understood to have recommended the Spanish Government to accept as security for the Morocco indemnity, that it was not of course for this Government to take any active part in such a proposal, but that if asked to join the other Powers Austria would not refuse.

His Excellency said further that France is evidently intriguing in every possible way to embarrass the Spanish Government, giving them bad advice as to the amount of the indemnity, stirring up the Carlist and Republican factions into activity, and circulating accusations against the Queen-Regent as being swayed by her foreign predilections into relying upon the advice and support of some of the Great Powers who have interests divergent from those of Spain. These accusations are a novelty, and must be due to French inspiration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

No. 59.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 10.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 16, 1894.

I LEARNT yesterday from Señor del Mazo that Marshal Campos was to start forthwith, with instructions to demand as indemnity a sum of one million sterling, a portion of the Customs being pledged as security, and payment, with interest, to be made in nine instalments.

The Spanish Ambassador stated that his Government saw no objection to this form of security, but that they were willing to discuss with me any other form calculated to satisfy public opinion.

In reply, I said that, in my opinion, it would not affect the dignity or interests of Spain, and would be wiser in the general interest, to avoid the exercise of any supervision or control over the Customs until default was made in the payment of an instalment of the indemnity.

I had hoped that the Spanish Government would have considered a sum of 800,000*l.* a sufficient indemnity, but this was not a point on which I wished to lay stress as one of capital importance.

No. 60.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 17.)

(No. 10. Most Confidential.)
My Lord, *Madrid, January* 9, 1894.

THE Marquis Maffei has communicated to me privately the contents of a telegram from Baron Blanc, whereby his Excellency is instructed to support your Lordship's views as to the indemnity.

Baron Blanc points out the propriety of Spain limiting her demand to a sum that the Sultan could pay without having recourse to a foreign loan, which might lead to complications with other Powers, and without asking for a pledge or guarantee on special revenues.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 61.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 17.)

(No. 13. Most Confidential.)
My Lord, *Madrid, January* 14, 1894.

YESTERDAY afternoon late Señor Moret called on me. He explained the different causes of delay in seeing me. He had met with some great complications in the Department of Fomento and in the Council of Ministers, in addition to his usual labours, at present unusually engrossing as Minister for Foreign Affairs and *ad interim* President of the Council.

He went on to say that he had explained to the Austrian Ambassador, with the view of its being repeated to me, his concurrence in your Lordship's views, and he had thought this communication would be sufficient. He could not initiate himself the terms sketched out by your Lordship, being bound to ask for the Custom-houses for Spain, as security for the indemnity, in case it were to be paid by instalments. It was impossible for him, with any safety, to be the author of a demand not embodying this condition. But he understood the objection felt by your Lordship to this revenue being handed over to the control of a foreign State, and he would be prepared to assent to the course suggested by your Lordship, if emanating from yourself, as smoothing the way, and facilitating a solution. In reply, I told his Excellency that, while I had been glad to receive from him, through the Austrian Ambassador, this expression of his Excellency's opinion, I could look upon it only as a suggestion, and not as a formal communication, on which any action could be based.

Employing the arguments, and to a great extent the language, contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 9 of the 12th instant, I pointed out that the knowledge possessed by Her Majesty's Government of the negotiations actual or projected, was very bald, fragmentary, and superficial, and that before expressing yourself decisively it would be necessary to have before you in precise and formal terms the facts under discussion, and the wishes of the Spanish Government. This course should be adopted through the Spanish Ambassador in London, in pursuance of official instructions, to submit the whole case to your Lordship.

Señor Moret said that the mystery to which I alluded had existed as much for the Spanish Government as for every one else. The instructions to Marshal Martinez Campos had been constantly recast. They were now barely complete, and the new Ambassador was waiting for a message from the Sultan to start on his journey. After the departure of the Embassy it would be difficult, from want of facilities, to communicate with the Marshal. The points on which he is to urge, the minor ones being practically disposed of, are the definition of the neutral zone and the indemnity. For this last demand he was to ask the securities above mentioned, which could be varied at the instance of your Lordship.

His Excellency added that he would at once telegraph to Señor Mazo to submit these considerations to your Lordship, and begged me to apprize your Lordship of this intention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 62.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 5.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 17, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 186 of the 23rd ultimo, reporting on the question of sanitary improvements at Tangier.

Your views, as therein expressed, are approved generally, and I authorize you to act in accordance with them in your communications with your colleagues.

I have to request that you will report to me from time to time the progress made in these negotiations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 63.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received January* 18.)

Sir, *Admiralty, January* 17, 1894.

WITH reference to the Admiralty letter of the 29th December last respecting the proposed visit of the Channel Squadron to Madeira, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that a letter has been received from Vice-Admiral Fairfax proposing to take the squadron from Madeira to Las Palmas, Grand Canaries, and Teneriffe, returning to Gibraltar the 21st February, and I am to request that my Lords may be informed whether Lord Rosebery sees any objection to the squadron visiting the Canary Islands.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 64.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 18.)

(No. 13. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January* 17, 1894.

COMMUNICATIONS concerning the Morocco question are passing between Russian and Spanish Governments, on the initiative of the latter.

No. 65.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 18.)

(No. 14. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January* 18, 1894.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has read me Señor del Mazo's despatches referring to his communications with your Lordship and Sir Thomas Sanderson, and wished me to say that, though personally he is in favour of your Lordship's suggestion, his position in the Cabinet is such that nothing can be left to chance, and he must ask for a clear definition of the manner in which Spain is to obtain the control of the Customs in default of payment. This is a point which Marshal Martinez Campos cannot return without having settled.

On my suggestion, that Señor Moret should communicate with your Lordship through the Ambassador in London, his Excellency agreed to do so, but asked me to supply your Lordship with explanatory information as the case demanded.

The communication from Russia was confined to a personal expression of sympathy with the King and Queen-Regent.

No. 66.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 19.)

(No. 15.)
My Lord, *Madrid, January* 16, 1894.

AN answer having been received from the Sultan of Morocco expressing his wish to receive the Embassy headed by Marshal Martinez Campos, that officer will leave Melilla for Mazagan about the 18th instant. He is expected to arrive at that port on the 20th, and will leave for Morocco city on the 21st. The journey from Mazagan will take five days. News will be sent by courier to Tangier, and thence by telegraph, and the receipt at Madrid of intelligence thus transmitted will take about four days.

It is not thought that the result of the Marshal's conferences at Morocco can be known till the 8th or 10th February.

An article in the "Liberal," apparently written by authority, reproduces as "nothing more than a rumour" the statement that, in the instructions to the Ambassador, the Spanish Government has fixed the amount of the indemnity to be asked at 25,000,000 pesetas. Of this amount a comparatively small portion will be required at once, the balance to be paid in small annuities, for the payment of which Spain demands for a long term intervention ("intervencion") in the Moorish customs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 67.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 11. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 19, 1894.

I AM informed to-day by Spanish Ambassador that my suggestions as to Melilla Indemnity question are accepted by his Government.

The instructions to Marshal Martinez Campos will, accordingly, be to demand an indemnity of 800,000*l.* in gold, and the right of supervision or control of the Customs only in case there should be delay or default in the payment of the several instalments.

Pray express to Spanish Government my gratification at this proof of confidence on their part, and at the accord which I find exists between us in the matter, and assure them that, in offering them my advice, I have been actuated solely by the desire to further what I believe to be their real interests.

No. 68.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 19, 1894.

IN reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that his Lordship is not prepared to offer any objection to the proposed visit of the Channel Squadron to the Canary Islands.

I am to express his Lordship's hope that Vice-Admiral Fairfax may be instructed to remain in touch with Gibraltar, as it is desirable that the squadron should be more or less at hand until some solution of the Morocco question has been arrived at.

For the present he believes that if the date fixed for the return of the squadron to Gibraltar, viz., the 21st proximo, is adhered to, this object will be sufficiently secured.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 69.

Foreign Office to British North-west African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 19, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, remonstrating against the proceedings of a Syndicate, represented by Sir A. Kirby, in the vicinity of the establishment of the North-west African Company at Cape Juby, and soliciting the intervention of Her Majesty's Government to put a stop to them.

In reply, I am to state that it is absolutely untrue that his Lordship wrote any such letters to Consul Payton as those described by Mr. Ratto, desiring him "to help Messrs. Kirby and Cross to obtain what they desired in the way of a Concession south of Cape Juby."

I am to add that Sir A. Kirby was warned, when he first mentioned the subject, that Her Majesty's Government could in no way support or encourage his enterprise, and that instructions to the same effect have been addressed to Her Majesty's Representatives at Tangier and Mogador.

Lord Rosebery, however, cannot interfere actively to restrain Sir A. Kirby's proceedings in territory which is not under the sovereignty of the British Crown, if he chooses to persist in them at his own risk.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 70.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 20.)

(No. 6.)

My Lord, *Tangier, January* 11, 1894.

IN his despatch No. 129 of the 16th August last, reporting the attack on Mr. Alfred Irwin, of Dar-el-Baida, by an insane Moor, Mr. White suggested that Mr. Maclean, who was then expected to be on the point of taking up his post as Consul at that port, should be directed to inquire into the matter, and on the 2nd September I received a telegram from your Lordship, instructing me that, in your Lordship's opinion, an inquiry into the facts should be made on the spot before any representations were addressed to the Foreign Minister.

At that time, however, Mr. Fernau, who was acting as Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-al-Baida, imagining himself to have some cause of dissatisfaction with Her Majesty's Government, had declined to have any official relations with Her Majesty's Legation. Moreover, in a private letter to Mr. White of the 24th August, Mr. Fernau had stated that the Lieutenant-Governor, who in the first instance was accused of having witnessed the occurrence and made no attempt to interfere or to protect Mr. Irwin, did not see the commencement of the assault, and that the Governor had apologized for the conduct of his Lieutenant-Governor, against whom Mr. Fernau undertook not to press the case any further. It was obvious, therefore, that in Mr. Fernau's private opinion there was no ground for pressing the matter, and that even if he were willing to receive instructions from me, he was not in a position to conduct an impartial inquiry.

I considered it desirable therefore to wait until Mr. Maclean should proceed to his post before taking any further steps. Accordingly, I addressed to him on that occasion a despatch, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, recapitulating the facts as they had been reported to this Legation, and instructing him to inquire whether the Governor had understood from Mr. Fernau's language that no more would be said about the affair, for in that case it would probably be better to let things rest there. At the same time, if he could, without exciting public attention, ascertain whether any blame was attributable to the Lieutenant-Governor, he was to report the result of his inquiries.

Mr. Maclean has now addressed to me a report, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, in which he states that, having investigated the matter, he has arrived at the conclusion that it need not be reopened, as Mr. Irwin himself looked on it as a thing of the past, while Mr. Fernau had accepted the Basha's apologies, and given him to understand that no further official notice would be taken. Mr. Maclean adds that

there is no doubt that Mr. Irwin's assailant was insane, and that he is still in confinement.

Under these circumstances, I trust your Lordship will approve of my not making the occurrence the ground of an official complaint to the Moorish Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 70.

Mr. Satow to Consul Maclean.

Sir, *Tangier, December* 8, 1893.

IN August last it was reported by Mr. Fernau in a private letter that on the 11th of that month a savage and unprovoked assault was committed by a Moor on Mr. Alfred Irwin, a British subject residing at your port. The servants of a lady, to whom Mr Irwin had been talking, ran to the rescue, and pulled the Moor off, who was eventually seized, flogged, and thrown into prison.

It was stated that the Lieutenant-Governor of the town, accompanied by some mounted soldiers, was only some fifteen or twenty yards distant when this assault occurred, but made no attempt whatever to interfere or to protect Mr. Irwin, although he must have witnessed the whole occurrence. You will find in the archives of your Consulate a correspondence between Mr. Fernau and the Kaïd on this matter.

On the facts, as far as known here, being reported to Lord Rosebery, he directed that a local investigation should be instituted.

In a private letter of the 24th August to Mr. White, which is in the archives of this Legation, Mr. Fernau states that the Lieutenant-Governor, although he did not see the commencement of the assault, showed the greatest indifference and apathy, never even inquiring from Mr. Irwin or from the bystanders whether the former was seriously hurt or not. But that, after the exchange of letters above referred to, the Governor called on Mr. Fernau, and was profuse in his apologies for his brother's conduct; and that finally, after obtaining certain promises as to the better administration of justice by him and his brother (the Lieutenant-Governor), Mr. Fernau undertook not to press the case against the Khalifa.

It would be desirable that you should first ascertain from Mr. Fernau whether the Governor will have understood from his language that no more would be said about this particular matter; for if the Governor and his brother should have been led to believe that no further complaint would be made against the latter, it would probably be better to let things rest there. At the same time, if you can, without exciting public attention, ascertain whether any blame is attributable to the Lieutenant-Governor, I request you to report the result of your inquiries.

Mr. Fernau added a recommendation that a strongly-worded letter should be procured to be addressed by Hadj Mohammed Torres to the Governor, instructing him to give more attention to public safety at your port, to have well-known bad characters turned out of the town, not to allow thieves to be released from prison on payment of a small fine, to keep madmen in confinement, and the like.

I trust that you may be able, in the course of your official relations with the Governor, to make such representations as will induce him to take all necessary measures for the preservation of public order, reporting, however, in the event of your concurring with Mr. Fernau's suggestion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 70.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Dar-al-Baida, January* 3, 1894.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 8th December last in the matter of the assault on Mr. Alfred Irwin, I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with your instructions, I have investigated the matter, without attracting renewed attention to it, and arrived at the conclusion that it need not be reopened.

In a conversation with Mr. Irwin, I took the opportunity of expressing my concern that he should have been a victim to a madman's assault, and he remarked, incidentally, the affair was past, and he was not suffering bodily ill-effects from it.

There is no doubt that the man who assaulted him was mad, and he is now in confinement for the assault.

The Basha came to this Consulate, and expressed to Mr. Fernau his most lively regret that the incident should have occurred, and Mr. Fernau, with a knowledge of the full circumstances of the case, accepted his apologies, and gave him to understand that no further official notice would be taken.

I submit that Mr. Fernau acted quite properly in this, as from inquiry I gather that the Lieutenant-Governor, although he was near the scene of the assault, did not display more than the usual amount of Moorish want of curiosity in not taking special notice of what was happening a short distance from him. They were his soldiers, apparently, who afterwards took the man to prison. His apathy was apologized for by the Basha, and evidently Mr. Fernau did accept the excuses. Under these circumstances, I fail to see advantage in reopening such a regrettable incident, which, I submit, might have occurred under any Government, arising, as it did, from the irresponsible act of an insane man.

I have, however, in conversation with the Basha, expressed the hope that the police of the town should be kept well up to their duties.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

No. 71.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 20.)

(No. 7.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January 13, 1894.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 141 of the 1st December last, requesting me to furnish information as to the arrangements now in force for carrying on the postal service in Morocco, and as to compensation made by the Moorish Government in cases of courier robberies, I have the honour to report as follows:—

The Tangier Agency of the Gibraltar Post Office despatches weekly two couriers to the coast and two to Fez. No escort is provided for them. To the outside of the wallet in which they carry the mails a small Union Jack has, at my suggestion, been stitched on since the month of October last, but this expedient does not appear to produce the desired effect, inasmuch as more than one robbery has occurred since its adoption. Most of the Fez couriers hold agents' certificates issued to them by this Legation.

The couriers carry letters from and to all ports on the coast down to Mogador. Besides the British couriers, there are Spanish and French services. The dates and times of couriers passing along the roads being approximately ascertainable, the plunderers have no difficulty in selecting a convenient locality and hour for robberies.

I am not able to say for certain whether the Moorish Government make any compensation to their own officials who have been assaulted, but I consider it highly improbable.

The French Legation has demanded from the Sultan 50 fr. for every registered letter stolen on the coast route since these robberies began, but up to the present no such claim has been either acknowledged or paid. About the end of October last, a French courier from Fez was attacked within the jurisdiction of the Basha of Tangier, the registered letters he was carrying were destroyed, and the mail-bag stolen. For this the French Legation demanded and obtained from the Basha compensation to the amount of 40 dollars.

On the same occasion the Gibraltar Post Office courier was attacked by the same people, stripped by them of his clothes and shoes, and robbed of 4 pesetas which he had for the purchase of provisions. No compensation was demanded.

From the 2nd October the Gibraltar Post Office had ceased to receive registered letters, except for transmission by steamer, but I believe that in consequence of the recent comparative tranquillity of the courier routes, the Post Office Administration has begun again to send them by land.

The Spanish Post Office has made various demands on the Sultan for compensation in similar cases, but has not hitherto obtained payment. Your Lordship is aware that the settlement of claims on the Sultan is often delayed during considerable periods.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 72.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 20.)

(No. 18. Secret and Confidential.) P.
My Lord, *Madrid, January 18, 1894.*

I SENT my telegram No. 13 of last night, thinking it right that your Lordship should be kept informed of all the influences brought to bear on the Spanish Government in the Morocco question.

The communications, referred to were, I understand, a statement of facts by the Spanish Government, and cordial expressions of sympathy with the Queen-Regent on the part of Russia.

Señor Moret has already expressed his opinion that the influence of Russia would counteract any dangerous or subversive tendency of French influence as regards the Monarchical principle.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 73.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 20.)

(No. 9.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Vienna, January 20, 1894.*

WITH regard to the question of Spain and Morocco, I learn that the idea of joint guarantee does not altogether please Count Kálnoky, but that if the other Powers agree Austria will not refuse to join them.

His Excellency says that it is difficult to understand what has been going on lately at Madrid, but he has been advising the Spanish Government to modify their demands in regard to the amount of the indemnity.

No. 74.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 20.)

(No. 15.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January 20, 1894.*

YOUR Lordship will perceive from my telegram No. 14 that the Minister for Foreign Affairs is obliged to submit to the Council of Ministers the suggestions in your Lordship's telegram No. 11, and that his Excellency's acceptance of the same is merely personal; although he does not expect to meet with any opposition, he considers it necessary to make this reservation.

His Excellency is under the impression that the Sultan's wish respecting payment will be that the same should be made in cash, to be provided by loan by French bankers, and persistent rumours of French activity in Morocco lend colour to this suspicion, though no actual proofs exist.

Nothing has been said here of late with reference to this.

No. 75.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 17. Confidential.)

Foreign Office, January 20, 1894.

Sir,

DURING the present week I have had several communications with the Spanish Ambassador respecting the negotiations between his Government and the Sultan of Morocco.

On Monday, the 15th instant, his Excellency called, and read me a telegram from Señor Moret, which he had just received, and which was to the following effect:—

General Martinez Campos was about to start for Morocco city, and would be instructed to so arrange the Melilla affair as to prevent the recurrence of any such incident, and to demand an indemnity of 1,000,000*l.* sterling. If the Sultan was unable to pay this sum down, the Spanish Government would accept it in nine instalments, with interest, on the security of a portion of the Customs.

While acknowledging the support given to him by Her Majesty's Government, and their friendly action in the matter, Señor Moret contested the view which I had put forward, that a control of the Customs by Spain would lead to European complications, and saw no reason to anticipate danger of that kind. Still, he was ready to discuss any other form of guarantee which would satisfy public opinion in Spain.

I thanked M. del Mazo for this communication, and said I should like time to reflect upon it, as it was the first direct information I had received from the Spanish Government of their intentions, and of the instructions to be given to Marshal Martinez Campos. *Primâ facie*, however, I might observe that an indemnity of 1,000,000*l.* sterling was more than I had contemplated, and that I had rather indicated 5,000,000 dollars, which I understood was the equivalent of some 800,000*l.*, as the maximum which the Sultan could well pay. Secondly, I thought that to take the Customs as security might, in the present condition of Europe, lead to regrettable jealousies, and possibly to reprisals. My main impression at first sight was, therefore, that it would be better to make the control of the Customs depend on the non-payment of the instalments rather than a necessary condition of the indemnity.

In a letter which I addressed to the Ambassador on the following day, I told him that reflection had only confirmed my first impression. It appeared to me that it would be wise in the general interest, and not injurious to the dignity or the Government of Spain, that no control or supervision of the Moorish Customs should take place until there had been default in paying one of the instalments of the debt. I had hoped, too, that an indemnity of 800,000*l.*, say, 20,000,000 pesetas, would have been deemed sufficient; but I did not desire to dwell on this point.

In reply, his Excellency informed me that the French Government had expressed their concurrence in the proposed demand of 1,000,000*l.* indemnity, and of a lien on the Customs as security in case the Sultan could not pay the amount at once, and that the other Great Powers interested in Morocco had raised no objections. Should Great Britain alone oppose the demands which the Spanish public considered necessary for the national honour, the effect would be very unfortunate. Some guarantee was required, and, failing other acceptable and adequate means of obtaining this object, there was nothing to be done but to confirm the Marshal's present instructions, and await the development of events.

I feared from this conversation that Señor Moret had found it impossible to adopt the course which I had recommended in the interests of Spain, and of the preservation of tranquillity. It was therefore with great satisfaction that I learned yesterday from M. del Mazo that Señor Moret had accepted my views, that the indemnity to be demanded should be 800,000*l.* in gold, and that the stipulation as to security should provide for a control over the Customs only in case of delay or default in payment of the instalments agreed upon.

I begged his Excellency to express at once to Señor Moret my gratification at finding that the views of our Governments were thus in accord, and to assure him that, in tendering my advice, I had been actuated solely by the desire to solve the questions at issue in a manner both peaceful and in accordance with the real interest and dignity of the Spanish Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 76.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 3.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 21, 1894.

I UNDERSTAND that, in accordance with my advice, Spanish Government have consented to reduce Melilla indemnity to 800,000*l.* in gold, and to demand right to supervise or control Customs only in event of delay or failure to pay instalments.

The original instructions to the Marshal were to demand 1,000,000*l.*, payable in nine instalments, with security of Customs.

No. 77.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir E. Monson.

(No. 5.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 21, 1894.

THE obscurity to which you allude in your telegram No. 9 is not altogether confined to Madrid. I am not aware of what is intended by the phrase "Joint Guarantee" employed by you.

The following is the actual state of the case, so far as I am aware:—

[Repeats telegram No. 3 to Mr. Satow of the 21st January, 1894.]

No. 78.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 21.)

(No. 10.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Vienna, January* 21, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegrams No. 5 to me and No. 6 to Sir H. D. Wolff of the 9th January respecting Spain and Morocco, I understood that, in Count Kálnoky's opinion, the arrangement suggested by your Lordship throws a certain responsibility on the Powers which might be accepted by Spain as a guarantee.

No. 79.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 22.)

(No. 11.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Vienna, January* 22, 1894.

I SPOKE last night to Count Kálnoky on the subject of Spain and Morocco, and his statements are in the sense of the explanation of my telegram No. 9. I communicated to his Excellency the substance of your Lordship's telegram No. 5, and he informed me that identical intelligence had reached him from Madrid, but that, for the last three weeks, the Spanish Ambassador here had given him no news whatever.

No. 80.

Sir Clare Ford to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 22.)

(No. 10.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, January* 22, 1894, 4·15 P.M.

I SAW M. Blanc to-day, and he expressed his sorrow that in the treatment of the Morocco question in general there seemed to be a want of confidence between England and Spain. His Excellency said this apparent want of confidence caused him all the more regret, as Italy, entirely irrespective of any action which might be taken by any other Government, was ready to give her cordial co-operation in establishing a better state of feeling between the two countries. In all questions affecting the Mediterranean, his Excellency added, the national policy of Italy, as understood by the present Administration, was to work hand-in-hand even alone with England.

No. 81.

Sir Clare Ford to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 22.)

(No. 11.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, January* 22, 1894, 4·15 P.M.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been attracted here by the leading article in the "Times" of the 18th instant, in which the Marquis di Rudini is charged with treacherous conduct with respect to the Triple Alliance.

M. Blanc said to-day that he regretted its publication. He fears that it may tend to envenom the debates in Parliament, and, by furnishing one more subject of discord, may give rise to polemical discussions of a political character which are of no service to any one.

His Excellency has informed me, most confidentially, that he has instructed the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to convey a friendly message to the Marquis di Rudini, through his son, to the effect that the Government knew nothing of the charges contained in the article in question, and to inform him that he earnestly hopes that the matter will be allowed to drop.

No. 82.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 1.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 23, 1894.

MELILLA incident: your telegram No. 10 of yesterday.

I do not think there is any ground for supposing lack of confidence between Her Majesty's Government and that of Spain in regard to the pending negotiations with Morocco. There is no such feeling on the part of Her Majesty's Government. The difficulty of procuring perfectly accurate information is the only one which I have experienced, and this is attributable to the constant changes in the situation.

Pray speak to Baron Blanc in this sense, and, while thanking him for his expressions of friendliness, communicate the following for his information:—

[Telegram to Mr. Satow No. 3 of the 21st January.]

No. 83.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 7.) *Foreign Office, January* 23, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 7 of the 13th instant, reporting on the arrangements now in force for carrying on the postal service in Morocco.

As regards the recent cases of robbery perpetrated on British postal couriers, no further action need at present be taken, as the Moorish Government have promised to put a stop to the lawlessness complained of.

Should, however, these robberies continue, you are at liberty to demand such reparation and compensation as you may deem judicious.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 84.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 24.)

(No. 21. Secret and Confidential.) *Madrid, January* 20, 1894.

My Lord,

AN English gentleman with special access to information informs me, on the authority of friends of Marshal Martinez Campos, that in case of the failure of his Embassy to the Sultan he intends at once to take strong measures against Morocco.

My informant tells me that it is possible the Marshal may in such case, with or without orders, make a dash at Tangier.

I cannot confirm or contradict this surmise, but it certainly appears to me that after all the parade surrounding both the expedition and the Embassy, the Marshal's return to Spain without any tangible result would be ruinous to his reputation. He is, I am told, of a very determined character, and not likely to sit quiet under failure. He has intimated to the Moors the possibility of his return, and this intimation is confirmed by some language attributed to Señor Moret. In speaking of the Embassy, his Excellency is reported by the "Liberal" to have said that "the Spanish Government would always have the means of enforcing its right to the satisfaction of its claims by placing in forty-eight hours 40,000 men on Moorish territory and bombarding the Moorish ports, no one being able to oppose such decision."

Señor Moret has all through recent transactions been obliged to hold two sets of language—one to satisfy the public mind, the other to explain his real intention to friendly Governments. In substance, he has held to the latter. In fact, inverting the adage, he has been *fortiter in modo, suaviter in re.* Nor has this bearing been unsuccessful.

The dispatch of a large army under the command of a distinguished General has hitherto achieved without a blow the object of the expedition. The fort of Sidi Guariach has been built, or is building.

The Moors have destroyed their own intrenchments.

The Chief Riff ringleader of the aggression against Spain has been given up.

The other Kabyle Chiefs of the district have publicly made submission.

The neutral zone has been temporarily agreed upon.

All that now remains is the permanent settlement of this zone, and an agreement as to the indemnity.

The skill displayed on the part of Spain through the instrumentality of the Minister of State is to a still larger extent the work of the Queen-Regent.

Marshal Martinez Campos, I believe, to-day leaves Algeciras for Mazagan, and will then be beyond the reach of the telegraph. It is no doubt the object of the new Ambassador to bring matters to a satisfactory conclusion, and this object will, I hope, be accomplished with the support of the allies of Spain; but I must say, without foreboding, that all anticipate a longer delay than is avowed by the Government, and on the return of the expedition, whatever the result, a very troublous polemic may be expected.

The Cortes, whose meeting is daily postponed, will discharge all its pent-up electricity. The small but active and gifted section, composed of Carlists and Republicans, are bent on putting forth their utmost strength, and the Government will not find much assistance from the more constitutional opposition. Things will be bad enough even if the negotiations at Marrakesh go smoothly. They will probably at worst be kept within the limits of Parliamentary wrangles. If, on the other hand, there is a breakdown in the negotiations, and the Moorish incident is not closed, even optimists must foresee grave complications.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 85.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 24.)

(No. 16. Most Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January* 24, 1894.
(Extract.)

THE support of Her Majesty's Government in Moorish affairs is regarded with feelings of gratitude by the Queen-Regent, who desires that England and Spain should act in concert in the complication which she believes to be impending in the Mediterranean.

His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs assures me that telegraphic instructions have been sent to the Marshal in the sense of your Lordship's suggestion.

No. 86.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 24.)

(No. 17. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January 24, 1894.*

IN compliance with a request from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the German Ambassador here has received strong instructions from his Government to support the Spanish proposal, and that similar orders have been sent to the French Ambassador, the loyalty of which the Minister for Foreign Affairs does not doubt.

His Excellency regards the present moment as critical, and requiring concerted action to avoid intrigues.

No. 87.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 8.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January 24, 1894.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 6 of the 11th instant, reporting the result of Consul Maclean's inquiry into the facts of the assault on Mr. Irwin by an insane Moor at Dar-el-Baïda.

I concur in your view that, under the circumstances, no further action in the matter is necessary.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 88.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 24, 1894.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th January, 1893, I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the accompanying Statement of the expenses incurred by Sir West Ridgeway on account of his special mission to Morocco, amounting to the sum of 1,375*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.**

Sir West Ridgeway was accompanied by Lady Ridgeway and two children, an attaché, a governess, maid, and valet. The travelling expenses of the party to Tangier and back amounted to the sum of 524*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

Under the head of "Installation Expenses" are included the following items, viz., 53*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* for replacing table linen lost or damaged in Morocco, and 22*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* for repairs to plate. As regards the charge of 56*l.* 8*s.* for rent of a villa, Sir West Ridgeway states that in taking this residence he followed the example of his predecessors at Tangier, and that the expenditure was essential.

Under "Miscellaneous Expenses" there appears a charge of 82*l.* 18*s.* for the purchase of horses, cows, &c.; this sum represents the difference between the price paid for the animals in question and that obtained by their subsequent sale.

Sir West Ridgeway states that, for official reasons, he was obliged to entertain on a large scale, and that his invitation list contained the names of about 200 persons; the charge of 400*l.* for "Entertaining Expenses" is, however, made only for "State Entertainments," viz., two balls, two concerts, six dinner parties, and a farewell reception.

In view of the special circumstances which rendered the dispatch to Morocco of such a mission necessary, and of the understanding that Sir West Ridgeway should not be financially a loser by his having accepted so difficult and responsible a duty, I am to request that their Lordships will sanction the amount now submitted, viz., 1,375*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, which, in the opinion of Lord Rosebery, is reasonable and moderate.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

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* Not printed.

No. 89.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 5.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January 25, 1894.*

WITH reference to Sir H. D. Wolff's Secret telegram No. 17, which has been repeated to you, you should place yourself in communication with your colleagues, and act in such a manner as you may think judicious in support of the demands of Spain in regard to the Melilla indemnity, and in promotion of a general and satisfactory settlement.

No. 90.

Señor Moret to Señor del Mazo.—(Communicated to the Earl of Rosebery by Señor del Mazo, January 26.)

(Télégraphique.) *Madrid, le 25 Janvier, 1894.*

APRÈS avoir fait la consultation dont je vous parlais dans ma dépêche du 21, les instructions convenables ont été envoyées au Maréchal Campos, ce que j'ai communiqué à l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre. L'Ambassadeur d'Espagne à Rome me dit que l'Italie suivra la même ligne de conduite que l'Angleterre. Je lui ai fait connaître l'attitude de ce Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, mais je voudrais que votre Excellence, après lui avoir donné connaissance de cette dépêche, pria Lord Rosebery de télégraphier dans le même sens à Rome et à Tanger.

No. 91.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 26.)

(No. 4.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January 26, 1894.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 5 of the 25th instant, the Italian Minister and myself are communicating in writing direct with the Sultan in support of Spanish demand. Four days ago the German Minister, in accordance with instructions received from his Government, made a verbal communication to Sultan's Agent at Tangier. I have been unable to obtain an interview with the French Minister, or to ascertain what action he is taking.

No. 92.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 26.)

No. 5.)
Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January 26, 1894.*

THE French Minister, on learning the nature of the instructions sent to me in reference to supporting Marshal Campos' demands, promised, although he had not received any instructions in a similar sense, to telegraph to his Government, and to acquaint me with the result.

No. 93.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 3.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January 26, 1894.*

I HAVE been requested by the Spanish Government to inform the Italian Government of the steps taken by me to facilitate the negotiations intrusted to Marshal Campos.

You may inform the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has been instructed to place himself in communication with his

colleagues, and to act in such a manner as he may think judicious in support of the demands of Spain in regard to the Melilla indemnity, and in promotion of a general and satisfactory settlement.

The Spanish Government state that they have also received promises of support from the French and German Governments.

No. 94.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 11.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 26, 1894.

I HAVE had under my careful consideration your despatch No. 5 of the 6th instant, reporting on Messrs. Hunot and Co.'s claim against the Government of Morocco for the refund of certain export duties paid in 1879.

I transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a letter which has been addressed to Messrs. Hunot,* from which you will observe that I fully concur in your view that the firm is not entitled to further assistance from Her Majesty's Government in the prosecution of their claim.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 95.

Foreign Office to Messrs. Hunot and Co.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, January* 26, 1894.

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 28th October last, I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to inform you that a Report has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier upon your claim against the Moorish Government for the refund of export duties paid by your firm on certain beans which, as you allege, were not allowed to be exported.

It appears, on examination, that the actual reason why these beans were not exported was that, in consequence of prevailing scarcity, the price had advanced so much that your firm judged it more profitable to withdraw them and sell them in the ocuntry.

After careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, his Lordship is of opinion that your claim is not one which can receive further support from Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 96.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 27.)

(No. 8.)

My Lord, *Tangier, January* 20, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 2 of the 9th instant, inclosing translation of a note from the Spanish Ambassador in London complaining of the action of the British Consular Agent at Tetuan in hindering a search for contraband of war which the Spanish Consul at that port desired to institute on board the British ship "Herminia," and directing me to inquire into the matter without loss of time, and to report to your Lordship the result of my investigation.

On the 18th December last my Spanish colleague sent to me for perusal a despatch from Señor Navarro, the Spanish Consul at Tetuan, in which he complained that on his applying on the 10th December to Mr. Isaac Nahon, British Consular Agent at that port, to institute a search for contraband arms on board the British "falucho" "Herminia," that officer showed great reluctance to comply with his request, and that it was only after he had induced the Basha to urge it that the search was eventually

* No. 95.

carried out. In the meantime abundant opportunity had been afforded for removing the contraband to another vessel, which made a show of putting to sea, but returning during the night of the subsequent day, succeeded in landing the arms and ammunition. M. Navarro alleged that but for the delays interposed by Mr. Nahon the whole cargo, consisting of 300 rifles, two cases of cartridges, and four barrels of saltpetre, would have been discovered and seized.

On the following day I lost no time in addressing to Mr. Nahon a despatch, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, requesting him to make a full report to me on the case, and instructing him at the same time to use every effort in future to assist the local authorities in seizing smuggled arms and ammunition on board vessels flying the British flag.

Mr. Consul White had a few days previously received from Mr. Nahon a despatch, in which he had recounted this incident from his own point of view, and had stated that the Spanish Consul had announced his intention of going on board any English vessel when a search took place. In answer to his inquiry whether he should permit this, I took the opportunity of informing him that if the Spanish Consul accompanied him on a search for contraband arms it could only be at his invitation and not as of right.

On the following day, in returning Señor Navarro's despatch to my Spanish colleague, I informed the latter of the steps that I had taken. He agreed that we should await the explanation of Mr. Nahon, and I also informed him that if Señor Navarro could adduce any evidence whatever to justify the suspicion expressed by him that Mr. Nahon himself was engaged in the smuggling of arms I would dispatch one of the gentlemen of Her Majesty's Legation to Tetuan to make a rigorous investigation.

On the 26th I received Mr. Nahon's report of his action in regard to the "Herminia," of which I have the honour to inclose a copy and translation.

Mr. Nahon states that at half-past 10 on the morning of the 10th December Señor Navarro called on him at the Post Office to inquire whether the Basha had requested him to have a search made on board the "Adelina," which he believed contained arms; but Señor Navarro did not himself put forward a direct request for a search. Mr. Nahon replied he had just been invited to an interview with the Basha, and if it should turn out that the subject on which the Basha wished to speak with him was the smuggling referred to by the Spanish Consul, he was ready to take all necessary measures to suppress it, in view of the friendly relations existing between Spain and England. Mr. Nahon forthwith proceeded to see the Basha, who informed him that the "Adelina" was reported to have a quantity of arms on board, and demanded that a search should be made. Mr. Nahon replied that the "falucho" in question had been cleared for Gibraltar on the 5th, and that it would be necessary to ascertain whether she was still in the river, which might be the case if she had been detained by bad weather. On making inquiry, he found that she had sailed for Gibraltar on the 8th, and this information was at once communicated to the Basha. At 2 P.M. he received a letter from the Basha requesting him to order a search for arms to be made on board the British "faluchos" "Herminia" and "Jaulata." Without loss of time he drew up a search warrant in the name of the Consular messenger, and called on the Basha to say that he was himself proceeding on board the "Herminia" (for which the supposed "Jaulata" is merely a nickname) to superintend the proceedings, and inviting him to send his Secretary to assist. At twenty minutes past 2 they set out for the "Herminia," where the search was duly effected by the Captain of the Port and Mr. Nahon's office messenger in the presence of the Basha's Secretary and of Mr. Nahon. No arms or ammunition were discovered. The party got back to Tetuan after dark, and the result of the search was at once communicated to the Spanish Consul and to the Basha.

Mr. Nahon adds that he knows nothing of any contraband having been transhipped from the "Herminia" to any other vessel. He learnt later that Señor Navarro had caused the Captain of the Port to make a declaration before notaries that he had seen a small boat put to sea during the day, but that the declaration did not state that he had seen any arms or other cargo transhipped.

Mr. Nahon considers it is inconceivable that in so short a time it could have become known on board the "Herminia" that a search was about to be made, or that the transhipment and landing of so large a quantity of arms could have been effected without either the Captain of the Port or the guard stationed opposite to the anchorage having detected the proceedings.

I communicated Mr. Nahon's report to my Spanish colleague on the day I

received it, repeating what I had said on a previous occasion, that if the Spanish Consul at Tetuan could produce any evidence in support of his suggestion that Mr. Nahon was interested in the smuggling carried on at Tetuan, I would cause an investigation to be held. My colleague, however, expressed himself satisfied with the steps which I had taken, and I have heard nothing more of the matter. Under these circumstances, and considering, moreover, Mr. Nahon's explanation to be sufficient, I didnot think it necessary to trouble your Lordship with a report.

I would beg also to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that the Spanish Ambassador's note being dated the 1st January, he can hardly have been in possession of any information beyond that contained in the original report of the Spanish Consul at Tetuan, and I cannot doubt that had he been then aware of the friendly and unreserved communications that had passed between the Spanish Minister and myself, his Excellency would not have thought it necessary to make any representation to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 96.

Mr. Satow to Mr. Nahon.

Tangier, December 19, 1893.

Sir,

THE Spanish Consul, M. Navarro, has reported to his Minister that when he applied to you on the 10th instant to take measures to carry out a search of the British "falucho" "Herminia," you showed great unwillingness to comply with his request, although he grounded it upon the good relations which exist between Great Britain and Spain, of which the latter has given proofs by endeavouring by all possible means to avoid contraband at Gibraltar, that then he applied to the Basha, who had previously asked you to carry out a search, and that finally, after five hours had elapsed from the time of your receiving the request, you complied with the desire of the Basha, that is to say at 4 P.M. That by that time all the arms and ammunition had been transferred to a small sailing-vessel, said to be English property, which then put to sea, returning to port after midnight, and landing the cargo taken from the "Herminia" on the night of the 11th. This is said to have consisted of 300 rifles, 2 cases of cartridges, and 4 barrels of saltpetre. Señor Navarro alleges that but for the delays interposed by you, the whole would have been discovered and seized.

I request you to make a full report to me upon this case, and at the same time to use every effort in the future to assist the local authorities in seizing smuggled arms and ammunition on board vessels flying the British flag.

With regard to the last part of your despatch No. 23 of the 11th instant to Mr. White, inquiring whether you should permit the Spanish Consul to enter a British vessel, I have to inform you that if the Spanish Consul accompanies you on a search of this kind it should only be at your invitation and not as of right.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 96.

Mr. Nahon to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)

Tetuan, December 22, 1893.

Sir,

I HAVE this moment had the honour to receive by British courier your despatch of the 19th instant, referring to a report made by the Spanish Consul, M. Navarro, to his Minister, to the effect that upon his applying to me to have the "falucho" "Herminia" searched, I had shown a disinclination to comply with his request, notwithstanding that he had based it on the good relations existing between Spain and Great Britain.

In compliance with your wishes, and although I have already reported this affair to the Consul, Mr. White, in my despatch of the 11th instant, with which your Excellency is acquainted, I hasten to amplify the said report, which shows what occurred, without any comment thereon.

M. Navarro came to see me in our Post Office on the 10th instant at about 10·30 A.M., *and did not ask me directly* for a search on the British ship, doubtless because he knew that such request should be made through the local authority. What he did ask me was whether the Basha had requested a search on the "falucho" "Adelina," which he supposed to contain a store of arms.

I replied that I had that very moment been informed that the Basha desired to have an interview with me; that I did not yet know what matter he was going to discuss, but that if it was the smuggling which he had told me of I was disposed to take the necessary steps to put it down, in view of the good relations between Spain and England, and that I would therefore go at once to see the Basha so as not to lose time. This was said by me to M. Navarro in all good faith, as is my habit.

As a matter of fact, on taking leave of M. Navarro, and without waiting for the Basha to acquaint me with his wish through his Khalifa or other person, I presented myself before him, and he said that he had received information that there was a store of contraband arms on board the British "falucho" "Adelina," Cheli José Alvarez, master, and that he therefore requested me to have the said vessel searched.

I replied that I was prepared to effect the search that was demanded, but that the "falucho" "Adelina" had been cleared for Gibraltar on the 6th instant, and that it was necessary to ascertain whether it had left or had been detained in the river by bad weather.

The Basha asked me to ascertain this, and on learning that the "Adelina" had sailed for Gibraltar on the 8th, I lost no time in acquainting the Basha. That functionary then said to me that M. Navarro had told him of the "Adelina," that he would communicate to him the fact that this vessel was not at Tetuan, and would tell me whether there would have to be a search on any other vessel.

I again observed to the Basha that in view of the good relations maintained by Great Britain with Morocco and Spain I was prepared to lend them every assistance in my power, and that if he had to apply for a search he could make the application at any hour he desired, and that he should make it in writing. (Morocco Order in Council.)

At 2 P.M. of the same day—the 10th instant—the soldier Abdeselam Ayat handed to me a letter from the Basha applying for a search of the English "faluchos" "Herminia" and "Jaulata" on the suspicions that they had on board a store of contraband arms.

I lost no more time than the short space of ten minutes necessary for reading the Basha's communication and making out the search warrant in the name of Ali Boazza, soldier of this Agency, and I presented myself before the Basha and informed him that I had already issued a warrant to search the "Herminia," as there was no other vessel named "Jaulata," the "Herminia" itself being called "La Jaula," and, moreover, that in view always of the good relations, I, myself, was also going to be present at the search (notwithstanding my bad state of health and an abscess on my leg, which prevented me from riding), and I invited him to send his Khalifa or any other person he wished to accompany me for that purpose. The Basha thanked me and sent with me his Khalifa and two soldiers, all of us starting at 2·20 P.M. for the anchorage of the "Herminia," on board which vessel the search was effected by the soldier of this Agency and by the Captain of the Port in the presence of the Khalifa and myself, who have the honour to sign below; no arms or other contraband of any kind being found on board. The Captain of the Port and the Khalifa were satisfied with the steps that had been taken and we returned to this town, it being already night when we arrived.

On the way from the port to the town we met M. Navarro, to whom I communicated the result of the search for his satisfaction.

I likewise notified to the Basha the result of our mission, that functionary being satisfied with my action.

I should observe that the Basha had on the morning of the 10th instant sent a soldier in whom he had confidence to keep watch with the Captain of the Port, in addition to the ordinary body of guards, so that no contraband goods should be disembarked from any of the four English vessels anchored there, and that the day passed without anything occurring.

I was not aware that the "Herminia" had (as alleged) transhipped the contraband goods to any other vessel. It was only afterwards that I learnt that M. Navarro caused the Captain of the Port to make a declaration before notaries public to the effect that he saw a small boat put out to sea that day, but he did not say that he had seen the "Herminia" tranship arms or anything, or put out to fish.

It is incomprehensible that in so short a time they could have perceived on board the "Herminia" that a search was about to be made, and that they should have been able from the anchorage in Rio Martia to tranship or disembark so large a number of arms as M. Navarro puts them at, especially without being observed either by the ordinary guards stationed in front of the vessels or by the Captain of the Port, or confidential soldier of the Basha sent for that special purpose.

From what I have had the honour to explain, you will be able to observe that I did not lose five hours before ordering the search that had been applied for, but that it was only ten minutes that I spent in reading the Basha's letter and issuing the search warrant, and a further ten minutes at the Basha's house and mounting my horse, that is less than half-an-hour in all. That is all that passed.

Acting in the manner that I have just stated, I think I performed my duty frankly and loyally, and I do not doubt that you, with your good judgment, will decide in the same sense and will honour me with your approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ISAAC S. NAHON.

No. 97.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 27.)

(No. 9.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 20, 1894.

WITH reference to the imprisonment of the two native agents, the one of Mr. Cansino, the other of Messrs. Lamb Brothers, reported to your Lordship by Sir West Ridgeway in his despatch No. 116 of the 13th July, and to the imprisonment of Mr. Lapeen's agent reported by Mr. White in his despatch No. 134 of the 21st August, I have the honour to report that, on my reaching Tangier at the end of that month, I found that neither of these men had been released, nor had any notice been taken by the Moorish Government of the letters addressed to them remonstrating against this breach of the IXth Article of the Madrid Convention. A few days after my arrival a fourth instance was reported to me by Mr. Vice-Consul Redman, the arrest of an agent of Mr. John B. Ansado, of Mazagan. This was a particularly bad case, as the man was a resident of that town, and according to the testimony of the Local Governor had always paid his taxes regularly and otherwise conformed to the laws. I lost no time in addressing to the Vizir for Foreign Affairs a note, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, reminding him of the complaints that had previously been forwarded to the Moorish Government relating the circumstances of this most recent case, and expressing the hope that speedy redress would be given by His Majesty the Sultan. Later in the day I received telegraphic instructions from your Lordship to insist on the immediate release of these agents, and accordingly addressed a fresh note to the Vizir, of which likewise I have the honour to add a copy, informing him of the instructions I had received and expressing my regret at finding myself compelled at the very outset of my official relations with him to address to the Moorish Government remonstrances with regard to the infraction of international Agreements, and pressing the Sultan, by complying with the urgent request of Her Majesty's Government, to make it clear that he intended to have the Treaties observed by all classes of his subjects.

Some weeks later, having in the meantime received no single word in answer to any of the protestations successively addressed to the Moorish Government by Sir West Ridgeway, Mr. White, and myself, seven in number and going back as far as the 30th March, I heard that Kaïd Maclean was about to proceed to the Court. I took advantage of this opportunity to address a very urgent appeal to the Vizir, recapitulating the cases of illegal imprisonment. At the same time I gave confidential instructions to Kaïd Maclean to represent the extreme importance attached by Her Majesty's Government to the release of these four agents.

Two months more had elapsed when Kaïd Maclean returned from the Court, bringing a letter ordering the release of Mr. Ansado's agent. Orders for the release of the other three had been promised to him, and he had left a messenger behind him at Tafilelt to bring them down to the coast.

As he passed through Daralbaïda he learned that Mr. Cansino's agent had been already released. That accounted for two out of the four. But the remaining two were alleged to be Sheikhs, and the Moorish Government considered that this point ought to be decided before they were set at liberty. He was the bearer of a reply

from the Vizir, undertaking to release the other two, but objecting to the immediate enlargement of the two agents of Messrs. Lamb Brothers and Mr. Lapeen on the ground stated above. By a curious inconsistency, the Vizir requested him not to deliver this letter to me until the orders for the release of these two agents should be in his hands; but the orders have not yet reached me, although the Sultan has now been a whole month at Morocco. I forwarded to Mr. Redman the order for the liberation of Mr. Ansado's agent, which was duly transmitted to the Lieutenant of the Governor, who had ordered his arrest, but that official at first declined to give effect to it. The fact having been reported to me by Mr. Redman, I addressed another note to the Vizir, protesting against the disregard of Treaty stipulations manifested by both the Moorish Government and their officials, reminding him that grievances individually of insignificant character come to assume importance when multiplied, and when redress is persistently withheld, and that if the Moorish Government continue to turn a deaf ear to friendly remonstrances, they will in the end cause Her Majesty's Government to lose patience.

From a despatch dated the 10th January, which I have received from Mr. Redman, I have since learnt that Mr. Ansado's agent has, in spite of the apparent unwillingness of the Lieutenant-Governor, been released and conveyed to Mazagan. Mr. Redman reports that the man is seriously ill from the effects of the barbarous and cruel treatment to which he had been subjected during his imprisonment in irons, having been suspended by an iron collar round his neck to the roof of the dungeon in which he was confined for upwards of two months. No official information had been given to Mr. Redman by the Moorish authorities of the liberation of Mr. Ansado's agent from prison.

I have requested Mr. Redman either to ascertain in person the nature of the injuries which the agent has received, or to obtain a detailed account of the case from a properly qualified medical man. In case he should prove to have been treated with gross cruelty or to have suffered permanent injury, your Lordship might perhaps consider that the Governor who ordered him to be arrested and detained so long in confinement should be called on, through the Moorish Government, to make him a suitable compensation, as was done in the case of Buazza (see Mr. White's despatch No. 22 of the 6th April, 1891). It is not the first time that this particular Governor has illegally arrested the agent of a British subject, and a penalty of this sort might have the effect of causing him to desist from such practices in the future.

Your Lordship will have observed that as many as seven notes were successively addressed to the Moorish Government during a period of six months on the subject of these arrests without eliciting any reply. Yet it could not be alleged in defence of this negligence that the Sultan was prevented by his affairs in Tafilelt from attending to the remonstrances of the Representatives of Great Britain, because he did not leave Fez till the 29th June, and whilst in Tafilelt he found time to direct a letter to be written about a trumpery complaint against certain British subjects who had an altercation with some gatekeepers of the Palace as they were going to visit the keeper of the elephant, Stoke, and also to issue orders for the suppressiou of the school opened at Fez by Mr. Edwards.

I am convinced that, but for the opportunity afforded by the journey of Kaïd Maclean to Tafilelt, which enabled me to urge the matter on the Vizir's attention in a more direct manner than by writing, not one of the four agents would have been released up to this moment. As the matter stands, Kaïd Maclean undertook a long and fatiguing journey, not without running some personal risks, and half the wrongs complained of remain still unredressed.

I think it my duty to lay these observations before your Lordship because the present is as marked an instance of disregard of the official representations of Her Majesty's Legation as has occurred for some time past.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 97.

Mr. Satow to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

Tangier, September 4, 1893.

(Compliments.)
IT is to my knowledge that, during a few months preceding my arrival, three complaints have been forwarded by this Legation through his Excellency to His

Majesty the Sultan of the arrest of the agents of British subjects by the Sultan's Governors and Lieutenant-Governors contrary to the IXth Article of the Madrid Convention.

I regret to have now to add to this number a fourth complaint of similar action on the part of the Khalifa Hadj Abdallah-ben-Dahman El Boazizi towards Mohammed Ben Attar, an agent of the British subject Mr. Ansado, of Mazagan.

Your Excellency will doubtless recollect that when Sir W. Kirby Green was at the Court he obtained a Shereefian letter to the Khalifa in question, enjoining him to observe duly the provisions of the Madrid Convention in his dealings with the agents of British subjects, and blaming his past conduct towards them, which letter was duly delivered to him by the British Vice-Consul at Mazagan. I am also informed that Shereefian orders have lately been issued to all the Khalifas of Ducalla to pay in future stricter attention to the Treaty Regulations in question. These circumstances aggravate the present conduct of the Khalifa of Oolad Buaziz, nor is this all, for he is not only guilty of an infraction of Treaty, but has refused to allow the prisoner's friends to have access to him for the purpose of supplying him with food, thereby giving occasion for a report of gross barbarity towards the prisoner in holding him confined in an underground prison heavily chained by the neck and feet. Furthermore, it is apparent from the correspondence (of which I inclose copies, for your Excellency's information) between the British Vice-Consul at Mazagan, the Governor of that town, and the Khalifa Hadj Abdallah, that the latter has acted without authority in arresting this man who belongs to the jurisdiction of the Governor of Mazagan.

Your Excellency must be well aware that the Khalifa is very far in error in asserting, as he appears to do, that a certificate of Mojalata issued by this Legation is not valid unless the previous consent of the Mukhalib's Governor has been obtained.

I will add no more but that I look to His Shereefian Majesty for speedy redress in this as well as in the other cases which have been brought under His Majesty's notice, knowing well that infractions of Treaty stipulations like those in question, which are unjust in their essence, and tend to disturb the harmonious relations between the two friendly parties, do not take place with His Majesty's sanction, and are not approved by him.

Peace.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 97.

Mr. Satow to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

Tangier, September 5, 1893.

(Compliments.)

YOUR Excellency has doubtless already received the letter of Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires of the 21st August, acquainting you with the illegal arrest and imprisonment of Mohammed Benselum Ziani, the certificated agent of the British merchant, Mr. John Lapeen, of Daralbaïda, and expressing the hope that His Shereefian Majesty, when informed of the matter, will at once give stringent orders for the release of this man, as well as of the agents of Messrs. Lamb and Cansino, also of Daralbaïda.

As Mr. White informed your Excellency he would report this matter to Her Majesty's Government, I have now to state to your Excellency that I have yesterday received telegraphic instructions from England to press for the immediate release of the persons who have wrongfully been deprived of their liberty.

It is with great regret that I find myself under the necessity so soon after my arrival in this country of addressing to your Excellency representations of this sort, when I had been cherishing the hope that our official intercourse would from the beginning have been marked by readiness on the part of the Moorish Government to redress the wrongs inflicted on British subjects through their agents, and to enjoin on Governors and all other officials the strict observance of International Agreements.

I beg your Excellency to be so good as to bring this matter again to the notice of His Shereefian Majesty, in order that, by complying with the urgent request of Her Majesty's Government in this instance, he may make it clear that he intends to have the Treaties observed by all his officials and people.

Peace.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 3 in No. 97.

Mr. Satow to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

Tangier, October 13, 1893.

(Compliments.)

SINCE my arrival at Tangier I have been daily expecting letters from your Excellency to inform me that the Sultan had given orders for the immediate release of the agents of British subjects who have been imprisoned in direct violation of the IXth Article of the Madrid Convention, and whose release has been repeatedly demanded by this Legation, and it is with great regret that I have noted the neglect on the part of the Shereefian Court of the just demands of the British Representative. This neglect has, I trust, merely been the accidental consequence of the preoccupation of the Sultan and his Ministers with the expedition to Tafilelt; but, whatever the cause, Her Majesty's Government cannot permit the infringement of Treaty stipulations involved in the continued imprisonment of these men to be further prolonged, and I have received telegraphic instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to press for their immediate release.

I regard it as one of my principal duties as Her Majesty's Representative here to endeavour to the best of my ability to remove all causes of friction between the two Governments, and thus to promote the friendship that it is so desirable should ever exist between them. I am therefore anxious to resort when possible to the most pleasant channel for obtaining the objects of Her Majesty's Government instead of employing other less agreeable means when the ordinary written representations have failed. I have therefore decided to request Kaïd Maclean to go in person to the Shereefian Court without delay, and to explain to your Excellency the full gravity of the situation. Kaïd Maclean is a tried and trusted friend of the Shereefian Government, and I am convinced that due weight will be attached to his advice. I have therefore asked him to explain clearly to your Excellency the necessity for the immediate release of these men, whatever grounds of complaint there may have been against them, as agents of British subjects, holding certificates to that effect under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Minister, the Moorish authorities had no right to arrest them without giving previous notice to their employers through the Consul as required by Treaty.

The agents above referred to are the following:—

1. Hadj Smain Bai Mahammed Hareezi, agent of Hain Cansino.
2. Bashaib Bill Hadj Aman Weld Sultana Hareezi Halski, agent of Messrs. Lamb Brothers.

Both the above imprisoned by Kaïd Bershid.

3. Mohammed Benselum Ziani, agent of John Lapeen, of Dab, imprisoned by the Khalifa of Kaïd Hadj Hamed-bel-Asbi Medicini.
4. Mohammed-ben-Attar, agent of Mr. Ansado of Mazagan, imprisoned by Khalifa Hadj Abdullah-ben-Dalman-el-Buazzi.

The following letters have been addressed to your Excellency on the subject of these arrests, but no reply has yet been received to any of them:—

By Sir West Ridgeway: letters dated March 30 (Rameses 11), May 16 (Shoval 29), June 19 (Heja 4), July 12 (Heja 27).

By Mr. White: August 21 (Sagan 9).

By me: September 4 (Sagan 22), September 5 (Sagan 23).

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 4 in No. 97.

Mr. Satow to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

Tangier, January 12, 1894.

(After compliments.)

ON the 13th October last I wrote to you a letter about the agents of British subjects, four in number, who had been arrested by various Kaïds, and that letter I sent to you by the hands of Kaïd Maclean, whom I also requested to explain to you the necessity for the immediate release of these four men, who have been put in prison contrary to what has been agreed to by the Shereefian Government in the Madrid Convention. And last month Kaïd Maclean came back from the Court, and he handed to me a letter addressed to the Khalifa Hadj Abdallah-ben-Dalman Boazizi,

which you had given him, and he said that it was an order for the release of Mohammed-ben-Attar, the agent of the British subject Mr. Ansado, of Mazagan. And Kaïd Maclean told me you had promised him on your honour that the other three men about whom I wrote to you in the letter already referred to should be released, and that at your request he had left behind a man of his in the camp to bring letters for two of those men, and that the fourth man, Hadj Smain-ben-Mohammed Hareezi, agent of the British subject Mr. Cansino at Daralbaïda, would be at once released.

Now I have to tell you that the letter which you sent to me by Kaïd Maclean was forwarded through the Vice-Consul at Mazagan to the Khalifa Hadj Abdallah, who wrote back to the Governor of Mazagan that he had replied to his brother concerning his letter to him, and Mohammed-ben-Attar has not yet been released from prison.

And Kaïd Maclean informed me that you had said to him with regard to Bushaib-bel-Hadj Amar Weld Sultana Hareezi Habshi, who was imprisoned by Kaïd Bershid, and Mohammed Benselum Ziam, who was imprisoned by the Khalifa of Kaïd Hadj Hamed-bel-Arbi Medinni, that they were alleged to be Sheikhs, and that if evidence were produced of this there would be an end of the matter, but if the contrary, they should be released. But I have to tell you that whether these men were Sheikhs or not has nothing to do with the matter, for they were named in the lists of agents for the year 1892 and before, and so if there was any objection to be made, it should have been stated long ago, and notice given to the Consul, in order that their employers might withdraw their property from the hands of the agents, because as Article IX of the Madrid Convention says, the local authorities may not arrest the employé of a foreign subject without having given previous notice to the protecting authority. All this you know very well, and it is not necessary for me to repeat it to you, except that you do not care for what is written in Treaties, and are determined to let local authorities violate them, contrary to good faith and existing engagements.

My Government, to whom I have reported that you have done this thing, has instructed me to say to you, oh friend, that it expects that the Sultan will give instructions to remedy the wrong doing of the local authorities who have arrested these men. And I must tell you that these little affairs, as you perhaps think them, become of great importance when they come to be of long standing, and increase in number, and the Moorish Government only turns a deaf ear to the friendly remonstrances that are addressed to it, making promises to see that justice is done, and then breaking those promises, until some day there is an end of patience.

And know this also, that the English Government sets a higher value on truthful performance of Treaties than upon compliments and flattering speeches, which are like bubbles upon the surface of a shallow stream of water.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 98.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 27.)

(No. 18. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Madrid, January 26, 1894.

A REPORT that certain English capitalists propose lending the Sultan of Morocco money in order to pay the indemnity demanded at 3½ per cent., no security being required, has, I learn on good authority, disturbed the French Government and Embassy.

The recent visit of Mr. Samuel Montagu to Tangier may possibly have something to do with the rumour.

No. 99.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 29.)

(No. 27.)
(Extract.)

Madrid, January 24, 1894.

LATER in the evening Señor Moret informed me that the Council had sanctioned the adoption of the course recommended by your Lordship, and that he had telegraphed instructions to that effect to Marshal Martinez Campos at Algeciras.

No. 100.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 29.)

(No. 29. Confidential.)

Madrid, January 25, 1894.

My Lord,

YESTERDAY I had an interview with Señor Moret at his Excellency's request.

He repeated to me some information I had previously received from M. de Radowitz, to the effect that the German Government had sent very strong instructions to their Representative in Morocco to support the demands of the Spanish Government as now modified. His Excellency also told me that France was taking a similar course, and he believed intended to associate herself loyally with the other Powers in pressing on the Sultan the necessity of complying with the requirements of Spain. On this account his Excellency wished me to telegraph to your Lordship to beg for the renewal of instructions in this sense to Her Majesty's Representative in Morocco. He said that this was the critical moment in the negotiation, and that success could be assured only by joint action and the display of unanimity among the Powers; that by this method alone was it possible to defeat hostile intrigues.

M. Roustan, who had just called at the Foreign Office, seemed, Señor Moret said, anxious on the subject, though he had not told the reason. Gossiping stories were abroad originating at Tangier, which Señor Moret described as the hotbed of "potins," and no doubt some of them may have produced an effect on the mind of the French Ambassador.

His Excellency then went on to say that the safety of Spain depended on the Queen-Regent.

He had never known in any person such a combination of governing qualities. From early in the morning till night time she was engaged in the strict discharge of her public and private duties, involving an amount of labour which few men would be able to accomplish. Her value was now recognized universally. The Emperor of Russia had the warmest admiration for Her Majesty, and had recently given expression to this feeling in most reassuring terms.

He, Señor Moret, was convinced that on every ground the Emperor would exert himself to secure Her Majesty from personal or political troubles.

I asked Señor Moret whether he had heard rumours of the intention of Russia to take any energetic steps with respect to the opening of the Straits. His Excellency replied that he had heard these vaguely, but had himself not received from any quarter corroborative evidence of such intention, and he himself did not believe in any early attempt by Russia to realize wishes which were no secret.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 101.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 29.)

(No. 6.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, January 29, 1894.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 5, I have been informed by the French Minister that, in accordance with instructions received by him this morning from Paris, he called on Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres, and communicated to him a message in the sense that the Spanish Government desired.

No. 102.

Sir H. Peek to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 31.)

5, St. Mary-at-Hill, London, January 31, 1894.

My Lord,

SOME twenty years ago Miss Keene (daughter of Mr. Keene, for many years Governor of Horsemonger Lane Gaol) went to Tangier as governess in a family. The late Shereef of Morocco heard her sing, and proposed. Thinking she would become and be recognized as Shereefa, accepted him, to find when too late that she was wife No. 54, or thereabouts. She has two sons, and my object in now writing is to inform your Lordship

that she is about to leave Tangier and take up her abode for a considerable period at Tours, the French Government having undertaken the education of her sons, and to give her the means of living with them. The late Shereef, as the direct descendant of "the Prophet," was held in the highest reverential esteem in all those parts. When in Tangier Miss Keene told me that, though a Christian (a clever woman she is—used to be a constant correspondent of the "Morning Post"), the common people would accept a handful of dust off the road at her hands as of great religious value, and I heard from others that her two sons would in time take leading positions in the country.

My informant as to Tours is Mr. Meakin, who delivered the lecture last night at the Anthropological Institute, and whose limelight illustrations of the country were most interesting and instructive.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HENRY W. PEEK.

No. 103.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 5.)

(No. 10. Confidential.)

Tangier, January 26, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegrams Nos. 4 and 5, informing me that the Spanish Government had expressed a desire for the unanimous action of the Powers in support of their demand for an indemnity, and in order to promote a settlement of the other points, and instructing me, after communicating with my colleagues, to take such action as might seem to me judicious in furtherance of these objects.

The German Minister informs me that already, four days ago, he had acted on the instructions received from Baron Marschall, who had desired him to inform Cid Mohammed Torres that the German Government were of opinion that the amount of the indemnity which Marshal Martinez Campos would ask represented a minimum; that if, unfortunately, no understanding were arrived at between the Sultan and the Spanish Ambassador Extraordinary, the result would almost certainly be a change of Government in Spain, and the new Cabinet would necessarily be of a warlike character. Mohammed Torres listened very attentively to these observations, and took them down in writing from the mouth of Count Tattenbach's interpreter for transmission to the Sultan.

The French Minister, in reply to my question, informed me that he had up to this afternoon received no instructions whatever from his Government relative to Marshal Campos' Mission. Some time back he was instructed to give a general support to the Spanish Minister at Tangier, but nothing more.

I said to him that the Spanish Government undoubtedly would attach great value to the co-operation of France at the present juncture, and that it would be a satisfaction to those of us who were seconding Marshal Campos' negotiations to find ourselves acting in accord with our French colleague. He promised to telegraph at once to Paris for instructions, and to acquaint me with the result.

My Italian colleague, I found, had received instructions to act in entire agreement with myself. After careful consideration, we came to the conclusion that the most effectual method of aiding the attainment of the objects aimed at by the Spanish Government would be to address letters to the Sultan dwelling upon the moderation exhibited by Spain in fixing the amount of her demand, and warning His Shereefian Majesty of the risks which he would incur by a refusal. We thought it desirable, moreover, to speak with no uncertain sound, so that His Shereefian Majesty might be convinced of the gravity of the situation. I have the honour to inclose, accordingly, a copy of my letter to the Sultan, which I trust will be in his hands by the 4th February.

Your Lordship will observe that I have not specified the requirements of Spain apart from the indemnity, as, in fact, I have no knowledge of them, and even my Spanish colleague seems to have been left without any information as to the instructions given to Marshal Campos. The principal object I have had in view is to remind the Sultan that the dispatch by Spain of so large a force to Melilla was necessitated by the entire absence of any provision on the part of the Moorish Government for the restraint of the tribesmen, and by the great delay that occurred before a single step was taken to put a stop to their attacks on the garrison, in order that His Shereefian Majesty may understand the justice

of being called on by the Spanish Government to defray the consequent expenditure, in addition to making effective provision against the recurrence of lawlessness on the part of the Riff tribes in the future.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 103.

Mr. Satow to His Shereefian Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.

(After usual preamble.)

YOUR Majesty is aware that, moved by its ancient friendship and by its desire to assist your Majesty to maintain the independence and integrity of your dominions, it has been the custom of Her Majesty's Government in times of difficulty to endeavour to avert the danger by offering your Majesty its counsels, or by making representations at the foreign Court from which the danger may arise. It is in the same spirit and animated with the same desire that I now have the honour to address your Majesty, for the present moment is doubtless a critical one, and calls for judicious and well-considered but yet prompt action, if it is desired to avert a most serious danger.

I must ask your Majesty to pardon me if, in my desire to place the situation clearly before your Majesty, I should protract this letter to greater length than might otherwise seem necessary, by recapitulating the salient points in this regrettable question.

By virtue of the Treaties and Agreements signed after the conclusion of the Spanish war, the limits of the Spanish territory at Melilla were clearly laid down, a Neutral Ground 500 metres broad was agreed upon, the Moorish Government was bound to protect the Spanish territory from aggression on the part of its subjects, the Spanish Government was to be at liberty to erect any fortifications it might please within its own limits, and in order to avoid the possibility of a collision the mosque of Sidi Guariash was to be destroyed.

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned Agreements, the Neutral Ground has never been marked out, and the Riffians have been permitted to inhabit it, the mosque has not been destroyed, and no sufficient force of Moorish soldiers has been maintained in the neighbourhood to guarantee the Spaniards from molestation, and this in spite of the repeated representations that have been made after the various incidents that have occurred, and, finally, when the Spanish Government commenced the construction of a new fort within their territory, their soldiers and workmen were attacked and the works destroyed. The matter was at once reported to the "Naib" at Tangier, Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres, with the request that he should lose no time in informing your Majesty and obtaining reinforcements for the very small body of troops stationed near Melilla. Nevertheless, time passed, and instead of improving, the situation became more serious, large bodies of Riffians invading the Spanish territory, and penetrating even up to the walls of the town; severe fighting occurred, and many Spanish soldiers were killed and wounded, including the Commander-in-chief, General Margallo, who was killed when leaving one of the Spanish forts to return to Melilla. In view of these grave occurrences, the Spanish Government was obliged in all haste to send large bodies of troops to Melilla to protect Melilla from attack. In the meantime, repeated and urgent representations were again made to your Majesty both by the Spanish Minister and by other foreign Ministers anxious to preserve the good relations between your Majesty and the Spanish Government, and to prevent the disturbance at Melilla from leading to a conflict between the two Governments, the disastrous consequences of which it would be difficult to foretell.

Animated with this desire, and in obedience to instructions repeatedly received from Her Majesty's Government, I have on several occasions both verbally and in writing urged upon Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres the imperative necessity of giving immediate satisfaction to the Spanish Government, pointing out that the attack made upon Melilla was absolutely unprovoked and inexcusable, and that although they had as yet shown great forbearance, and, notwithstanding the presence of their large army at Melilla, brought there and maintained at great expense, they had restricted their operations to guarding their own territory from attack, and had not attempted themselves to punish the Riffians, it could not be expected that their patience would last if they found that your Majesty did not take prompt steps for giving them satisfaction.

Finding that Mulai Arafa, whom your Majesty sent to Melilla, had no authority to settle definitively with the Spanish Plenipotentiary at Melilla, nor even any troops to enable him to punish the Riffians, the Spanish Government determined to send Marshal

Martinez Campos as Ambassador Extraordinary to Marrakesh to negotiate with your Majesty directly, and to put before your Majesty certain demands, the acceptance of which they consider they are entitled to expect. These demands, as I understand, are the following: the payment of an indemnity as a contribution towards the expenditure which they have been forced to incur, and compensation for the families of those who have been killed, and the adoption of efficient measures to prevent the recurrence of such deplorable incidents in the future.

The above demands have, at the advice and request of Her Majesty's Government, been reduced to the lowest limits, and, under the circumstances, cannot but be regarded as very moderate.

I understand that your Majesty has also been advised by the Representatives of some of the Powers who, like Great Britain, are anxious to see the present difficulty happily terminated in a manner honourable and advantageous to both parties, to accede to these demands, and thus meet the Spanish Government in the same friendly spirit of moderation which it has displayed. I therefore hasten to beg your Majesty to listen to these wise counsels. The present moment is a most critical one. The people in Spain are much excited, and are anxiously looking to see the result of this Mission. The Spanish Government have sent their greatest General to explain to your Majesty the demands which they consider are the least they are entitled to put forward. I beg your Majesty to consider well what must be the inevitable result if their Ambassador has to return to Madrid, and report that he has failed to obtain your Majesty's acceptance of these demands. To a Prince of the high qualities and great wisdom of your Majesty it is unnecessary for me to say more. I pray that the Almighty may guide your Majesty in your decisions on this momentous occasion.

Finished the 26th January, 1894, corresponding to the 18th Rejeb, 1311.

No. 104.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February 5.*)

(No. 11.)

Tangier, January 29, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 182 of the 16th December, inclosing copy of a letter which, acting on your Lordship's instructions, I had addressed to Cid Bubekir, accepting his resignation of the post which he formerly held in connection with this Legation, I have now the honour to forward translation of his reply expressing his thanks, and offering to continue his services in an unofficial manner.

I think it is evident from this letter that his feelings towards the British Government are unchanged, and that he will always be ready to perform any service that may be required of him to the best of his ability.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 104.

Cid Bubekir to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)

I HAVE received your most valued letter, in which you inform me that you sent my letter, in which I asked to be allowed to rest from my services owing to my strength not being equal to it, to the most honoured Minister for Foreign Affairs, and his Lordship had instructed you to write to me expressing the regret of the British Government on hearing of the failure of my health, and their thanks to me for my past services in the time of Sir John and Sir William, &c., and that the illustrious Government will maintain my protection as before, and is about to send me a present in recognition of my long services to the end of what you say in that matter.

I have to say, oh, my friend, that at the very moment I read your letter I experienced a joy and gladness and ease of heart not to be surpassed. This is what I expected of your Government, which is the greatest of Governments, and whose endeavours are set upon high things, and on recompensing the authors of good for the good they have done, and setting things in their proper places. This I did not suppose, but was convinced of. Thanks be to God that my person has remained honoured, and that my affairs have turned out free from that which blemishes. This is on account of my sincerity and my good intention, and the fidelity with which I treated you. I thank the Government and the

Foreign Secretary and you, and for your goodness and kindness to me. I pray God to perpetuate your kingdom, and to preserve me in you. And I, if I have ceased to serve you after this manner, yet will I not cease to do so after the manner of friendship, or to assist you in anything which may offer. To hear is to obey. All this I owe to your Excellency, for you were my intermediary in it, and through you it came about. I will not forget your kindness and your friendship, and I am at your orders in anything which you may direct.

Peace and friendship.

The 3rd Jumad II, 1311 (13th December, 1893).

(Signed) BUBEKIR EL GHANJAWI.

No. 105.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February 5.*)

(No. 12.)

Tangier, January 29, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 10, Confidential, of the 26th instant, acquainting your Lordship with the steps taken by myself and some of my colleagues to induce the Sultan to accede to the demands to be put forward by Marshal Martinez Campos on his Mission to the Court, I have the honour to report that the French Minister has informed me that he had this morning received telegraphic instructions from his Government to make a representation to Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres in the sense desired by the Spanish Government, and that he had just called upon that functionary and carried out his instructions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 106.

Sir Clare Ford to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February 5.*)

(No. 20. Confidential.)

Rome, January 27, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 1 of the 23rd instant relating to the Morocco indemnity question, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have carried out your Lordship's instructions as conveyed therein.

Baron Blanc has stated to me that in his instructions to the Italian Ambassador in Madrid, he has been guided by an earnest desire to make the Spanish Government place entire faith and confidence in England, and to trust that country without looking for other support on the continent.

On each occasion on which I have an opportunity of seeing the Minister he never fails to repeat to me his personal longing, and that of his Government to which he belongs, to be on the best possible terms with England.

During an interview I had with his Excellency yesterday, he said that he was aware that in times past the policy of his country towards England had not been quite so straight ("droit") as he could have wished, but that during the period he might remain in office he proposed to improve matters, and convince me that his dealings with England would be conducted in the most honest and straightforward manner.

Baron Blanc laid great stress on the importance he attached to the maintenance of the best of relations between his country, Spain, and Great Britain in all questions relating to the Mediterranean, whatever, as he expressed it, might be the apparent attitude assumed by other Powers in such matters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

No. 107.

The Earl of Rosebery to Señor del Mazo.

Foreign Office, February 6, 1894.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

I LOST no time in communicating to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier your Excellency's note of the 1st ultimo, complaining, on behalf of your Government, of the action of the British Consular Agent at Tetuan in hindering a search for arms and ammunition which the Spanish Consul at that port had desired to institute on board the British ship "Herminia."

I have now the honour to transmit to your Excellency herewith a Memorandum showing the result of the investigation which Mr. Satow was instructed to make.*

I note with satisfaction the friendly and unreserved nature of the communications which passed between our respective Legations at Tangier on the subject, and I trust that the explanations which I am now in a position to furnish will convince your Government that everything that was possible has been done in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 108.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 14.)
Foreign Office, February 6, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 8 of the 20th ultimo, I transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a note which I have addressed to the Spanish Ambassador at this Court,† acquainting him with the result of your inquiries into the complaint that the British Consular Agent at Tetuan had shown remissness in instituting a search for arms and ammunition on board the British ship "Herminia."

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 109.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 7.)

(No. 41.)
Madrid, February 4, 1894.

My Lord,

THE newspapers hostile to Señor Sagasta's Administration are circulating reports which, if true, are of importance.

There is said to be in existence a note by Mohammed Torres of the 25th September asking, in the name of the Sultan, the postponement of the works at the fort of Sidi Guariach until His Majesty could send troops to the Riff so as to avoid any outbreak of the Kabyles.

It is also stated that the late General Margallo had forwarded through the Captain-General of Granada—before that office had ceased to include the Melilla command—a Petition from the Kabyle Chiefs imploring the Spanish Government to defer the construction of the fort, "alleging its proximity to the mosque and cemetery, and the sacredness of those places, the sanctuary of their prayers and the eternal resting-place of their ancestors" ("Heraldo de Madrid," 3rd February, 1894). This latter document was, it is asserted, submitted to a Technical Commission, although the unfortunate General Margallo had forwarded it as one for grave and "transcendental" study.

No notice, it is said, was taken of either communication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

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* Memorandum (substance of Mr. Satow's No. 8, January 20, 1894).
† No. 107.

No. 110.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 7.)

(No. 42.) P.
Madrid, February 4, 1894.

My Lord,

THE capture of Timbuctoo has, I understand, caused considerable anxiety to the French Government.

The violent hostility raised among the Tuaregs by the slaughter which accompanied it will be a serious obstacle as regards the projected occupation of Tuat.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 111.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 7.)

(No. 43.)
Madrid, February 4, 1894.

My Lord,

YESTERDAY, at an interview with Señor Moret, I took occasion to read to him portions of your Lordship's despatch No. 17 of the 20th January, received on the 1st instant.

His Excellency confirmed the accuracy of the understanding as stated by your Lordship. He, however, demurred to the passage which refers to the amount of the indemnity agreed upon as being 800,000*l.* in gold. He says that he agreed to accept 5,000,000 dollars in silver, which is the equivalent, at the present exchange, of 25,000,000 pesetas in silver, and of about 800,000*l.* in gold. But the formula of his instructions to Señor Mazo were to intimate the acceptance of the 5,000,000 dollars in silver, being 25,000,000 pesetas in silver. In short, he used the silver, and not the gold standard.

To this amount should be added interest, in case the money is paid in instalments, and all expenses.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 112.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 15. Very Confidential.)
Foreign Office, February 7, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 9 of the 20th ultimo, reporting the release by the Moorish authorities of two of the native agents of British firms in Morocco who had been imprisoned in violation of the IXth Article of the Madrid Convention, but stating that, in spite of your repeated remonstrances, the agents of Messrs. Lapeen and Lamb Brothers still remained in prison.

Your proceedings, as reported, are entirely approved.

I have to request that you will inform the Moorish Government that you have laid the matter before me, and that you have been directed to express the surprise and displeasure of Her Majesty's Government at the signal want of ordinary courtesy and attention displayed in the neglect to answer your successive notes, and in the non-release of the two remaining agents.

You should make it understood that, if you are unable to obtain proper redress by the prompt release of the agents who are still imprisoned, Her Majesty's Government will find an early opportunity of marking their resentment. It must be sufficiently obvious that, in the present strained condition of affairs in Morocco, such opportunities are not likely to be wanting; but you may intimate, privately, that even if the friendship of Great Britain were not at this moment of peculiar value to Morocco in other ways, it is only out of consideration for the Sultan that Her Majesty's Government resist the constant appeals that they should give active support to British enterprise in the vicinity of Cape Juby in a manner which would certainly be far from agreeable to His Majesty.

Should the result of Mr. Redman's inquiries prove that Mr. Ansado's agent has been the victim of cruel treatment while in prison, and has suffered permanent injury from such treatment, you are at liberty to take such steps as you may deem judicious with a view to obtain for him suitable compensation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 113.

North-West Africa Company to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 9.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, February* 8, 1894.

IN further reference to the assurance contained in Sir Thomas Sanderson's letter of the 19th January, that Sir Alfred Kirby had been warned that "Her Majesty's Government could not in any way support or encourage his enterprise," also to the intelligence conveyed to me by Sir Philip Currie on the 18th November last that Sir Philip had informed Sir Alfred Kirby "that Her Majesty's Government could not encourage any enterprise between Capes Juby and Bojador which might have a tendency to disturb the *status quo*," I beg to place before your Lordship the conception of the *status quo* which my Company has formed, as the result of a fresh consideration of the various communications from time to time made to them by Her Majesty's Government, and of their own documents of title.

If the accuracy of my Company's views in this matter can be confirmed by Her Majesty's Government, or their inaccuracy in any particular be expressly pointed out, both my Company and I shall be exceedingly indebted to your Lordship.

The communications to which I refer are as follows:—

August 27, 1875.—Sir Drummond Hay, writing to Lord Derby, reported that the Wad Draa and Wadnoon were the limits to which the Sultan had laid claim; that in the spring of 1875 two Spaniards had been liberated by the Sheikh of Wadnoon for a ransom of 27,000 dollars, upon no responsibility but his own, and in declared defiance of the Sultan's authority; that having mentioned my Company's project to Cidi Mohammed Bargesh, the Sultan's Minister, Cidi Bargesh declared that the names of the sites for the proposed Settlement were unknown to him, and that not only had the Sultan no power or control in those regions, but that His Majesty's subjects in Wadnoon had for many years refused obedience to His Majesty, and had paid no taxes. Upon the faith of these assurances, and seeing that the tribes in Tekna were in fact independent, my Company, in April 1879, accepted their original title to Cape Juby from Bairook, the tribesmen's acknowledged Chief. As your Lordship is aware, that title has been extended to include Tekna by the later Concession of 1889.

October 8, 1879.—Lord Salisbury, writing to Bairook, told him that Her Majesty's Government had "reason to believe" that Cape Juby was "situated beyond Moorish territory."

November 6, 1886.—Sir Julian Pauncefote wrote to myself that the territory in which our Settlement had been placed was "unappropriated by a recognized State."

July 27, 1887.—Sir T. V. Lister, in a letter to the Company, informed them that Her Majesty's Government had not recognized the Sultan's actual sovereignty south of the Wad Draa.

There are, I believe, other letters referring to these matters in the Company's possession, and from time to time verbal communications have also been made to us in the same sense.

The above sufficiently indicate the position assumed by Her Majesty's Government, so far as it has been within the knowledge of my Company, from the first establishment of our Settlement, throughout the negotiations which followed upon the unfortunate murder of Mr. Morris down to Mohammed Gharneet's letter of the 20th February, 1891, to Sir William Kirby Green. In this letter, your Lordship will remember, occurred the phrase, "and the question of the establishment of the Company at Cape Juby will remain on the same footing as hitherto."

To conclude, my Lord, and in a word to summarize the views held by myself and my co-Directors, our Settlement is held under our title of 1879 and our title of 1889, both derived from independent native Sheikhs, and the territory where it is situated, which is the subject of our Concessions, and which we have occupied since 1879, is beyond the limits of the Sultan's dominions, and has never been appropriated by a recognized State.

And we respectfully submit that such is the *status quo*.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE, *Chairman*.

No. 114.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 9.)

(Translation.)
My Lord, *Spanish Embassy, London, February* 9, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 6th instant, and of the Memorandum which accompanied it, relative to the complaint I was instructed by my Government to make in consequence of the action of the British Consular Agent at Tetuan in preventing, by various pretexts, the search of the ship "Herminia," suspected of conveying contraband arms and ammunition.

I beg to thank you very heartily for having kindly procured, with so little delay, the particulars contained in the Memorandum, whether Mr. Isaac Nahon, the Consular Agent, acted in good faith or not.

I have not failed to communicate the contents of these papers to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen-Regent.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

No. 115.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 9.)

(No. 19.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 9, 1894.

I HAVE just had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has been absent the last few days. He has sent a telegram to the Spanish Ambassador in London for communication to your Lordship, copy of which he showed me.

It having been represented to the Sultan by some foreigners that, in compliance with the wishes of England and Italy, the original claim made by Spain had been diminished, His Majesty at first refused all indemnity, but this being met with a threat of the departure of the Marshal, the latter was referred to Gharneet as to the amount. The newspaper report that the Sultan had proposed settling the matter by arbitration is without foundation, and Señor Moret declares that there could be no question of accepting such a proposal. The failure of the Marshal to obtain the indemnity demanded would, Señor Moret says, inevitably lead to war, and he would be compelled to resign unless his Government supported him in this course. He puts reliance in the support of your Lordship at Tangier.

His Excellency believes that France is acting against him personally as having English tendencies, though officially supporting Spain. He was described to the Spanish Ambassador at Paris as being a creature of England in a conversation with M. Casimir-Perier.

A French Government Inspector-General of Finance, by name M. Lamotte, has recently come here.

No. 116.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 6.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, February* 9, 1894.

SEÑOR MORET has informed me, through the Spanish Ambassador here, that he understands that intrigues are on foot, with a view to induce the Sultan to believe that steps are being taken by Great Britain and Italy to prevail upon Spain to withdraw her demands.

You are at liberty to take whatever action you may think advisable to counteract the effects of these untrue and absurd rumours.

No. 117.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 30. Secret.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 9, 1894.

A TELEGRAM from Señor Moret was read to me this afternoon by the Spanish Ambassador stating that the claim for an indemnity put forward by Marshal Martinez Campos was being strongly resisted, and that there were intrigues on foot to convince the Sultan of Morocco that Great Britain and Italy were taking steps to persuade Spain to withdraw her demands.

Señor Moret therefore requested that I would telegraph to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier and expose this misrepresentation, otherwise a conflict might be provoked, for if the Marshal did not obtain prompt satisfaction he would withdraw, and it would then be impossible to avoid a declaration of war.

I at once wrote out a telegram, with the terms of which his Excellency expressed his gratification, instructing Mr. Satow to adopt such measures as he might think proper to put an end to these foolish falsehoods.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 118.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 31.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 9, 1894.

IN accordance with instructions received from his Government, the Spanish Ambassador informed me to-day that there was not a word of truth in the report—to which the press at Madrid has given currency—that the Sultan of Morocco had in September last requested postponement of building operations at Fort Cidi Guaritch in order that he might send troops to the disturbed districts and avoid disorders. The statement, M. del Mazo said, was a malicious invention.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 119.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 10.)

(No. 32. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Madrid, January* 27, 1894.

SEÑOR MORET told me confidentially yesterday that the Italian Ambassador had been informed by his Government that inquiry would be made of your Lordship as to the course to be pursued by Her Majesty's Government, and that the Italian Minister at Tangier would receive similar instructions as to pressing the Spanish demands on the Sultan of Morocco.

This reply had somewhat astonished his Excellency, but he had since heard from Tangier that the Italian Minister had joined in making representations to the Moorish Government in the sense desired.

I communicated to Señor Moret the contents of your Lordship's telegram No. 12 of the 25th instant, for which he begged me to transmit his sincere thanks to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 120.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 10.)

(No. 35. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Madrid, January* 28, 1894.

AS the occupation of Timbuctoo by the French is a common topic of conversation, I was not surprised at an allusion to the event the night before last by the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, whom I met at a Spanish house.

His Excellency reminded me of a conversation between us (reported to your Lordship in my despatch No. 215, Confidential, of the 31st December, 1892), in which he had stated that the railway Concession then said to have been granted to France "mettrait la France à cheval sur le Maroc."

The Marquis de la Vega de Armijo went on to say that the great danger to be apprehended from France was that she would so bear on the whole of Morocco as to render that State absolutely dependent on France, and reduce it to the condition of a French Protectorate. This object was partly achieved by the possession of the territory lying behind Morocco, as whenever France carried out her design of occupying Tuat it would be easy for her to lay a light line of railway sufficient for her purposes between Algeria and Senegal.

His Excellency then alluded to conversations that had taken place between himself and Sir Robert Morier, which, I suppose, are those alluded to in the despatches marked in the margin.*

At that time he had pointed out to the British Minister the danger threatened if France carried out her well-known wish of incorporating the territory up to the Muluja. This would give her the entire command of the Muluja Valley and access to the sea at its mouth.

The whereabouts of Santa Cruz la Pequeña had never been discovered, and it had been therefore impossible for Spain to obtain the cession of territory stipulated for in Article VIII of the Treaty of 1860. He was therefore of opinion that, as a substitute for the piece of land there indicated Morocco should cede to Spain a harbour situated at Cabo de Agua,† opposite the Chafarinas Islands, which would neutralize the possession of the Muluja Valley by France, and would prevent her possession of any port on the sea-board. The only other port worth having on the north coast would be Tangier, and this, he broadly intimated, would sooner rather than later be occupied by England.

At this point we were interrupted, and the conversation ended.

From the last remarks of the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo it is plain that his Excellency still holds the same views as he did last year, as recorded in Lord Vivian's Telegram No. 18, Secret, of the 2nd February, 1893, and in my despatch No. 57, Most Confidential, of the same month, as to the desire of Great Britain to obtain possession of Tangier.

I have the honour to inclose the translation of an extract from the "Liberal" on the occupation of Timbuctoo.‡

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

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* Lord Granville, No. 205, of October 28; and No. 214, of November 26, 1881.
† To the east of Melilla. ‡ Not printed.

No. 121.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 10.)

(No. 44. Most Confidential.)
My Lord, *Madrid, February* 4, 1894.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch No. 43, Señor Moret told me to inform your Lordship that he had carried through the Council of Ministers with some difficulty the adoption of your Lordship's suggestions as to the indemnity. This he had done entirely in deference to your Lordship's opinion, and he begged me again to thank your Lordship for the support you had given him throughout.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 122.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 10.)

(No. 7.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, February* 10, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 6, I am perfectly sure that nothing has been said to justify existence of such suspicions by any British, or, as I believe, any Italian Agent. In order, however, to put a stop to these rumours I have written to Kaïd Maclean in very clear terms, and have shown my Spanish colleague my letter.

He has been instructed by the Spanish Government to make known to the Moorish Agent at Tangier that troops are in readiness to embark, and that if Marshal Martinez Campos is rebuffed, a squadron will be dispatched to the Moorish coast at once.

No. 123.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 11.)

(No. 20. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 11, 1894.

A CABINET Council was held yesterday to consider despatches received from Marshal Martinez Campos on the subject of the negotiations at Morocco. It was so protracted that Señor Moret was obliged to postpone interviews with the Austrian Ambassador and myself. The written explanation he has since sent to both of us is very vague and mysterious. He is, I trust, acting in a straightforward spirit. Could I be kept informed of the progress of negotiations through Mr. Satow?

No. 124.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 11.)

(No. 21. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 11, 1894.

SEÑOR MORET was much pleased at the contents of your Lordship's telegrams Nos. 14 and 15 of to-day, which were received after sending my No. 20.

The Cabinet Council yesterday met to consider what answer should be made to Marshal Martinez Campos, who asked whether he should break off upon Gharneet's offer of 1,000,000 dollars as an indemnity.

As it is thought that the Sultan will give way, the Marshal has been instructed to continue the negotiations.

No. 125.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 12.)

(No. 14. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 31, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 12, Confidential, of the 29th instant, reporting the nature of the support afforded by the French Legation to the Spanish demands about to be presented by Marshal Martinez Campos, I have the honour to add that my Austro-Hungarian colleague has informed me that he likewise has received instructions to urge on the Moorish Government the necessity of compliance. I have the honour to inclose a copy of the *note verbale* delivered by him to-day to Cid Mohammed Torres, with the text of which he has been so good as to furnish me.

Your Lordship will observe that the language of the Austro-Hungarian Government is similar to that employed by Germany, as reported in my despatch No. 10, Confidential, of the 26th instant.

It may be doubted whether the suggestion that the demands of Spain might perhaps have been less but for the political situation in which the Spanish Government find themselves is likely to have a favourable influence on the Sultan's frame of mind.

The Austro-Hungarian Government had not previously instructed their Representative to address any observations to the Moorish Government in connection with the Melilla affair.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 125.

Note Verbale.

JE suis chargé de la part du mon Gouvernement de faire porter, par l'entremise de votre Excellence, à la haute connaissance de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, que le Gouvernement d'Autriche-Hongrie, tenant compte de la situation actuelle en Espagne, considère comme très modérées les demandes qui ont été présentées à Sa Majesté Chérifienne par le Maréchal Martinez Campos, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne.

Le Gouvernement d'Autriche-Hongrie est en même temps d'opinion que l'adoption de ces demandes par Sa Majesté Chérifienne offre la seule solution pacifique d'un conflit qui a été imposé à l'Espagne.

No. 126.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 12.)

(No. 15. Very Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 1, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 8, reporting the steps which I had taken in December last with reference to the complaint made by the Spanish Consul at Tetuan against the British Consular Agent at that port in connection with the alleged supineness of his proceedings when requested to carry out a search for contraband arms on board a vessel flying the British flag, I have the honour to inclose copy of a letter which my Spanish colleague has addressed to me explaining that the Consul's report was forwarded to Madrid as a mere matter of routine, and that he had never intended to make it the ground of an official complaint.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 126.

The Marquis de Potestad-Fornari to Mr. Satow.

Tangier, January 25, 1894.

My dear Colleague,

I WAS very much taken aback in reading the despatch from Lord Rosebery you kindly sent me, and in which I am reported as having made a formal complaint, as though nothing had been done by you in the matter, against your Vice-Consul at Tetuan, for insufficiency or indifference or want of aid to M. Navarro in preventing the contraband of arms and ammunition.

I need not tell you how far it was from my mind to convey any such impression respecting yourself as the above indicated.

The way of it, I see, has been this:

All communications of an official character received at the Legation are in accordance with instructions copied and sent to our Foreign Office—the misfortune in the case to which I am alluding having been the neglect to mention all that had passed between you and myself on the subject, and the conclusion at which we had arrived.

This negligence or omission was due to the fact that all the Chancery business is in the hands of the First Secretary, and he, not aware of our "entretiens," simply forwarded without comment M. Navarro's communication as an affair of routine, and, in the same manner, without the particular attention of the Minister being attracted to it, it was transmitted to London.

A purely bureaucratic *unreasoning* proceeding.

There may have been—there *was* fault on my part in not giving a clue to the Chancery. I hope I may be excused, in view of the work that at present engages my feeble faculties, which I have to perform unaided, and that distracts me from any and everything else.

As for the rest, in my correspondence with M. Moret, all but exclusively by letter, I have not failed, in duty bound, to emphasize the exceeding promptness, good-will, and exhaustive manner of putting things, with which on this, as on every other occasion where the interests of Spain in this country have been concerned, you have lent your valuable and very much prized support and co-operation.

I have written this spontaneously and purposely, that you might send a copy of it to London if you should see fit; "car je tiens à constater le cas et l'estime que je fais de votre sympathique coopération en toute occurrence;" and on my side I shall *officially* express the same to my Government, thus making an *amende* which, if somewhat tardy, will not be the less decisive.

Always, my dear Colleague, yours, &c.

(Signed) POTESTAD-FORNARI.

No. 127.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 12.)

(No. 16.)

Tangier, February 3, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to that part of my despatch No. 9 of the 20th ultimo reporting the release of the agent of Mr. Ansado, of Mazagan, I have the honour to forward copy of a despatch, with its inclosures, addressed to me by Mr. Vice-Consul Redman, transmitting a doctor's certificate of the agent's condition of health.

It does not appear from the doctor's statement that the confinement and ill-treatment to which the prisoner was subjected are likely to leave any permanent traces behind, and the case seems to be wanting in many of the features which rendered that of Boazizi—referred to in my previous despatch—so serious.

The main ground for claiming compensation would, therefore, be the arrest and imprisonment without giving notice to the Consular authority, but it does not appear that there is any precedent for demanding an indemnity for this breach of the Madrid Convention when unaccompanied by aggravated cruelty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 127.

Vice-Consul Redman to Mr. Satow.

Mazagan, January 26, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th instant, referring to the liberation from prison of Mr. Ansado's agent, Mohammed Attar, by the Kalifa Hadj Abdalla-el-Boazizi, and of the cruel treatment which I had reported to you he had received during his confinement, and your request that I should ascertain in person the injuries he had received, or to obtain a detailed account of his case from a properly qualified medical man.

I have now to report to your Excellency that I have personally examined Mohammed-ben-Attar, and inquired of him of the treatment he had received during his imprisonment, and his statement was that during the whole time of his confinement he had been heavily chained by the neck, feet, and hands, and that during the latter two months of his imprisonment (and as referred to in my despatch of the 10th instant) he had been placed in a separate cell apart from the rest of the prisoners, with a chain from his neck attached to the roof of the cell, and that when crying out and pleading that justice might be done him for the torture he was under the lash was inflicted on him.

I now beg to transmit to you inclosed herewith the certificate of Dr. Santiago Sanchez Codda, the medical man resident of Mazagan, regarding the condition of Mohammed Attar, under whose treatment he has been.

The only motive it appears for the imprisonment and barbarous treatment Mr. Ansado's agent has received from the Kalifa Hadj Abdallah-el-Boazizi was to extort money from him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED REDMAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 127.

Medical Certificate.

(Translation.)

M. SANTIAGO SANCHEZ CODDA, Professor of Medicine and Surgery at Mazagan.

I certify that from the 7th instant I have been attending Mohammed-ben-Attar for fever and general debility, as also for contusions in the neck, legs, and arms, but at present is much relieved and in a state towards convalescence.

In testimony of the foregoing I grant the present certificate at Mazagan, this 25th day of January, 1894.

(Signed) DR. S. SANCHEZ CODDA.

No. 128.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 12.)

(No. 17.)

Tangier, February 5, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 181 of the 16th December last, stating that a deputation of Morocco Jews, which had proceeded to the Sultan's camp at Tafilelt to complain of the cruelties of one of the Governors of that city named Kaïd Ouida, had been well received by His Shereefian Majesty, and that redress had been promised them. I have the honour to inclose translation of a letter on this subject from Rabbi Joshua Pinto, a leading member of the Jewish community at Morocco, to a correspondent here.

Your Lordship will observe that this letter confirms the stories of cruel treatment by Kaïd Ouida which are narrated in the Report from Mogador, inclosed in your Lordship's despatch No. 137 of the 25th November. In fact, the misconduct of the Governor in question has clearly been of the grossest character. It is satisfactory to learn that the Sultan has interfered with such effect that the Kaïd has behaved himself better since.

I have also the honour to inclose copy of a letter to the Italian Minister, with which my colleague has been so good as to furnish me, written by the President of the Jewish community at Mogador, to the effect that the Sultan had reprimanded the Governor

and warned him to conduct himself better for the future. The Governor had consequently invited the Heads of the Jewish community at Morocco to visit him, and peace was made between him and them. Under these circumstances, the letter adds, the Morocco Jews are of opinion that they would not at present be justified in making any complaint.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 128.

Rabbi Joshua Pinto to Mr. Isaac Abensur.

(Translation.)

15 *Sebat*, 654 (*January* 22, 1894).

My dear Sir,

IT is with pleasure that I give you the information you desire regarding the conduct of our Governor, Kaïd Ouida, who is truly exceedingly cruel to the Jews. This Governor only obtained the post some twenty months ago, and from the very first showed his fury against the Jews.

One of his first acts was the following. A Jew owed a Moor 2 reals (about 5*d*.), and on the latter claiming payment he replied that he had no money, but that, when he obtained some work, he would pay. The Moor would not accept this offer, and complained to the Governor. This gentleman, without hearing the Jew, gave orders that he should receive 700 lashes (and he was flogged), to such an extent that pieces of flesh fell from his body, and he was reduced to a dying condition unable to rise; then the Governor said to his soldiers, "Continue flogging him, he will wake up." But the soldiers pointed out to him that it would be better to cut his throat with a knife, and thus they would finish with him better. At last, various Jews who were present lifted him in their arms to carry him to prison, and called in a Gibraltar doctor, who is here, to see him. When the doctor went, the Governor prevented him from seeing the Jew, saying to him, "Do not be afraid; if he dies, I killed him." This poor Jew remained in prison, suffering horribly, until Mr. Joshua Corcos intervened, and presented the Governor with a sack of sugar in order to obtain his liberty. The said Jew was ill until the last few days, when he has been better.

All Jews that had disputes, and went to the Governor, were flogged by him.

The behaviour of Kaïd Ouida aroused the antagonism of the Moors, who, knowing how the Jews feared to present themselves before the Governor, took advantage of it to demand to purchase the articles sold by the Jews, such as sugar, tea, and other goods, at extremely low prices; and when a Jew refused to sell, threatened to complain to the Governor, and all sold at cost price without profit, in order to avoid presenting themselves before the Governor; for, whenever Jews went to him, he flogged them, and imprisoned them with chains round their necks.

The names of the persons who formed the deputation of our community who went to Tafilelt to complain to the Sultan were as follows: Samuel Corcos, Mesod Shriki, Elias Trachman, Rabbi Solomon Morgusef, Rabbi Moses Hezran, Rabbi Israel Abejzar, David Hazan, Alifa Nahman, David Baharfram.

These gentlemen are the most respectable members of our community, and were delegated to present our complaint against Kaïd Ouida to His Majesty. The principal reason why these gentlemen undertook the journey was the following: A Jew, of Rabat, married to a Jewess of Saffi, turned Mussulman. As soon as the wife knew it she hid, and no one knew at all where she was. Kaïd Ouida sent for us, and eighteen of us from our community went to him; the Kadi, Mulai Mustafa, was with the Governor. On seeing us the Governor said: "Where is the wife of the Jew who has turned Moor?" We replied: "Sir, we do not know; as this married couple are strangers, and Morocco is a large city, which thousands of people arrive at and leave every day, and we do not even know them." Thereupon he said to us, "You must all swear on the "Sepher" that you do not know; and, moreover, in any case you must search for her." We did all we could, explaining our innocence, and begging him to leave us in peace. At last he said to us, "Go away."

Shortly after, he insisted (on our swearing); again we replied by assuring him that we did not know where she was. After a few days had passed he wanted to force us to swear on the "Sepher" on the holy day of Kipur. When I heard of this I hid in my house, and my friends took him presents in order that he should desist, promising to search for the woman until the Feast of Tabernacles should have passed. We were searching and inquiring until we learnt that the woman in question was at Saffi, in the

house of a European. We went to the Governor and told him. He replied, "Wherever she may be you must bring her, or else you will have to swear."

It was these proceedings of the Governor that obliged the above-mentioned gentlemen to undertake the journey to Tafilelt in order to lay their complaint before the Sultan; but, unfortunately, the deputation could not see the Sultan, and had to wait, and follow His Majesty until he reached the city of Skoura, and there they threw themselves at his feet, crying. His Majesty told them that, when he reached Morocco, he would attend to them. On the very day that the Sultan entered Morocco all the Jews went to see him, and with tears begged for justice. Then the Sultan sent for Kaïd Ouida, and reproached him greatly for his behaviour, saying these words to him: "Our Prophet charges us not to ill-treat the Jews," &c.

Since that time the said Governor has been behaving himself better.

Another important case was the following:—

A Jew turned Mussulman, and the Governor sent for the wife in order that she should also change her religion, but she would not. Then he sent her to the house of some Moorish women that they might persuade her to change; but she would not, notwithstanding that she was a month there, and we had to make him a present of 60 dollars to set her free.

The statement that Mr. Joshua Corcos aids the Governor against the Jews is entirely gratuitous and false, it is pure calumny, as there is no one more charitable, or more active in the defence of his co-religionists, for Mr. Corcos spends his time and his money on the affairs of the Jews.

I may mention, in passing, that I also have had the misfortune to be a victim to Kaïd Ouida, who cast me into prison unjustly and without cause; and in proof of this let the Sultan make inquiry of Kaïd Ouida, and he will see that he will not know what to reply.

May God pardon us all!

(Signed) JOSHUA PINTO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 128.

The President of the Jewish Community at Mogador to M. Catagallini.

M. le Ministre, *Mogador, le* 29 *Janvier*, 1894.

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser la réception de votre lettre en date du 20 Décembre, et je vous prie de bien vouloir m'excuser de ne l'avoir pas répondu avant pour la raison suivante.

M. David Serusi m'avait lu une lettre que votre Excellence lui avait adressée, dans laquelle elle lui exprimait le désir de recevoir une plainte des Chefs de la communauté Israélite de Maroc afin qu'elle puisse, en compagnie du Ministre Britannique, faire une représentation au Sultan. Il m'a fallu donc écrire à Maroc pour demander la plainte désirée.

Comme résultat de ma démarche, la communauté de Maroc ne se trouve pas dans la position de fournir le document nécessaire. La raison étant que, après la rentrée du Sultan à Maroc, Sa Majesté fit appeler le Caïd Ouida, et elle lui a fait bien des reproches, en présence des Israélites, pour sa conduite du passé, en lui recommandant de ne plus agir de la sorte à l'avenir.

Dernièrement, le Gouverneur Ouida a invité les Chefs de la communauté Israélite, dans son jardin, et la paix a heureusement été faite entre lui et eux. En prenant en considération ces faits, la communauté de Maroc est d'avis qu'aucune plainte en ce moment ne serait justifiée de sa part.

Les Israélites ont prié le Sultan de leur accorder un document contenant l'ordre que le Gouverneur ne répète plus sa conduite du passé, mais ils ne sont pas parvenus à l'obtenir. Pour le moment, les Israélites de Maroc jouissent de la tranquillité, que j'espère sera permanente.

En terminant cette lettre, M. le Ministre, je vous prie de croire à ma très vive et profonde reconnaissance de l'intérêt que vous avez bien voulu montrer dans le bien-être de mes coreligionnaires à Maroc.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) REUBEN ELMALEH,
Président de la Communauté Israélite.

No. 129.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 12.)

(No. 55.)
My Lord, *Madrid, February* 10, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a translation of the letter from the Queen-Regent which was presented by Marshal Martinez Campos to the Sultan of Morocco on the occasion of his official reception as Ambassador Extraordinary on the 31st ultimo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 129.

Extract from "El Liberal" of February 8, 1894.

(Translation.)

THE following is the letter from the Queen-Regent presented by General Martinez Campos to the Sultan on his official reception as Ambassador Extraordinary on the 31st January:—

"Don Alphonzo XIII, by the grace of God and the Constitution King of Spain, King of Castile, of Leon, of Arragon, of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Gallicia, of Majorca, of Minorca, of Seville, of Sardinia, of Corsica, of Murcia, of Jaen, of the Algarbes ('los Algarbes'), of Algesiras, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands, of the East and West Indies, of the islands and mainland of Oceana ('del Oceano'), Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant, and of Milan, Count of Hapsburg, of Flanders, of the Tyrol, and of Barcelona, Lord of Biscay and of Molina, &c.

"(Royal seal.)

"To the most honourable and distinguished of the Moors, the Sultan of Morocco, Fez, Jus, and Mequinez, our great and good friend.

"Your letter of the 23rd November has come to our Royal hands, and has inspired us with all the sentiments of good-will due to a friendly Sovereign so desirous as you are of maintaining amicable relations with us, as did so many of your most illustrious ancestors sprung from the noblest race of Islam.

"The attack of the Guelaia tribe on our soldiers and subjects at Milella (whom God protect), through which angry passions were aroused and war was waged between our people and yours, has filled our hearts with sorrow; but our pain is lightened by the knowledge of your profound regret for these events, for true as it is that *there is no power nor strength but in God, great and good*, it is equally certain that *it is man who is foolish and unjust*, and who causes calamities which we cannot but bitterly deplore.

"It is lamentable to see the indomitable valour which inspired such glorious deeds in all the branches of the ancient Gomeres degenerating in their descendants into a state of discord and barbarism, and a departure from the precepts of the Chief of their religion and their Prince, for *obedience is service;* but the loyal friendship which you now and always profess leads us to believe that you are resolved to continue to enforce the fulfilment of Treaties, for *he is a righteous man who fulfils his engagements* (Koran, II, 172).

"No one knows better than your illustrious brother Muley Araaf, since he has seen the true facts of the case for himself in our territory, how desirable it is to terminate definitively these uncalled-for hostilities, even if it should become necessary for you to display a salutary severity towards that tribe, for, *when you pronounce a sentence you should pronounce it with justice* (Koran, VI, 153).

"Your own brother can inform you of the high abilities of our Commander-in-chief, Don Arsenio Martinez Campos, to whose prudence and firmness we have confided the extraordinary Embassy destined to treat with you in person, so as to arrive at a solution of the present difficulties by drawing the water in the pure crystal of the fountain head.

"*We trust in God* and in the justice of our cause.

"A Queen concluded with your predecessor the solemn compacts which now unite us; a boy King and his mother now come to exact the fulfilment of those compacts with all their consequences.

"We shall not be *like the woman who untwists the string which has been firmly twisted;* we shall only do what is necessary to insure its strength and beauty, for we do not exact from you, who are surrounded with such great and grievous troubles, anything which is unjust.

"May God preserve your life in security and peace, and may you ever enjoy good health and happiness.

"Given at our Royal Palace, Madrid, 17th January, 1894.

"(Unsigned.)"

No. 130.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 12.)

(No. 8.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, February* 12, 1894.

I HAVE it on the best authority that Martinez Campos demanded, in the first instance, 40,000,000 pesetas of the Sultan, and afterwards made a lower demand of 25,000,000 pesetas down, or 30,000,000 pesetas payable in instalments.

As the Sultan was probably aware of the understanding come to between Great Britain, Italy, and Spain limiting the amount of indemnity to 800,000*l.*, His Shereefian Majesty appears to have resisted the first demand, and to have said that the two first-named Powers would support him in his refusal.

The Marshal then reported to his Government that certain Agents round the Sultan encourage His Majesty to believe in the possibility of England and Italy supporting him in his resistance to the demands of Spain for an indemnity.

This, in all probability, would explain the so-called intrigues complained of to your Lordship.

The opinion here is that, in demanding a higher indemnity than he was prepared to accept, Marshal Martinez Campos committed a serious error of judgment.

No. 131.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 32. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 12, 1894.

IN reply to some inquiries which I had made as to the progress of the negotiations with Morocco, the Spanish Ambassador stated confidentially to-day that the Sultan and his Ministers were strongly resisting the payment of the proposed indemnity, and that their offer of smaller sums could not be accepted. If this resistance continued, the success of the Spanish Mission might be endangered, and hostilities might possibly be renewed.

His Excellency added that Germany still extended to Spain the cordial friendship which she had displayed from the commencement, and that his Government had also no reason to complain of the attitude of France towards them.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 132.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 13.)

(No. 22. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 13, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 16, the demand made in the first instance by Marshal Martinez Campos appears to me to have been injudicious, and the same view is, I believe, secretly held by the Government here.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs told the German Ambassador yesterday that in case the Marshal's Mission failed, it was the intention of the Spanish Government to make a naval demonstration, but that they had no serious intention of war.

Señor Moret remarks that the idea of war is naturally repugnant in all countries, but that some energetic steps must be taken should the Sultan refuse to come to some reasonable arrangement.

No. 133.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 14.)

(No. 23. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 14, 1894.

WITH reference to my telegram to your Lordship No. 22, I have the honour to suggest that it might be advisable to call Señor Moret's attention to the contents of the following telegrams, viz. :—

Lord Salisbury's No. 12 of the 20th June, 1892; and
Your Lordship's No. 2 of the 13th January, 1893.

No. 134.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 14.)

(No. 24. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 14, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 16 of the 13th instant:

The Italian Minister at Tangier has, I have been informed most confidentially, in the opinion of Señor Moret, been hinting to the Sultan that he could obtain better terms from Spain through Italian intervention.

The Sultan had information of the counsel given by Italy and Great Britain to Spain in favour of moderation through a newspaper telegram from Rome.

The occupation of Timbuctoo by the French and a new English Settlement at Uina Meana opposite the Canaries have caused him considerable alarm.

The possibility of the present Mission ending like that of Sir Charles Euan-Smith makes the Marshal rather uneasy, and in case of failure Señor Moret tells me there will be no alternative but war.

The Spanish Government, his Excellency voluntarily added, would not, however, act without having first consulted your Lordship. His alarm at the possibility of a failure is increased by the present state of affairs in Portugal, where French Republicans are very active in their endeavours to make the Monarchy unpopular.

No. 135.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 8.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, February* 15, 1894.

I AM informed by the Spanish Government that the Sultan defends his refusal to accept their conditions on the ground that he has been recommended by foreign Powers to agree to the terms only in event of their proving acceptable to him.

I have replied that Her Majesty's Government, in most explicit terms, have advised the Sultan to accept the Spanish conditions, but that you would be authorized to take such action as you might think advisable in order to remove from his mind any excuse for pretending that Her Majesty's Government had recommended him to adopt such a course.

You are authorized to inform the Sultan frankly that the Spanish Government cannot consent to prolong the negotiations, or to recede from their demands, that unless they are conceded they will be forced to adopt active measures by the pressure of public opinion in Spain, and that the situation is therefore very serious.

No. 136.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 17.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, February* 15, 1894.

THE Spanish Ambassador here has received a telegram from his Government, stating that the Sultan defends his refusal to accept their conditions on the ground that he has been recommended by foreign Powers to agree to the terms only in event of their proving acceptable.

No such equivocal expression has been employed by Her Majesty's Government, and the advice that has been given to the Sultan by their Representative at Tangier has been quite free from ambiguity.

I am, however, authorizing Mr. Satow, by telegraph, to endeavour to remove any pretext for such an impression as far as Her Majesty's Government are concerned, and to point out to the Sultan that the situation is serious.

No. 137.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 36.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 15, 1894.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Señor Moret, communicated to me this afternoon by the Spanish Ambassador, the negotiations with the Sultan of Morocco were at a standstill, many promises having been made to Marshal Martinez Campos, but none fulfilled. The Sultan had deceived himself with regard to the meaning of intimations which he said he had received from foreign Governments recommending him to accede to the Spanish demands if they were acceptable, thinking to discover in that expression a want of firmness on the one hand, and, on the other, an encouragement to persevere in resistance.

Señor Moret therefore considered that the situation would be very grave if a settlement were not speedily concluded, and he begged that I would renew my instructions to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier in such terms as would undeceive the Sultan, and lead him to close a negotiation which, in spite of the prudence shown by Marshal Martinez Campos, was becoming both difficult and dangerous.

I have no hesitation in complying with Señor Moret's request, as my advice that the Spanish demands should be accepted had been quite unequivocal. I therefore telegraphed at once to Mr. Satow, authorizing him to take any steps he might think judicious to remove all ground for misapprehension in the Sultan's mind, and to say frankly that the situation was very serious, for, should the Spanish Government recede or consent to prolong the negotiations, public opinion would force them into active measures.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 138.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 16.)

(No. 57.) P.
My Lord, *Madrid, February* 12, 1894.

I HAVE been informed by Señor Moret that the French will give up, at any rate for the present, any designs on Tuat, and will endeavour to open up communications between Timbuctoo and Senegambia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 139.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 16.)

(No. 26. Confidential.)
Vienna, February 13, 1894.

My Lord,

THE disaster which has happened to the French arms in Western Africa, resulting in the destruction of Colonel Bonnier's column, led Count Kálnoky yesterday to make some remarks as to the danger which may arise from the growing ambition of France to extend her dominions in that continent.

His Excellency said that it was satisfactory to see that Marshal Martinez Campos had obtained from the Sultan of Morocco a recognition in principle of the legitimacy of the demands of Spain; but that it is clear that, if his Excellency does not return with an arrangement substantial enough to pacify Spanish Chauvinism, the existing Government will be upset, and be succeeded by one bound to undertake energetic measures which would open the door to possibilities fraught with danger to the peace of Europe.

The weakness and internal distractions of Spain are indeed, said his Excellency, very serious considerations at the present moment, when French intrigue is peculiarly active, and is especially enterprising in regions which must always have great interest for Spain.

There are rumours also as to the Sultan of Morocco's health being very unsatisfactory, and his life is undoubtedly important as regards the tranquillity of the country; so that, although the direct interests of Austria in that region are less than secondary, it is impossible for Count Kálnoky to be otherwise than very anxious as to the termination of an incident so intimately affecting the situation in the Mediterranean.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

No. 140.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 16.)

(No. 9.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, February* 16, 1894.

I HAVE received from Kaïd Maclean the following information:—

"The Sultan sent for me this morning, and told me to write to you that he wants to give the Spanish Minister 4,000,000 dollars, and the Spanish Minister will not accept them, and demands 6,000,000 dollars. His Majesty wants to know what he should do. Please answer as soon as you possibly can."

I should be inclined to advise the acceptance of the 4,000,000 dollars.

The Spanish Minister is ignorant of what passes between Martinez Campos and Madrid, as their communications are conveyed by a cypher different to the one he possesses. All of us here are very badly off for information.

I am communicating the above to Madrid.

No. 141.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 16.)

(No. 10.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, February* 16, 1894.

AFTER telegraphing Maclean's letter of the 10th this forenoon, I received from the Sultan's Vizier a reply, dated the 4th, to the note inclosed in my despatch No. 10 of the 26th January.

This reply states that, besides punishment of offenders, neutral zone, and prevention of the recurrence of incidents on the frontier, Marshal Martinez Campos demands 6,000,000 dollars indemnity, of which 1,000,000 dollars to be paid immediately, and 5,000,000 dollars in instalments extending over ten years, or 5,000,000 dollars in ready money.

The blame of the Melilla incident is thrown on the Governor in insisting on building the fort in spite of the tribesmen's protests, and in allowing them to obtain rifles.

The Sultan had supposed that the expenditure would not exceed 700,000 or 800,000 dollars, but has been informed from an outside quarter that the Spanish Government did not expend more than 3,000,000 dollars in all.

His Majesty therefore requests me to take the points adduced into consideration, and without loss of time to advise him what amount he might justly be asked to pay, so that the affair may be settled. He adds that concession will be made to the other demands. An exactly similar reply has been received by the Italian Minister.

I have communicated Maclean's information to my Spanish colleague.

Should the Spanish Government accept the offer of 4,000,000 dollars, the Sultan might be acquainted with their acceptance by means of an answer to the letter of the Vizier.

No. 142.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 16.)

(No. 11.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, February* 16, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 8, the Italian Minister and myself think that it is not necessary, under the circumstances, to contradict rumours that appear to be so devoid of truth.

No. 143.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 9.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, February* 16, 1894.

I AGREE in your view that the 4,000,000 dollars offered by the Sultan had better be accepted.

I calculate this sum to be equal to about 20,000,000 pesetas. But it is to Spain and not to the Sultan that this advice has to be given.

As regards the Sultan, you might perhaps hint to him that Her Majesty's Government are surprised that he should appeal to the friendship of England, when he pays so little attention to their representations.

If you should think that this remark would be likely to do harm, you might merely say that you have reported home.

Sir H. Wolff has been informed by telegraph.

No. 144.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 18.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, February* 16, 1894.

THE Sultan of Morocco has, I understand, offered 4,000,000 dollars, which I calculate to be equal to about 20,000,000 pesetas.

If your opinion should be asked—but not otherwise—you may counsel Spanish Government to accept this offer.

No. 145.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 37. Confidential.)
Foreign Office, February 16, 1894.

Sir,

ON Wednesday last, the 14th instant, the Spanish Ambassador read me a telegram from Señor Moret, stating that as the news from Morocco constantly varied, it would only cause confusion to name the sum at first offered as indemnity by the

Sultan. The negotiations continued, and Señor Moret thought that the instructions sent to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier on the 9th instant would contribute to facilitate a solution.

Nothing, M. del Mazo said, had been mentioned with regard to the indemnity being secured on the customs, but it was his private or personal opinion that the affair would be settled for 15,000,000 pesetas. I mention this of course only for your Excellency's own information.

I said that I considered Marshal Martinez Campos had been ill-advised in asking, in the first place, for a sum so much larger than his instructions warranted.

Yesterday, however, the Ambassador communicated to me a further telegram from Señor Moret denying that Marshal Martinez Campos had demanded 40 millions. The Marshal had informed the Sultan that the expenses of the military operations at Melilla had amounted to 45 millions, but he had from the outset reduced the claim to 25 millions, and it was on that basis that the negotiations were proceeding. Various excuses were being given for delay. One was this statement, that excessive demands had been made. Another, offered to the French Government, was that difficulties had arisen owing to Spain insisting on hostages being given for the tranquillity of Melilla.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 146.

Foreign Office to Conjoint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association.

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 16, 1894.

WITH reference to your letter of the 3rd ultimo and to previous correspondence respecting the grievances of the Jews of Morocco city, I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit herewith, for your confidential information, copy of a letter which has been communicated to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, from which it appears that, while the reports of Kaid Ouida's cruelty are confirmed, the Sultan's intervention has now put a stop to it.

I am also to inclose a copy of a letter to the Italian Minister at Tangier from the President of the Jewish community at Mogador, stating that the Jews of Morocco city are of opinion that they would not at present be justified in making further complaints, as a reconciliation has been effected with the Governor.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 147.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 17.)

(No. 12.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, February* 17, 1894.

LETTERS from the Sultan similar to those received by my Italian colleague and myself have been received by the German and French Ministers also.

No. 148.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 19.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, February* 17, 1894.

THE British, German, Italian, and French Representatives at Tangier have received from the Sultan, through his Vizier, identical messages of which the following is the substance:—

The amount demanded by Marshal Campos is: either 5,000,000 dollars, or 1,000,000 dollars down and 5,000,000 dollars in ten yearly instalments. There are other conditions, which Sultan seems disposed to accept. But he asks for advice as to

the sum he should pay, stating that he had at first imagined the expenditure incurred by Spain would not be more than 700,000 or 800,000 dollars, and that he has since had information tending to show that the actual expenses did not exceed 3,000,000 dollars.

No. 149.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 18.)

(No. 25.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 17, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 18, I have the honour to report that instructions have been received by the Italian Ambassador here to telegraph to the Italian Representative in Morocco, after conferring with me, to act in concert with his English colleague in supporting Spain as far as is compatible with all avoidance of foreign interference or complication.

Some misunderstanding as regards francs and pesetas appears to have arisen, according to information given to the Italian Ambassador by Señor Moret.

Mr. Satow only alludes to dollars, which makes me inclined to discredit this.

As to the amount of the indemnity, the Italian Ambassador is of opinion that Spain should be supported in her original demand for the equivalent of about 800,000*l.*, and Señor Moret states that Spain would not be exacting as to the manner of payment were this conceded.

I expressed no opinion of my own, but confined myself to stating that I would apply to your Lordship for instructions after an interview which I shall have with the Minister for Foreign Affairs this afternoon.

No. 150.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 18.)

(No. 26. Most Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 17, 1894.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs, whom I have just seen, desires to know whether the amount of indemnity offered, namely, 4,000,000 dollars, is in gold or silver. If the former, it would be equivalent to the sum demanded by the Spanish Government, that is to say, 5 millions in silver. As regards the manner of payment, Spain would not be likely to raise difficulties, her desire being to acquire the same position towards Morocco as that occupied by Russia towards Turkey through the war indemnity.

They remain firm, however, in holding out for 5 millions in silver.

In compliance with your Lordship's telegram No. 18, I refrained from offering any advice, as Señor Moret did not ask me for any.

As the French Government have instructed their Minister in Morocco to support the 5 millions in silver originally asked for, I was the more careful to abstain from all initiative.

(Repeated to Tangier.)

No. 151.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 18.)

(No. 27.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 17, 1894.

STRINGENT orders have been sent by the German Government to their Representative at Tangier to support Spain as regards her claim.

The Italian Government will consult your Lordship in this matter.

It appears to me to be very desirable that instructions of a similar nature should be given by Her Majesty's Government lest any suspicion of want of unanimity should arise.

The Spanish Government would show itself conciliatory if once the main point was conceded.

No. 152.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 18.)

(No. 28. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 18, 1894.

MY telegrams Nos. 26 and 27 appear to have answered in anticipation your Lordship's telegram No. 19.

No. 153.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 18.)

(No. 13.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, February* 18, 1894.

IN accordance with instructions received from his Government, the German Minister has sent an answer to the Sultan's letter, saying that 5,000,000 dollars is a reasonable amount, and that he recommends His Majesty to pay that sum. In view of this, I am of opinion that we should make the same recommendation. The 1,000,000 dollars extra is doubtless intended to represent interest on the instalments.

No. 154.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 18.)

(No. 14.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, February* 18, 1894.

THE Sultan's expression, 4,000,000 dollars, means that sum in silver. If the demand for 5,000,000 dollars in silver has to be supported by the foreign Representatives at Tangier, it ought to be made clear to them whether the other million which represents the interest on the instalments is demanded or not. The Moorish law does not allow of interest, and so they reckon that amount as an addition to the capital sum, asserting consequently that the demand was 6,000,000 dollars.

No. 155.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 20.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, February* 18, 1894.

MELILLA indemnity: your telegrams Nos. 25, 26, and 27.

There is evidently a want of clearness as to the currency in which the sum demanded is calculated. I would suggest, as the simplest course, and one by which the crisis would be brought to an end in a manner both satisfactory and honourable to Spain, that the Sultan's offer of 4,000,000 dollars should be accepted on condition that payment is made in gold. I am, however, quite prepared to support, both at Tangier and at Rome, the demand for 5,000,000 dollars in silver, should the Spanish Government prefer this.

I delay instructing Mr. Satow pending the receipt of your reply.

No. 156.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 19.)

(No. 18.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 8, 1894.

ONE of my colleagues, with whom I have been discussing the proposed municipal taxation for Tangier, reported on in my despatch No. 186 of the 23rd December last, has suggested to me that as the export duty on cattle, fowls, and eggs must evidently be abandoned, it would be desirable, in order to provide for the estimated expenditure, to devise some other taxes. An additional motive is the probability of opposition being offered by the Spanish colony to the house duty, which if persisted in would cut off another large portion of proposed revenue. It is thought that a licence tax on certain specified trades might be made to supply the deficiency, such as tobacconists, grocers, dealers in antiquities, hotel-keepers, and so on. It will of course be necessary to ascertain the number of persons engaged in such callings, and to make an estimate of the probable amount of revenue obtainable from these sources. It has occurred to me that some knowledge of the arrangements in force at Constantinople alluded to in your Lordship's despatch No. 113 of the 9th October, 1893, as well as of the municipal constitution of Alexandria, would be of great assistance in devising a practicable scheme for Tangier, and I have the honour accordingly to request that I may be provided with copies of any printed papers bearing on the subject that may be accessible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 157.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 19.)

(No. 29.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 18, 1894.

SEÑOR MORET would have gladly followed the advice contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 20 of to-day as to acceptance of 4,000,000 dollars in gold, had not the German Government already given instructions to support Spanish demand of 25,000,000 pesetas, equal to 5,000,000 dollars in silver. Under these circumstances his Excellency hopes your Lordship will also support this demand. He is anxious to avoid delay.

A Ministerial crisis is, I think, impending.

No. 158.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 19.)

(No. 30. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 19, 1894.

I AM informed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs that instructions have been sent to Marshal Martinez Campos to be very liberal as regards interest instalments, and various details, once that the amount of the indemnity has been fixed.

The Marshal himself has likewise recommended this course.

The above telegram has been sent to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

I have just received your Lordship's telegram No. 21. I have heard nothing as regards the reports mentioned therein.

No. 159.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 21.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, February* 19, 1894.

MELILLA indemnity.

I have been much perplexed by the constant shifting from dollars to pesetas, and from gold to silver. I now gather from M. del Mazo that the sum definitively claimed

by Spain is 25,000,000 pesetas in currency. This is, so far as I understand, the equivalent of what we originally suggested, namely, 800,000*l* in gold. I have therefore no hesitation in supporting this demand, and have instructed Mr. Satow accordingly. It should not be forgotten in this connection that payment of interest is forbidden by the Koran.

M. del Mazo again recurred to rumours circulating as to the Sultan being influenced by Great Britain in a sense hostile to Spain. I scarcely understand why M. Moret should think it worth while to repeat silly falsehoods; I cannot think it necessary that I should continue to contradict them.

No. 160.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 10.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, February* 19, 1894.

I HAVE delayed answering your telegram No. 10 of the 16th instant, because I have had some difficulty in ascertaining the exact sum demanded by Spain, owing to the constant and confusing alteration between gold and silver dollars and pesetas, whether intentionally or not, I cannot say.

I now understand that 25,000,000 pesetas in currency is the actual amount claimed by Marshal Campos, and I request that you will give categorical support to this demand.

No. 161.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 18.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 19, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 16 of the 3rd instant, reporting on the physical condition of the agent of Mr. Ansado, of Mazagan, who has recently been released from a Moorish prison.

Although it is clear that this man's arrest and subsequent ill-treatment constitute a flagrant case of injustice, I concur in your view that, as the terms of the medical certificate obtained by Mr. Redman do not point to any "permanent injury," it will not be desirable that you should demand compensation from the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 162.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 38. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 19, 1894.

ANOTHER telegram from Señor Moret was communicated to me to-day by the Spanish Ambassador.

This message was to the following effect:—

The Moorish Government, true to their policy of sowing dissension between the Powers, had spread a report that Great Britain had offered money to the Sultan to enable him to pay the indemnity. By this means they had succeeded in arousing the suspicions of the French Government. The statements to the Legations at Tangier with regard to the amount of the indemnity were made with the same object. Germany and France had given a categorical reply, recommending the Sultan to pay the 25,000,000 pesetas demanded by Spain, and to bring the matter to a speedy conclusion.

It is unnecessary, in my opinion, to give further contradictions to rumours of this kind. Indeed it is a matter of surprise to me that Señor Moret should think it worth while to repeat them, the attitude of Her Majesty's Government having throughout been frank, consistent, and free from all ambiguity.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 163.

Foreign Office to North-West Africa Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 19, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant relative to the title under which the North-West African Company hold their settlement at Cape Juby, and as to the limits of their possessions in that neighbourhood.

His Lordship desires me to inform you that Her Majesty's Government are aware of the Company's claims under the Treaty which was concluded with Sheikh Mohammed Bairook in April 1879, and of which a copy was communicated to this Office, but that the "Title of 1889" to which you allude has not been so communicated. The Company have undoubtedly expressed a wish that their prior right to the territory between Wad Draa and Cape Bojador should be recognized by Her Majesty's Government, but they have furnished no documentary evidence in support of their claim to this extension of their original limits.

I am also to remind you that when the application for a Royal Charter was refused in November 1886, it was stated that, in case of annexation by a foreign Power, Her Majesty's Government could only require that the property of British subjects should be respected.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 164.

Memorandum by Mr. Brook Taylor on the Position of the Widow of the late Shereef of Wazan.

IN the year 1873 Miss Emily Keene, a British subject, who had gone out to Morocco as governess in an American family, was married to the Shereef of Wazan. — Sir C. Euan-Smith, No. 62, April 4, 1892. (See Mr. Oakes' Memorandum of April 29, 1892, upon the above despatch.)

The ceremony was performed according to Moorish law, and subsequently at the British Consulate-General at Tangier, in the presence of all the foreign Representatives.

Previous to the marriage Sir John D. Hay satisfied himself that the requirements of the Act of Parliament had been complied with, and received from the Shereef a legal declaration that he had no other lawful wife living at the time. — Sir J. D. Hay, No. 7, Consular, February 18, 1873.

The matter having been referred to the Law Officers, they reported that, in their opinion, the marriage was by English law valid. — Law Officers (*i.e.*, Sir J. D. Coleridge, Sir G. Jessel, and Dr. Deane), April 7, 1873.

The Shereefa is, therefore, a Moorish subject, since, by "The Naturalization Act, 1870," sec. 10 (i), a married woman is to be deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

In 1876 the Shereef appears to have solicited French protection; but it was not until 1884 that his request was granted, and then merely verbally, and without any formalities of registration. He does not seem to have obtained from the French Government any more definite status or recognition, and retained his Moorish nationality; but, in July 1892, he was granted an annuity of 20,000 fr., which, he was informed, would be made hereditary, provided that his successor also adopted French protection. This step was probably taken in consequence of articles which appeared about this time in the French press alluding to the Shereef as a possible future pretender to the Throne of — Consul White, No. 20, Confidential, and No. 21, June 14 and 18, 1892. Sir C. Euan-Smith, No. 55, March 17, 1892.

Mr. Eliot, No. 201, Confidential, November 4, 1892.
Sir C. Euan-Smith, No. 75, April 18, 1892.
Sir West Ridgeway, No. 109, July 10, 1893.
Sir C. Euan-Smith, No. 62, April 4, 1892.
Mr. Eliot, No. 201, Confidential, November 4, 1892.
Sir West Ridgeway, No. 109, July 10, 1893.
Sir C. Euan-Smith, No 55, March 17, 1892.
Mr. Eliot, No. 201, Confidential, November 4, 1892.
Mr. de Ponthieu, No. 183, October 13, 1892.
Mr. Eliot, Nos. 201 and 239, November 4 and December 5, 1892.
Sir C. Euan-Smith, No. 62, Confidential, April 4, 1892.
Consul White, No. 20, Confidential, June 14, 1892.
Sir West Ridgeway, No. 109, July 10, 1893.
Mr. Satow, Private, February 13, 1894.

Morocco. These articles appear to have given great annoyance to the Sultan, who already looked upon him with distrust and suspicion on account of his constantly wearing the uniform of a French General, receiving the "Légion d'Honneur," and allowing himself to be made, as it were, the tool of the French Legation. The Shereef does not, however, appear to have been able to assist French political interests very materially.

The Shereef of Wazan is more holy than even the Sultan of Morocco; he can trace his descent to Fatma, the beloved daughter of the Prophet, and no crime, or even apostacy, in the individual can extinguish the halo which thus adorns him. Although the late Shereef married a Christian, he thereby gave no serious offence to his followers; and when he eventually became an almost habitual drunkard, it was officially explained to the faithful that the forbidden beverage turned to the purest milk on passing through his sacred lips.

This saintly personage was, moreover, a descendant of the Idrissite dynasty, which reigned in Morocco some 200 ago, and which is more popular than the present dynasty.

The chief strength of the Shereef appears to be at Wazan, where he could muster some 3,000 fighting men; but without foreign assistance he would have no chance in a contest for the throne on the death of the present Sultan.

The Shereefian family are said to have bought up an enormous area of land situated in various parts of the Empire.

The old Shereef died on the 29th September, 1892; his widow resides at Tangier. She was separated from her late husband (not divorced) in consequence of his having taken other wives, notwithstanding his promise to her, on their marriage, not to do so. She bore her husband two sons, the elder of whom she hoped would have succeeded his father.

The late Shereef has, however, been succeeded by his eldest son by a Mahommedan wife. Mulaï-el-Arbi, the present Shereef, has accepted French protection, but he is said to be very hostile towards France. He succeeds to the greater part of his father's landed possessions. He is on good terms with the widowed Shereefa and her two sons, is a strict Mussulman, and much respected by his tribe and followers, among whom his having accepted French protection would be likely to produce a profound impression. This protection does not extend to the whole of the tribe.

In 1892 the Shereefa sought English protection, but, on consideration, it was not thought desirable to reply to her petition. There was a doubt whether the French protection enjoyed by her late husband had or had not been extended to her also; and as, in view of possible complications with France, the reply of Her Majesty's Government must have been in the negative, it was thought advisable to let the matter rest. It has been ascertained, however, that only under very exceptional circumstances would the widow of a French-protected person be permitted to retain, on the death of her husband, that protection which she might have enjoyed during his lifetime.

The Shereefa appears to have now accepted French protection; and she is to receive an allowance from the French Government on the condition that she resides and has her two sons educated in France. As they had already received their education in Algiers, this proviso probably extends to the French Colonies; the Shereefa, however, appears not to have left Morocco.

(Signed) BROOK TAYLOR.

Foreign Office, February 21, 1894.

No. 165.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 21.)

(No. 15.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, February* 21, 1894.

THE German and Italian Ministers and myself dispatched to the Sultan yesterday letters categorically recommending His Majesty to pay 25,000,000 pesetas, as an answer to His Majesty's Circular of the 4th instant. They should reach the Sultan on the 26th instant. The French Minister made an offer of his cordial support to the Spanish Minister, but informed the latter that up to yesterday he had not been instructed to move in the matter. On learning, however, of the action taken by Germany, Italy, and Great Britain, Count d'Aubigny wrote a letter to the French

Consular Agent at Morocco, to be dispatched at the same time as the other letters, the terms of which, as he gave my Spanish colleague to believe, being to the same effect.

The general idea at Morocco city seems to be that the French Secretary of Legation here is pursuing, through the intermediary of Dr. Linares, the same tactics as he carried on with such success in 1892.

I have sent the above information to Sir H. D. Wolff.

No. 166.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 22.)

(No. 16.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, February* 22, 1894.

THE French Minister has received from his Government formal instructions to support Spain in her claim for the payment of 25,000,000 pesetas.

This makes the concerted action on the part of the foreign Representatives complete.

I have informed Sir H. Drummond Wolff of this.

No. 167.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 20. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 22, 1894.

IN compliance with the request contained in your despatch No. 18 of the 8th instant, I transmit herewith two Memoranda,* drawn up in his Office, on the subject of the "Tanzifat" tax, or municipal rate, levied for the purpose of cleansing and keeping in order the streets of Constantinople.

A copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo is also inclosed,† relating to the Decree for the organizationn of a Municipality for Alexandria.

The details furnished in these papers, while supplementing the observations made in my despatch No. 113 of the 9th October last, may be of assistance to you in your efforts to devise some practical scheme for the sanitary improvement of Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 168.

Memorandum on Tafilet, by Mr. Harris.—(*Communicated by Sir D. M. Wallace to Sir P. Anderson, February* 23, 1894.)

SO well known is the name of Tafilet to the British public, and so little known to them is the place itself, that some short account of the oasis and its geographical and political position may not come amiss at the present time, when that remote spot has been brought rather more than usual to the fore, owing to its having, during the last two months of 1893, been visited by Mulai-el-Hassen and his huge ill-formed army. Beyond the fact that Tafilet is celebrated for its dates, it is doubtful whether one person in a thousand could point out with any accuracy its position, or volunteer any information concerning its inhabitants or their manners and customs. The several oases which form what is generally known to Europeans as Tafilet, and to the natives as Tafilálat, may be said to be pierced by the 4th degree of western longitude, and to reach their extreme southerly and northerly limits at the 31st and 32nd degrees of north latitude respectively. In other words, the oases of Tafilet lie in the north-western position of the Sahara, somewhat over 100 miles south of the main chain of the Atlas Mountains, and nearly 400 miles from the Atlantic Coast.

Several reasons have led to there being very little known about Tafilet and its inhabitants. Besides the fact that the latter consist largely of members of the Shereefian family which now holds the throne of Morocco—for their ancestor, who is

* Memoranda, August 31, 1882, and February 11, 1890.
† Sir E. Baring, No. 232, May 19, 1889.

also that of Mulai-el-Hassen, lies buried there—the whole country is at continual warfare, and will brook no interference with its tribal ways and customs. Again, the comparative proximity of the French Algerian frontier, in the direction of Figuig, has done not a little to keep astir an intense feeling of religious fanaticism, not only in Tafilet alone, but also amongst the tribes lying between the oases and the borders of Algeria.

Previous to last year (1893) only two explorers are known to have reached Tafilet—one, M. Callie, in 1828, and again, Rohlfs, in 1862. It is not astonishing, then, that a certain amount of romance has always existed concerning these strange spots, so far removed from the route of the traveller.

But what has occasioned more than anything, perhaps, to make the name of Tafilet a by-word amongst Europeans, especially those who have been in North Africa, is the fact that the natives of Morocco and Algeria speak of the place in a mysterious manner. This, however, is easily explained, first, by the fact that there is situated the holy tomb of Mulai Ali Shereef, ancestor of the present Sultan, and again, because of the great difficulties and dangers that beset the native traveller on all sides, should he attempt to journey thither. The whole district of Morocco lying to the east oi a line drawn from Fez to Morocco city, and from Morocco city to Mogador, is peopled by a mixed population, of which the Beraber, or Berbers, as we call them, largely predominate. These wild tribes, owing allegiance to no one, brooking no interference with their old manners and customs, robbers one and all, are in absolute possession of the entire chain of the Atlas Mountains, and extend in vast tribes over the plateaux of the North-west Sahara. Thus, though the inhabitants of Tafilet are Arabs, the two main roads by which any communication can be kept up with the two capitals of Morocco, are in the hands of the Beraber, and between these two races there exists one continual warfare. Not content are either, however, in leaving it a racial struggle, each tribe, and there are numbers of them, whether Arab or Berber, is split up into innumerable families and factions, between whom a guerilla warfare is always taking place. From this it will be seen, that even did the nature of the country allow, there would be little opportunity for the natives to till or cultivate the soil in peace. But, in place of agriculture, nature has provided the inhabitants of Tafilet with another means of gaining their livelihood, and each of the many oases which form the so-called Tafilet is, in reality, a vast grove of palms. For the production of dates the palm tree requires an enormous quantity of water, and in this respect Tafilet is not wanting, for flowing directly from the snows of the great Atlas range is the Wadi Ziz, a fast river, the water of which, drained into innumerable tiny canals and conduits, are sufficient to irrigate some 60 miles of the river banks, to a breadth on each side varying from 2 to 10 miles. Nor is the oasis of Tafilet dependent alone upon the Wadi Ziz, for two other rivers pour their waters into its palm groves before uniting to form some 30 or 40 miles further down the Dait-ed-Daura, a great marshy lake. These two other rivers are the Wadi Gheris, of which the waters are brackish, and the Wadi Tizimir.

By the natives, the southernmost of this string of oases alone is known as Tafilálat, and of this as being the largest and the most important, while in every respect resembling the others, some description may be given. The oasis may be said roughly to measure some 20 to 30 miles in length, and to average some 10 wide. It is surrounded on all sides, except to the north where lie other oases, and the south where what water of the rivers Ziz and Gheris as has not been exhausted by the palm tress, continue their course towards the Dait-ed-Daura. The whole of the oasis is densely covered with palm trees, and irrigated by a marvellous system of channels and conduits, which carry water in every direction. The inhabitants, as has already been stated, are of Arab blood. They live in great fortified "ksour," or villages, built of "tabia," or native concrete. These villages are a feature to be found in Tafilet alone, for although the Beraber of the surrounding districts use a somewhat similar style of building, it is carried to greater proportions by the Arabs of the oasis. These "ksour" are often 500 yards square, the whole village being contained within enormous fortified walls, often over 40, and even 50 feet in height, and defended at intervals by towers. One gate alone gives admittance to the village, and the high surrounding walls are devoid of windows. a few loopholes for guns being the sole break in the plain flat surface. Within, the houses are built of "tabia," often two storeys in height, and in many cases of considerable size. "Fondaks" or caravanserais are to be found where the stranger can find quarters for himself and his beasts, but the gatekeepers have strict orders to allow no one to enter unless all questions are satisfactorily answered. There are also several villages of Jews, but they exist upon suffrance, each family, and sometimes each

individual, being under the protection of some influential Arab, whose serf the Jew practically is. Any robbery of, or assault upon, the Jew necessitates retribution from the Arab master, and many blood-feuds are originated in this manner. The principal caravan roads leading to Tafilet from Morocco are from Fez and from Morocco city, and a very considerable trade is carried on between the two, tea, sugar, cotton materials, and hardware being brought from the cities and exchanged for dates, which find a ready sale in the large towns, while not a few change hands to be sent on again to the ports on the coast and shipped to London.

In order to traverse these roads in safety an old custom, dating from times immemorial, is resorted to, namely, the accompanying of the caravan by a native of whatever tribe they may be passing through, in order to secure immunity from attack by members of that tribe. Even amongst the wildest Berbers this law is firmly held. A small tax is levied by the tribe, and a man given as security to accompany the caravan until a new district is reached. In this way the traders are passed from tribe to tribe until their destination is reached.

The roads between Fez and Tafilet, and between Morocco and Tafilet, both cross the main chain of the Atlas Mountains, the former at the pass of Tizi Telremt, about 100 miles south of the northern capital. On the latter road two passes are used, that of Tizi N'Glawi (8,150 feet above the sea-level), three days' journey south-east of Morocco city, and another pass in the mountains above Demnat, the altitude of which has not been ascertained. Both of these latter are blocked with snow in winter. One would expect to find at Tafilet a uniformally warm climate, for the oasis lies at an altitude of only 2,800 feet above the sea-level, but such is not the case, and during the whole winter sharp frosts, often sufficient to freeze the irrigation canals, are of almost nightly occurrence, while in one of the near oases the writer found that it was freezing in the sun at 12 o'clock midday. The natives, however, seem as well able to bear this intense cold as they are the scorching summer heat. The inhabitants of Tafilet are as a rule small of stature and very sparingly built, and are one and all horsemen. A man's capital is often his horse and his gun. The horses are small wiry little animals, capable of standing extremes of heat and cold. They are fed almost entirely upon dates, for little or no barley is grown. The staple food of the people is dates and a little maize, which they boil and steam in the manner of "kooskoosoo," and serve up with turnips, a vegetable that seems to flourish under the palm trees. The poorer classes subsist entirely upon dates.

The present importance of Tafilet, however, is its proximity to the French frontier, and the fact that it would prove a desirable spot for the proposed Algeria-Senegal railway to cross before entering the great Desert. The occupation by France of Tafilet need not in the least alarm Europe, and except for diplomatic affairs and for the prestige of Morocco, would render no change apparent in the Morocco question. Tafilet has been at all times so little in the power of Morocco, and is so far removed from the seat of the Empire, that its annexation by France would be scarcely felt elsewhere. Nor would it in any way render Morocco more liable than she is now to a French invasion; it would in fact be merely pushing the French frontier a few days forward in a westerly direction, a course from which little or no evil would ensue, for there would still remain between French territory and Morocco proper that enormous range of mountains the Atlas, as fine a natural frontier as any one could wish, the routes over which even in summer are extremely difficult, and in winter impassable. While the annexation of Tafilet by the French would be a great stride towards progress and civilization in the Sahara, and open up new demands for trade, and be a crushing blow to the Slave Trade in that direction, and would injure no other European Power, least of all Great Britain, it seems selfish and unfair that any strenuous efforts should be made to prevent it.

No. 169.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received February* 23.)

(No. 32. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 22, 1894.

WITH reference to the telegram from Mr. Satow of yesterday's date, Señor Moret has learnt that, in accordance with instructions received from his Government, the French Minister at Tangier sent a note yesterday to the Sultan similar to those from the Representatives of the other Powers.

Having also received information as to the action of the French Secretary of Legation and of the Sultan's French physician, his Excellency intends to mention the subject to the French Ambassador.

I have telegraphed above to Mr. Satow.

No. 170.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 24.)

(No. 17.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, February 24, 1894.*

I HAVE received information from Kaïd Maclean, dated the 17th instant, to the effect that Dr. Linares received, on the day before, a letter from the French Government for the Sultan, advising His Shereefian Majesty to have nothing to do with either England or Italy in the matter of the Spanish indemnity, and, furthermore, that His Majesty should only pay 3,000,000 dollars, which amount the French Government would lend him at 3 per cent. without asking for any security, and for the repayment of which no time would be fixed.

No. 171.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 24.)

(No. 18.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, February 24, 1894.*

MARSHAL MARTINEZ CAMPOS had an audience of the Sultan on the 19th instant, at which he was urged by His Shereefian Majesty to accept an indemnity of 3,000,000 dollars. The Marshal replied that he was convinced the Spanish Government would not consent to this, and it would be unfair to those foreign Powers who had lent their support to Spain in her original demand, but said he would write and inform his Government of the proposal.

Kaïd Maclean writes that Spain will obtain the 5,000,000 dollars if she preserves a firm attitude, as the Sultan is following the advice of Dr. Linares, whose influence would become paramount if Spain were to yield.

No. 172.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 24.)

(No. 19.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, February 24, 1894.*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 18, the date of Martinez Campos' interview with the Sultan was the 18th instant, not the 19th instant, as reported in my former telegram.

No. 173.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 25.)

(No. 33. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February 24, 1894.*

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs believes that the offer of a loan by the French mentioned in Mr. Satow's telegram of to-day's date is an invention of the Sultan's physician.

The French Government have given assurances entirely inconsistent with such action, and the French Embassy here have heard similar rumours with regard to us.

The Marshal has received instructions to grant every facility for the payment of the indemnity, so as to make a loan unnecessary. I have been confidentially informed

that he will take on himself, using the name of the Queen-Regent, to promise a considerable reduction in the amount actually to be paid.

(Very Secret.)

Provided Señor Moret is acting straight, as I believe he is, a satisfactory settlement may be shortly arrived at.

No. 174.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 26.)

(No. 19.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February 16, 1894.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 10, Confidential, of the 26th January, inclosing copy of a note which, acting on the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's telegrams Nos. 4 and 5, I had addressed to the Sultan recommending His Majesty to accept the demands about to be presented by Marshal Martinez Campos, I have the honour to forward translation of the reply which, in common with my French, German, and Italian colleagues, I have received from the Vizir for Foreign Affairs.

Your Lordship will observe that, while announcing the Sultan's intention to arrive at a settlement with Spain, the note expresses some surprise at the largeness of the indemnity demanded, inasmuch as he had not made war against Spain, and blames the late General Margallo, not only for having insisted on the construction of the fort of Sidi Guariach in spite of the protests of the tribesmen, but also for having allowed them to be furnished with rifles. That on hearing of what occurred, he sent his brother, Mulai Arafa, to put a stop to the opposition they had created, while His Majesty himself, quitting the important affairs on which he was engaged at Tafilelt, hastened to Morocco city at the risk of losing the whole of his army in the snows of the Atlas. His Shereefian Majesty had thought that the sum to be paid would not have exceeded 700,000 or 800,000 dollars, calculating it on the basis of the compensation that had previously been made on similar occasions. He had, moreover, been informed that the expenditure incurred by the Spanish Government did not exceed 3,000,000 dollars. He therefore asks that I will take these points into consideration, and inform him what is the amount which he ought to pay.

I learn from good authority that no difficulty has been made on the other points mentioned as being included in the Spanish demands.

The Italian Minister has reported to his Government and requested instructions.

It is to be presumed that the French and German Ministers have followed the same course.

The substance of the foregoing has already been communicated to your Lordship by telegraph.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 174.

Cid Emfadl Gharneet to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

YOUR letter has been received which you wrote to His Shereefian Majesty (exalted of God) on the question of the Riffians with the people of Melilla, and His Majesty has understood what you say therein to the effect that the sincere friendship and amity entertained by your distinguished Government from olden time for the Shereefian Government has led it to endeavour to support His Shereefian Majesty in maintaining the independence and integrity of his dominions and to advise a prompt settlement of the aforesaid question, the circumstances of which you explained, as well as the consequences of failing to come to an agreement with Marshal Martinez Campos, whom the Government has appointed to present its claims, which are—

1. An indemnity for the expenses incurred by the Government.
2. A prevention of the recurrence of these incidents on the frontier.
3. The concession of 500 metres to form a neutral zone between the two frontiers in accordance with Treaty.

His Majesty has commanded me to answer you to that, that what you say about your friendly Government is what His Majesty firmly believes of it, nor can His Majesty think otherwise, and His Majesty is animated by the same sentiments towards it, and more also I am to request you to present to your Government His Majesty's thanks for that, and to inform them that what Her Majesty's Government advised him to do, viz., to hasten a settlement of the question of Melilla is in His Majesty's intention; and that the Envoy of the Spanish Government has arrived at the Shereefian Court, has been received in the manner which was due, and has presented the three above-mentioned demands to His Majesty with another demand for the punishment of the perpetrators. And he claimed on account of the expenses 6,000,000 dollars, 1,000,000 dollars to be paid immediately, and 5,000,000 dollars in instalments distributed over ten years, or otherwise, 5,000,000 dollars to be paid down without a term. This, although the Moorish Government has not made war against the Spanish Government (but has kept back from it) so that it should pay the 6,000,000 dollars, but continues to be with it on terms of perfect peace and friendship up to this moment, and although when the Governor of Melilla determined to build on the boundary near the Saint of Sidi Warriash, the people of Melilla, in their foolishness and disobedience, and in their knowledge of the absence of the Government in the Sahara, told him not to build at that place, and that if he did so there would be war between him and them; and although the Governor and people of Melilla, through neighbourhood and intercourse, know better than any one the state of those tribes, and still the Governor of that place assisted them with a number of rifles sold to them, and what happened was owing to this. And as soon as the first letter reached His Shereefian Majesty with the news of what those tribes had done, His Majesty sent his brother, Mulai Arafa, to Guelaya to stay their opposition to the building, and to put an end to disturbance, and His Majesty left the Sahara for Morocco city before having fully carried out his intentions for introducing order among the tribes, and other things; and from such of those tribes as owed him 100,000 dollars he took 10 dollars and from such as owed 50,000 dollars, he took 5 dollars, therefore the Treasury lost a great deal through His Majesty's departure; and he left claims and grievances against those tribes unsettled, and hastened to Morocco, exposing himself to great hardships by following the limits of the highest mountains, and their roughest parts and snows. If God had not been gracious, the whole camp would have been lost in the snow. For if this had not happened, His Majesty would not have exposed himself to these hardships.

I am further to say, that His Majesty thought that these expenses could not, if they were considerable, exceed 700,000 or 800,000 dollars, for similar incidents have in the past been settled for a small sum of money, and that His Majesty had learned from outside that the sum expended by the Spanish Government on the said affair did not exceed 3,000,000 dollars, and the greater part of what this sum was expended on is still in existence. The matter has become difficult for His Majesty, and he has commanded me to request you earnestly, oh, friend! to give the points adduced your consideration, and to advise us quickly as to the amount which, in accordance with justice, and without injury to either party, ought to be given out of the 6,000,000 dollars, so that a settlement may be arrived at; and to state further that whatever demands, apart from the indemnity, can be conceded now will be conceded.

May you remain in good health.

Finished the 28th Rejeb, 1311 (4th February, 1894).

(Signed) MOHAMMED-EL-MUFADDAL-BEN-MOHAMMED GHARNEET.

No. 175.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 26.)

(No. 20. Secret.)

My Lord, *Tangier, February 16, 1894.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of yesterday's date, informing me that the Spanish Government had stated that the Sultan justified his refusal of the Spanish demands on the ground that the foreign Representatives had only recommended him to consent if the terms proved acceptable, I have reason to believe that this statement originated in Tangier, one of my colleagues having been informed

by his Dragoman that another colleague had used that language to Cid Mohammed Torres.

Your Lordship will see from the terms of the Vizier's letter, of which a translation is inclosed in my despatch No. 19 of to-day's date, that the Sultan justifies his unwillingness on quite other grounds.

Under these circumstances, my Italian colleague and myself are of opinion that it is not necessary to take any steps to contradict the suggestion that advice such as that alluded to had been given by our respective Governments.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 176.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 42. Confidential.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 28, 1894.*

I HEARD from the Spanish Ambassador to-day that Señor Moret had communicated all his information respecting the intrigues of Dr. Linares in Morocco to M. Roustan, and had pointed out how such conduct on the part of one officially appointed by the French Government increased the difficulty of dealing with the Sultan. M. Roustan had expressed much surprise, and had at once telegraphed the information to M. Casimir-Perier, who had thereupon dispatched to Tangier instructions that these intrigues should be checked.

M. del Mazo went on to say that Marshal Martinez Campos had intimated to the Sultan that he would leave Morocco to-morrow, the 1st March, unless his demands were complied with. He had, however, seen a telegram stating that the Sultan agreed to pay 3,000,000 dollars, and that sum, his Excellency was convinced, the Spanish Government would accept.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY

No. 177.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 1.)

(No. 34.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, March 1, 1894.*

I LEARN that orders have been given by the French Government that Dr. Linares is to quit Morocco city for Tangier.

No. 178.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 3.)

(No. 22.)

My Lord, *Tangier, February 19, 1894.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 19 of the 16th instant, inclosing copy of a Circular note addressed by the Vizir for Foreign Affairs to the Representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy asking their advice as to the amount of the indemnity which he ought to pay to Spain in connection with the Melilla affair, I have the honour to forward copy of a note which I addressed to His Shereefian Majesty recommending him to agree to the sum of 25,000,000 pesetas, in accordance with instructions received from your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 178.

Mr. Satow to the Sultan of Morocco.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Tangier, February* 19, 1894.

I HAVE received the letter which the Vizir Cid Emfadl Gharneet has addressed to me, by your Majesty's instructions, with respect to the Melilla affair, in reply to the note of the 26th January, in which, acting on orders from Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I had the honour to recommend for many and weighty reasons the acceptation of the demands which were about to be put forward by Marshal Martinez Campos in the name of the Spanish Government, which my Government had grounds for regarding as just and moderate.

Your Majesty states various reasons for considering the amount of the indemnity asked for to be excessive, and assures me that with regard to the other questions there will be no difficulty in arriving at an arrangement. Your Majesty then does me the honour to request me to take these points into consideration and to give my advice as to the proportion which your Majesty should pay of the 6,000,000 demanded.

Your Majesty has asked me for advice as a friend, and as a friend representing a friendly Power I will reply. The reasoning of your Majesty is not without justice, but there are reasons which appear to me of superior force. Providence has permitted that events should happen which have menaced the continuance of peace between Morocco and a friendly Power. But it is of paramount importance to preserve peace and to remove all traces of misunderstanding. For this purpose it is necessary that your Majesty should consent to pay the sum of 25,000,000 pesetas.

A million more or less should not be allowed to weigh in the balance when the vital interests of the country are at stake. The sum which I have named will satisfy Spain, and my Government is convinced, as I have already assured your Majesty, that it is just and moderate. Such is the advice which as a sincere friend of your Majesty and anxious for the welfare of your Empire I feel it my duty to offer.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 179.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received March* 3.)

(No. 23. Very Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 23, 1894.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch of the 19th instant, I have the honour to state that my Italian colleague simultaneously addressed to the Sultan a note on the subject of the Spanish indemnity conceived in terms similar to those employed by myself. By the same opportunity the German Minister wrote to the Vizir Gharneet, informing him, as I learn, that the German Government, having had great experience in the mobilization of armies, were of opinion that the amount demanded by Spain was by no means excessive, considering the expenditure which must have been incurred, and that they consequently recommend the Sultan to pay the sum of 25,000,000 pesetas.

The French Minister, Comte d'Aubigny, acquainted the Marquis de Potestad-Fornaré on the 17th instant that he had received fresh instructions, to give the most unreserved support to Spain in the demand for an indemnity, and that all he required, in order to act on them, was to know the amount demanded. This information my Spanish colleague told me he had been unable to impart, never having received it officially from his Government. But on the 19th, after learning that I had been instructed by your Lordship to say to the Sultan that the claim for 25,000,000 pesetas would be insisted on, he wrote a note to Comte d'Aubigny to let him know that letters to that effect were being dispatched by the Italian and German Ministers, and myself, and invited him to join in the representations that were being made to the Moorish Government. This Comte d'Aubigny finally consented to do, though he stated that he had no positive instructions on the matter, and on the 20th handed to the Marquis de Potestad a cover addressed, not to the Sultan, nor to Dr. Linares, but to an Algerian Arab who acts as French Consular Agent at Morocco. What the contents were was not communicated to the Spanish Minister, but he was given to understand in

general terms that they were intended to strengthen the hands of Marshal Martinez Campos.

On the evening of the 21st, however, Comte d'Aubigny received formal instructions from his Government to support the Spanish demand for an indemnity of 25,000,000 pesetas, and his letter to the Moorish Court urging this upon the Sultan was dispatched from here on the afternoon of the 22nd. It ought to reach the city of Morocco not later than two days after the other three communications in the same sense. I have also learnt that he has enjoined on the French Agents at Morocco the stringent necessity of conforming the advice which they may have an opportunity of giving verbally to the Sultan or his Ministers to the tenour of the official counsels offered by the French Legation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 180.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received March* 3.)

(No. 24.)
My Lord, *Tangier, February* 23, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatches Nos. 22 and 23 of the 19th and 23rd instant, reporting the steps taken by myself and several of my colleagues, by the instructions of our respective Governments, to acquaint the Sultan with their opinion regarding the indemnity demanded by Spain, I have the honour to inclose copy of a *note verbale* presented this afternoon to Cid Mohammed Torres by my Austro-Hungarian colleague.

It is to be regretted that on occasions such as this, when the various Powers are pursuing an end in common, their Representatives should not consult beforehand and agree upon the precise nature of the steps be taken. The German Minister, who was the first to act, without informing any of his colleagues, wrote a note to the Vizir Gharneet. The Italian Minister and myself, having conferred together, addressed His Shereefian Majesty direct. What the French Representative has done we are not informed, except that the cover he dispatched to Morocco the day before yesterday was addressed to the Algerian Consular Agent mentioned in a previous despatch. Finally, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, who was aware of the course taken by the first three, and had even read the draft of my note, contents himself with a literal adherence to the instructions telegraphed to him, and presents a *note verbale* to the Sultan's agent in Tangier. The diversity of form and language thus adopted cannot but diminish the salutary effect which united and concerted action would have had on the Sultan's resolutions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 180.

Note Verbale.

JE suis chargé de renouveler auprès votre Excellence la demande de mon Gouvernement de faire savoir à Sa Majesté Chérifienne que le Cabinet Impérial et Royal considère, de concert avec les autres Puissances, qu'il est indispensable que Sa Majesté Chérifienne accepte de payer le plus tôt possible l'indemnité exigée par l'Espagne si le Maroc tient à conserver la paix.

(Le Ministre Résident d'Autriche-Hongrie.)

Tanger, le 23 *Février*, 1894.

No. 181.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 3.)

(No. 35.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, March 3, 1894.*

I HAVE received a private communication from Señor Moret stating that the Articles of the Treaty with the Sultan relating to the punishment of the Riffs and delimitation of the neutral zone were signed on the 24th ultimo.

His Excellency hears on good authority that the Sultan will agree to the demand for 25,000,000 pesetas as indemnity. It is possible, as I understand, that this amount may be materially reduced.

No. 182.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 6.)

(No. 36.)
(Telegraphic.) *Madrid, March 6, 1894.*

FOLLOWING received by Spanish Government from Marshal Martinez Campos, dated Morocco, 1st instant:—

"The negotiations with Morocco in reference to the events at Melilla have terminated satisfactorily. Indemnity 20,000,000 pesetas. Farther conditions: punishment of guilty, neutral zone, increase of Moorish garrison, establishment of Consular Agents at Fez and Morocco. Guarantees for payment obtained in a form equally honourable for Spain and the Sultan. Embassy will return to Mazagan on the 10th."

No. 183.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 22.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March 6, 1894.*

PLEASE convey to M. Moret my congratulations on the successful termination of the negotiations with the Sultan of Morocco, as reported in your telegram No. 36 of to-day.

No. 184.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 8.)

(No. 20.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, March 8, 1894.*

KAID MACLEAN has sent me information to the effect that 4,000,000 dollars have been agreed upon by the Marshal and the Sultan. The Agreement was to be signed on the 3rd instant. There will be neither any loan nor supervision of customs. Part of the indemnity is to be paid at once, the remainder by instalments.

No. 185.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Satow.

(No. 25.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March 9, 1894.*

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your despatch No. 22 of the 19th ultimo, inclosing copy of the letter which you have addressed to the Sultan of Morocco recommending His Majesty to agree to pay 25,000,000 pesetas to Spain as indemnity for the Melilla incident.

The terms of your note are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 186.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 10.)

(No. 77.)
My Lord, *Madrid, March 7, 1894.*

IN accordance with your Lordship's telegram No. 22, received last night, I have this morning transmitted to Señor Moret a note, of which a copy is inclosed, expressing the congratulations of Her Majesty the Queen and Her Majesty's Government to the Queen-Regent and the Government of Spain at the conclusion of peace with Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 186.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to Señor Moret.

M. le Ministre, *Madrid, March 7, 1894.*

I DID not fail to convey to Her Majesty's Government the contents of the telegram from Marshal Martinez Campos, communicated to me by your Excellency on the 5th instant, and reporting the successful termination of his Excellency's embassy to Morocco.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State has, in reply, charged me to offer to your Excellency his best thanks for this communication, together with the most cordial congratulations from Her Majesty the Queen and Her Majesty's Government to Her Majesty the Queen-Regent and the Spanish Government, on the skilful and patriotic solution of the recent complications between Spain and Morocco.

Her Majesty's Government trust that the settlement now arrived at will assure the maintenance of a solid and durable peace, and contribute to the permanent welfare of the two countries.

I beg also to be allowed to add my own earnest congratulations to your Excellency on this fortunate conclusion of the labours, anxieties, and suspense which the difficulties with Morocco have for so long a time caused to your Excellency and your colleagues.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 187.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 10.)

(No. 80.)
My Lord, *Madrid, March 9, 1894.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 22 of the 6th instant, and to my despatch No. 77 of the 7th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship translation of the reply which I have received from Señor Moret to my congratulations on the satisfactory settlement of the question between Spain and Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 187.

Señor Moret to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(Translation.)
Sir, *Ministry of State, Palace, March 7, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of this day, transmitting to me the congratulations which Her Majesty the Queen and her Government offer to Her Majesty the Queen-Regent on the happy termination of the difficulties which arose between Spain and Morocco.

In cordially thanking your Excellency for the terms of the note, of the contents of which I will hasten to inform Her Majesty, I have the pleasure likewise to offer my sentiments of gratitude for the congratulations which your Excellency has personally addressed to me and my colleagues on the same subject.

I have, &c.
(By authority),
(Signed) JOAQUIM VALERA,
Under-Secretary.

No. 188.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 13.)

132, *Cheapside, London, March* 12, 1894.

My Lord,

I AM instructed by the Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) to call your attention to the fact that the next instalment of the indemnity to be paid to this Company by the Sultan of Morocco becomes due on the 10th April next.

This letter is intended simply to bring the fact before your Lordship, in the hope that your Lordship will give the necessary instructions thereon to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 189.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 11.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March* 14, 1894, 12·10 P.M.

THE next instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity will be due on the 10th of next month. Moorish Government should be reminded, if necessary. When payment is made the same course should be followed as in May last.

No. 190.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, March 14, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, concerning the indemnity to be paid to your Company by the Sultan of Morocco; and I am to inform you that, in accordance with your suggestion, his Lordship has instructed Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, by telegraph, to remind the Moorish Government, if necessary, that the next instalment is due on the 10th proximo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 191.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 16.)

132, *Cheapside, London, March* 16, 1894.

My Lord,

IN reply to the letter of Lord Rosebery of the 19th February last, I regret that in my letter of the 8th of the same month, I did not make sufficient explicit reference to the sources of our "title of 1889" to indicate them to his Lordship.

This matter is fully dealt with in a letter, dated the 25th April, 1889, addressed by Mr. Donald Mackenzie, from Cape Juby, to Lord Salisbury. In that letter Mr. Mackenzie enters into an explanation of the situation as it then existed; he forwarded with his letter copies of the Minutes or deliberations of the Conference of Chiefs, which

resulted in the appointment of El Bashir as successor to the office of Bairook. The original documents in which the record of this appointment is contained are in the Company's possession in London. They are in Arabic, and were written at the time by Arab scribes, duly appointed for the purpose by the Chiefs, whose names are appended to them.

He further transmitted with the same letter copies of a letter from El Bashir to Lord Salisbury, and also of a document dated April 1889, written by El Bashir to Mr. Donald Mackenzie, and giving the latter full powers necessary for the government of Tarfaya and the surrounding country, known as "Tekna," over which the former had just been elected Chief, and for the development of that country's resources. To this letter of Mr. Mackenzie's, and to the documents which it inclosed, I now desire to refer your Lordship.

Your Lordship will thus appreciate that the rights and powers which we have derived in consequence of the circumstances adverted to by Mr. Mackenzie, and from the authority given by El Bashir with the assent and approval of the tribes, and after he had been invested with the powers of chieftaincy, form a material element in the *status quo* alluded to in his letter of the 18th November last by Sir Philip Currie, and the continuance of which forms the basis for Mohammed Gharnit's promise of indemnity to Sir William Kirby Green in February 1891.

I am, &c.
The North-West African Company (Limited),
(Signed) JOSEPH C. LEE, *Chairman.*

No. 192.

Messrs. Robinson, Fleming, and Co. to Foreign Office.—(Received March 17.)

9, *Billiter Square, London, March* 16, 1894.

Sir,

WE have the honour to inform you that in the year 1862 we contracted for, and carried through, the Moorish Loan.

We passed all the accounts through Her Majesty's Foreign Office, and his Excellency Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, K.C.B.

We crave leave to refer to the letter we addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, dated the 30th June, 1883, in which we transmitted final accounts and documents of the loan, when the transaction was entirely concluded.

Our object in addressing you now is because we learn another Moorish Loan is contemplated, and as we so successfully carried out the former loan, we venture to hope that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs may be pleased to acquaint the British Minister at Tangier, for the information of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, that we and our friends are quite prepared to again negotiate the business, should a loan be required.

We have, &c.
(Signed) ROBINSON, FLEMING, AND Co.

No. 193.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 19.)

(No. 79. Secret and Confidential.)

Madrid, March 9, 1894.

My Lord,

I UNDERSTAND that Marshal Martinez Campos reports that the difficulties raised to his mission were entirely those of the French.

Dr. Linares, the French physician, was constantly engaged in advising the Sultan to decline the proposals of the Spanish Government, declaring that such rejection would entail no greater dangers than had the rupture of the negotiations with Sir Charles Euan-Smith. As Dr. Linares was the principal cause of the failure of the mission in question, the Sultan was inclined to follow the advice thus tendered, especially as regards the indemnity. It was only on the strenous remonstrances of Señor Moret to the French Ambassador that the doctor's proceedings were disavowed by the French

Government, and that he was ultimately ordered to leave Morocco city for Tangier, as reported in my telegram No. 34 of the 1st March.

The Marshal speaks in high terms of the support given to him by Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 194.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 19.)

(No. 82.)
My Lord, *Madrid, March 10, 1894.*

THE following is the translation of the text, as published in the newspapers, of the telegram received on the 7th instant from Marshal Martinez Campos, announcing the terms agreed upon for the indemnity :—

"*Ambassador Extraordinary to Minister of State.—(Received at Madrid March 7, 10 P.M.)*

"*Morocco, March 4, 1894.*

"Discussion concluded. I think we shall sign the Treaty on the 6th.

"Indemnity : one down before the ratification of the Treaty, three by instalments of 400,000 dollars, payable half-yearly, 200,000 on the 1st October and April.

"Guarantees : word of the Sultan so long as payments are punctual within the year.

"In case of suspension, security of the four Custom-houses indicated in the instructions and on the terms already stated to your Excellency. I consider the result satisfactory, and if your Excellency should so judge it, I beg you to congratulate in my name Her Majesty the Queen-Regent, it being my duty to add that it is principally due to the elevated views of the Government and of your Excellency, and to the successful negotiation of your Excellency with the European Powers."

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 195.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 19.)

(No. 21.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, March 19, 1894.*

WITH reference to my private telegram of the 17th February to Lord Rosebery, Shereefian letters have reached me directing that the remaining two of the imprisoned agents shall be released.

No. 196.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 28.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March 21, 1894.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information and guidance, copies of a correspondence with Messrs. Robinson, Fleming, and Co., in regard to a Moorish loan.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* Nos. 192 and 197.

No. 197.

Foreign Office to Messrs. Robinson, Fleming, and Co.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, March 21, 1894.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant requesting that it might be intimated to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, for the information of the Sultan of Morocco, that you are prepared, if required, to negotiate a Moorish loan.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that a copy of your letter will be forwarded to Mr. Satow, but that Her Majesty's Government have no information tending to show that the Sultan contemplates raising a loan, or, in the event of his desiring to do so, what the conditions of such a loan might be.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 198.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 27.)

(No. 96.)
My Lord, *Madrid, March 20, 1894.*

THE newspapers of this morning contain an abstract of the Treaty recently signed between the Governments of Spain and Morocco.

This summary, of which I have the honour to inclose a translation, has been supplied to the journals by the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 198.

Newspaper Extract.

(Translation.)

CONVENTION BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—The Convention consists of seven Articles with the following stipulations :—

Article I refers to the punishment of the Riffs, the authors of the events at Melilla. The Sultan will carry this out himself, in conformity with Moorish laws and customs; but if the Spanish Government does not consider sufficient the punishment applied, it may exact another and more severe one, but always in conformity with the customs of the Empire.

Article II lays down the form and manner of demarcating the polygonal line forming the neutral zone for the Moorish camp, it being provided that the zone comprised within the two polygonal lines will be neutral, and that this territory must be evacuated by its inhabitants on the 1st November next, the houses and cultivated lands now existing there having been previously destroyed.

Article III lays down that the cemetery and the remains of the Mosque of Sidi-Guariax shall be surrounded by a wall in which there shall be a door, the key of which shall be kept in the possession of the Kaïd in command of the forces of the Sultan in the Moorish camp.

Article IV. This lays down that in order to prevent any new aggression on the part of the Riffs the Sultan undertakes to establish, in the proximity of the camp of Melilla, in conformity with Article VI of the Treaty of the 26th April, 1860, a Kaïd with 400 Moors of the King. The same shall be done with respect to the Spanish places of Ceuta, Chafarinas, Peñon de los Velez, and Alhucemas.

Article V refers to the nomination of the Basha of the Camp of Melilla, and the conditions which this officer must combine, as well as to the powers with which he will be invested.

This Basha may, in accord with the Governor of Melilla, settle all local matters and complaints, and in case of disagreement between the two authorities the decision shall be submitted to the Representatives of the two nations at Tangier, with the

exception of cases the importance of which may necessitate the intervention of both Governments.

Article VI. The indemnity is fixed at 4,000,000 dollars (duros) (about 666,666*l.*), 1,000,000 to be paid within three months after the date of the Convention, and the remainder in instalments of 200,000 dollars (about 33,333*l.*), every six months, beginning on the 5th June of the current year.

As a guarantee for the payment and in default of the performance of the stipulation the Spanish Government can administer ("intervenir") the Custom-houses of Tangier, Casa Blanca, Mazagan, and Mogador.

Until payment has been made of the whole of the stipulated sum of 4,000,000 dollars the Moorish Government cannot contract any loan with any Government or individual which involves for its guarantee the administration of the Custom-houses.

Article VII lays down finally the period for the ratification of the Convention, which is sixty days from the date of the signature, that is, the 5th instant.

No. 199.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, March 27, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Joseph Lee's letter of the 16th instant respecting the titles of the North-West African Company to the territory which they occupy at Cape Juby.

I am to state that Mr. Donald Mackenzie's letter of the 25th April, 1889, to Lord Salisbury had not been lost sight of, but that the document from El Bashir, of which he inclosed a copy, did not appear to be sufficient in its purport to serve as a foundation for a territorial claim on behalf of the Company.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 200.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 2.)

(No. 25.)

Tangier, March 19, 1894.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my despatch No. 9 of the 20th January, reporting that out of four agents of British subjects imprisoned by their Governors in disregard of Article IX of the Madrid Convention, two were still detained notwithstanding the urgent remonstrances that had been addressed to the Moorish Government, I have the honour to inclose translation of a note received on the 28th ultimo from the Vizir for Foreign Affairs in reply to mine of the 12th January, which formed an annex to that despatch.

Your Lordship will observe that Cid Emfadl Gharneet repeats the allegation that these two men were Sheikhs, and states that he is "beginning to attend to the matter of their release."

As the Vizier, so far back as the month of November last, had promised to Kaïd Maclean that orders for their excarceration should be sent almost immediately by a messenger whom he was induced to leave behind at the Sultan's camp in Tafilelt for that purpose, the statement that he was now beginning to occupy himself with the matter seemed to indicate a set purpose of creating further delays. Since the negotiations of Marshal Martinez Campos were on the point of being brought to a conclusion, it appeared to me that there was no longer any reason for the Moorish Government deferring compliance on the pretext of more important occupations. I therefore caused an intimation to be conveyed to them through a private channel to the effect that the two men must be released unconditionally, and that if written orders for their liberation did not reach me within a few days, I should be compelled to execute the instructions I had recently received, and speak to them in more peremptory terms than heretofore. At the same time, I held out an expectation that I would order an inquiry into the allegation that the men were Sheikhs, but that their release must come first.

This language produced the desired effect, and the Shereefian letters, which had

been prepared some time previously, were finally sealed and issued, reaching me yesterday evening by a private hand. I am forwarding them to Consul Maclean, with instructions to satisfy himself that the agents are really liberated, and, if necessary, to proceed to the localities where they are confined. I am also requesting him to ascertain whether the statement that the two agents were Sheikhs is true or not.

I trust that, under these circumstances, your Lordship will approve of my not having quite literally carried out the instructions with which Lord Rosebery had favoured me in his despatch No. 15, Very Confidential, of the 7th February.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 200.

Cid Emfadl Gharneet to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

I HAVE submitted to my Lord the Sultan the letter which you wrote regarding the four agents named in the margin,* who were arrested by their Governors. As to the two first, a Shereefian order was sent to their Governor for their release, and he released them. But as to the third and fourth, their Governor having stated that they were Sheikhs, I am beginning to attend to the matter of their release, and I will reply to you very soon, with the help of God. There is nothing I have more at heart than to attend to the affairs of friends like yourself, and excuse me, oh, friend, if there has been delay on my part with regard to some of my answers to you. You know how the times are. May you remain in good health, comfort, and joy.

Finished 3rd Shaaban, 1311 (6th February, 1894).

(Signed) MOHAMMED-EL-MUFADDAL-BEN-MOHAMMED GHARNEET.

No. 201.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 2.)

(No. 26.)

Tangier, March 20, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that Marshal Martinez Campos left Morocco city on the 11th instant, after having satisfactorily arranged with the Sultan the terms of a Convention providing for the payment of an indemnity of 4,000,000 dollars towards the expenditure which the Spanish Government was forced to incur in defending Melilla against the Riff tribesmen, as well as for the clearing of the neutral zone, and other measures calculated to prevent a repetition of such attacks as were made last autumn on the garrison of that penal Settlement. He passed Tangier on the 16th instant in a man-of-war, bound, as it is believed, for Melilla.

The details of the Agreement have not been officially made known here, and I learn from my Spanish colleague that he is not acquainted with the text of the Convention.

There seems to exist a disposition to anticipate that even if the first instalment of the indemnity be paid at the stipulated date, equal punctuality is not to be expected in the case of future payments, and that the Spanish Government may expect to meet with great dilatoriness on the part of the Sultan in the execution of the remaining Articles agreed upon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

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* Hadj Ismail-ben-Mohammed-el-Harizi, employé of M. Haim Cansino.
Mohammed-ben-el-Attar, employé of M. Ansado.

(These two have been released.)

Mohammed-ben-Sellum Ziani, the Sheikh employé of John Lapeen.
Bushaib-ben-el-Hadj Amar-wild Sultana-el-Harizi, Sheikh, employé of Mr. Lamb.

No. 202.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 2.)

(No. 27.)
My Lord, *Tangier, March* 22, 1894.

WITH reference to the Earl of Rosebery's despatch No. 13 of the 3rd ultimo, inclosing copy of a letter from Sir H. Peek regarding the movements of the Shereefa of Wazan and her sons, I have the honour to report that they left Tangier on the 13th instant for Oran, whence it was their intention to travel to Hammam Bougherara, near Lalla Marnia, where, as the Shereefa has informed me, the family possesses property that requires to be looked after. This journey will also afford her an occasion for testing the amount of popularity with the Algerian adherents of the Mulaï Tayyib sect of Mahommedans enjoyed by her elder son. This young man has recently received a Commission as "Sous-Lieutenant" in an Algerian regiment, and, with his brother, is to shortly enter the military school at Saumur. I believe it is also correct that the Shereefa will take up her residence in France, so as to be near her sons, probably at Tours.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 203.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 31.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 5, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 25 of the 19th instant, in which you report that you have at last succeeded in obtaining the release of the two remaining agents of British subjects, imprisoned by the Moorish Governors.

I have much pleasure in conveying to you the approval by Her Majesty's Government of the action you have taken in this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 204.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 6, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Mr. Satow, Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco, proposes shortly, with his Lordship's sanction, to proceed to the Sultan's Court at Morocco city with a view to present his credentials.

Mr. Satow will be accompanied by the gentlemen named in the margin,* and it is advisable that the party should be conveyed to Mogador on board a British man-of-war.

I am accordingly to inquire whether their Lordships will be able to make the necessary arrangements for this purpose.

Mr. Satow proposes to return to Tangier by land viâ Rabat and Fez.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 205.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 7.)

(No. 111.)
My Lord, *Madrid, March* 29, 1894.

TO-DAY'S Gazette contains a Royal Decree, declaring the army of Africa disbanded as from the 31st instant. It is followed by a second Decree, terminating the functions of

* 1. Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu (Vice-Consul Interpreter).
2. Mr. Reader (Clerk).
3. Mr. Morant (Honorary Attaché).
4. Mr. Arthur Herbert (Second Secretary, specially attached).
5. And a doctor (probably Dr. Greig)

Marshal Martinez Campos as General-in-chief of the said army, and expressing the high satisfaction of Her Majesty the Queen-Regent with his eminent services, and with the extraordinary wisdom, zeal, and loyalty with which he has discharged them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 206.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received April 9.)

Sir, *Admiralty, April* 7, 1894.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th instant, inquiring if arrangements can be made for the conveyance from Tangier to Mogador in one of Her Majesty's ships of Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will inform the Secretary of State that a telegram on this subject has this day been sent to the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and, as soon as his reply has been received, a further communication will be addressed to you.

I am, however, to inquire the approximate date for the embarkation of Mr. Satow and his party, in order that Sir Michael Culme-Seymour may be informed accordingly.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 207.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received April 9.)

Sir, *Downing Street, April* 7, 1894.

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the alleged exportation of arms from Gibraltar to Morocco, I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar, inquiring whether it is still desirable to continue in force the Proclamation forbidding the export of arms to Morocco.

Lord Ripon would be glad to be furnished with an expression of Lord Kimberley's views on the question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Inclosure in No. 207.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquis of Ripon.

My Lord, *Gibraltar, March* 16, 1894.

IN view of the termination of hostilities at Melilla, and the conclusion of a Treaty between Spain and Morocco, I should be glad to be informed whether your Lordship considers it desirable to continue in force the restrictions on the export of arms, &c., imposed by Proclamation of the 11th October last, copies of which were forwarded with my despatch of the 12th October, 1893.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BIDDULPH.

No. 208.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received April 9.)

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Admiralty, April* 9, 1894.

WITH reference to my letter of the 7th instant in reply to yours of the 6th, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information

of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the copy of a telegram, dated the 8th instant, from the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, respecting the prospective visit of Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to the Sultan at Morocco city.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 208.

Admiral Sir M. Seymour to Admiralty.

Malta, April 8, 1894.

(Telegraphic.) WITH reference to your telegram No. 27, "Arethusa" sails 11th April for Gibraltar.

No. 209.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 9.)

(No. 22.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, April* 9, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 25 of the 19th ultimo, the Shereefian letters ordering the release of agents not having produced any effect, I dispatched to the Court by special courier on the 6th instant a note in the sense of the second paragraph of Lord Rosebery's despatch No. 15 of the 7th February, stating that I had "received instructions to demand the immediate and unconditional release of the two agents."

I have addressed your Lordship a despatch on this subject.

This step will, I hope, be effectual, but until both men have actually been released I do not think that it would be politic to propose to His Shereefian Majesty to visit him.

No. 210.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 12.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, April* 9, 1894.

UNDER the circumstances stated in your telegram No. 22 of to-day, you are scarcely likely to be able to start for the Moorish Court at once. Her Majesty's ship "Arethusa" has been ordered by Admiral Commanding at Malta to sail for Gibraltar on the 11th to convey you.

It will be best that you should now communicate direct with Admiral Seymour, and inform him by telegraph of the approximate date of your start for Mogador.

No. 211.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Foreign Office, April 9, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letters of the 7th and 9th instant respecting the dispatch of a man-of-war to convey Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to Mogador on his way to the Court of the Emperor of Morocco, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state, for the information of the Lords of the Admiralty, that a telegram has to-day been received from Mr. Satow, from which it appears that certain agents of British subjects are still in confinement in spite of the repeated remonstrances of Her Majesty's Government.

Until this affair is settled, Mr. Satow's departure for the Court cannot be authorized; and as some little delay may occur, he has been desired by telegraph to communicate direct with Admiral Seymour, and to furnish him with an approximate date when the vessel will be required.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 212.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, April 11, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Spanish Ambassador called to-day, and said that, according to information received by the Spanish Government, contraband trade in arms was increasing at Gibraltar.

His Excellency observed that the Riff question was by no means settled, and that it would be very serious if the Sultan's troops suffered defeat at the hands of the tribes owing to the inferiority of their weapons.

The power of the Sultan was far from considerable. He had constantly to contend against rebel Kabyles, and an encounter on the Atlantic coast was momentarily expected. The Spanish Government heard that the Kabyles were preparing for the struggle by buying arms of precision at Gibraltar, that the contraband trade is carried on through the Jews of Tangier and Gibraltar, and that even quick-firing cannon and mitrailleuses were on sale at Gibraltar, while the Sultan possesses neither.

The Spanish Government had warned His Shereefian Majesty and the Spanish Minister at Tangier, and as the interest of England is identical with that of Spain in this matter, and as her good-will was proved in November and December last by the measures then taken to suppress this contraband trade, they deemed it right to inform Her Majesty's Government of what is taking place, in order that they might take what measures they saw fit for the assistance of the Sultan.

Señor del Mazo added that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs would be prepared to join in common action for the suppression of this contraband trade, if an arrangement could be made with the Sultan.

Although these reports may be exaggerated, or possibly with no foundation, Lord Kimberley would suggest that inquiries should be at once addressed to the Governor of Gibraltar as to the truth of them, and he thinks that the Marquis of Ripon will agree that in any case the Proclamation, forbidding the export of arms from Gibraltar to Morocco, to which reference is made in your letter of the 7th instant, should not be repealed at present.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 213.

Consul Finn to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 12.)

(No. 2.)
My Lord, *Malaga, April* 4, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that General Martinez Campos returned here from his Embassy to Morocco yesterday, and left again this morning for Cordova. It is said that he does not intend going to Madrid at present, and that in all probability he will return to Melilla shortly, to be present at the demarcation of the new neutral zone.

Almost the whole of the troops that were sent to Melilla have now returned to Spain, although very few came back through Malaga.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEXANDER FINN.

No. 214.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 16.)

(No. 29.)
My Lord, *Tangier, April* 6, 1894.

IN my despatch No. 181 of the 16th December last, I mentioned that there were grounds for believing that the Sultan had already given instructions for the building of the proposed new Mellah at Mogador to be commenced. I should have added that they were to be constructed with funds belonging to the Sultan.

I have recently learnt from Morocco city that no actual commencement has yet been made, the Basha of Mogador, who is in attendance on the Sultan, having reported that the site originally selected is unsuitable, and that a new one must be chosen. But the Basha is to receive fresh orders to proceed with the works immediately on his return to Mogador. My informant was assured both by the Vizir for Foreign Affairs and the official who has charge of the plans for Government buildings, that I might look upon this as a settled matter. It would not be wise, however, to count on the fulfilment of these promises until an actual beginning is made.

Rumours have indeed reached me that a wealthy section of the Jewish community at Mogador is interested in maintaining the high rents of the present Mellah, which are a consequence of its restricted size, and if this be true, it would be sufficient to account for the delay which has occurred in carrying out a promise which appears to have been made so far back as the early part of 1892. I trust to have an opportunity of inquiring into this matter personally when I visit the Sultan for the purpose of presenting my credentials.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 215.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 16.)

(No. 31.)
Tangier, April 10, 1894.

My Lord,

I REGRET to have to report that the Sultan's letters, purporting to be orders for the release of the agents of Messrs. Lamb Brothers and Mr. Lapeen, have not been obeyed by the Kaïds to whom they were addressed.

Mr. Maclean states that on the receipt on the 27th ultimo of the Shereefian letters, he dispatched them to their destinations by one of his soldiers, accompanied by a man belonging to the Governor of Dar-el-Baida. The agents were not liberated, and in each case a reply was returned to the effect that the Kaïd concerned had answered the Sultan in a manner conformable to customs in vogue and the Treaties in force. I inclose copies of these letters, which, from the great similarity in the wording, I am inclined to believe were concerted between the two Kaïds.

On a previous occasion of the kind, as I had the honour to report in my despatch No. 9 of the 20th January, the imprisoning Kaïd, after at first declining to give effect to the Sultan's order, finally complied with it, and I had hoped that, in the present instance, also further reflection might render these officials more reasonable. At the same time, it seems hardly conceivable that had the Sultan's letters contained peremptory orders they would have been disobeyed, so that the fault seems to lie at least equally with the Vizir for Foreign Affairs, who allowed Kaïd Maclean to believe that the letters contained orders for the agents' release without any conditions.

Your Lordship will remember that the pretext on which these two men were detained when the others were set at liberty was that they were Sheikhs, incapable by Article V of the Madrid Convention of being employed by foreign Representatives, and *à fortiori*, as the Moorish Government seem disposed to maintain, of becoming "semsars" or employés of foreigners. This pretension I had, however, refused to admit, as there was no ground for believing it to be true, and had requested Kaïd Maclean to insist on their being liberated before this question could be considered. I conjecture, however, that the letters, instead of being what they had been represented, merely instructed the Kaïds to report to the Sultan whether the two employés were Sheikhs or not.

I have therefore addressed to the Vizir for Foreign Affairs a note of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, acquainting him that the language I had held to him in my note of the 12th January had been fully approved by your Lordship's predecessor—now Prime Minister—and reminding his Excellency of his excessive dilatoriness in answering the earlier communications addressed to him, which was inconsistent with his protestations of readiness to attend to the business of Her Majesty's Legation.

After informing him, then, that the letters which he had sent me through Kaïd Maclean had not produced the promised result, from which I could only infer that he was still seeking to evade repairing this violation of the Madrid Convention, I concluded by stating that I had been instructed by Lord Rosebery to express the surprise of Her Majesty's Government at the signal want of ordinary courtesy and attention displayed in the neglect to answer the successive notes of my predecessors and myself, and in the non-

release of these two agents, whose immediate and unconditional release I was further instructed to demand of the Moorish Government.

This note was dispatched overland by special courier, and should reach Morocco city by the 14th instant. In order to forestall any attempt on the part of the Vizir to interpose further obstacles and delays, I have arranged that a duplicate shall, if necessary, be placed in the Sultan's hands by a person whom I can trust.

Your Lordship is doubtless aware that Cid Emfadl Gharneet is suspected, and not without good grounds, of keeping back from the Sultan such notes of foreign Representatives as it does not suit his convenience to lay before His Shereefian Majesty, or at least of delaying their presentation.

The trick which on this occasion it has been attempted to play on Her Majesty's Representative is but typical of the Moorish manner of conducting foreign relations in general, which seems to have become inveterate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 215.

Correspondence of Consul Maclean with neighbouring Authorities about Imprisoned Agents.

(1.)

Kaïd Bershid to Consul Maclean (re *Wild Sultana*).

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 20 *Ramadan*, 1311 (*March* 28 *or* 29, 1894).

I HAVE received your letter, and inclosed in it the letter of our Lord (may God strengthen him), and I have understood what our Lord (may his greatness endure) has commanded. The bearer (your man) did not leave me an hour for my answer. Afterwards my answer will reach you through my man.

In friendship and peace.

(Signed) ABDESSELAM-BEN-MOHAMMED BENRESHID.

(2.)

Kaïd of Medinna to Consul Maclean (re *Bensellum*).

(After compliments.) 22 *Ramadan*, 1311 (*March* 30, 1894).

I have received your letter informing me that you have received a letter from the Minister of your illustrious Government at Tangier intended for me from our Lord, the strengthened of God, regarding the Sheikh Mohammed Bensellum Ziani. I have received it (and have kissed it) through your soldier. I have answered His Majesty in a manner which is sufficient according to the customs in vogue and Treaties in force. For you are a sensible man acquainted with affairs. And as to what you say as to friendship and good relations existing between us in future, welcome. If there is anything which you want, I shall be happy to attend to it. And as to the Minister, I thank him (*lit.*, may God reward him) for sending the Shereefian letter to me. Present to him my salaams.

In friendship and peace.

(Signed) HAMED-BEN-EL-ARBI.

(3.)

Kaïd Bershid to Consul Maclean (re *Wild Sultana*).

(After compliments.) 21 *Ramadan*, 1311 (*March* 29, 1894).

I have received your letter, inclosing the letter of our Lord strengthened of God, and you stated that it had been sent to you by the Minister of your illustrious Government at Tangier. It has reached me, and I have read it and kissed it, and have understood what

I have recently learnt from Morocco city that no actual commencement has yet been made, the Basha of Mogador, who is in attendance on the Sultan, having reported that the site originally selected is unsuitable, and that a new one must be chosen. But the Basha is to receive fresh orders to proceed with the works immediately on his return to Mogador. My informant was assured both by the Vizir for Foreign Affairs and the official who has charge of the plans for Government buildings, that I might look upon this as a settled matter. It would not be wise, however, to count on the fulfilment of these promises until an actual beginning is made.

Rumours have indeed reached me that a wealthy section of the Jewish community at Mogador is interested in maintaining the high rents of the present Mellah, which are a consequence of its restricted size, and if this be true, it would be sufficient to account for the delay which has occurred in carrying out a promise which appears to have been made so far back as the early part of 1892. I trust to have an opportunity of inquiring into this matter personally when I visit the Sultan for the purpose of presenting my credentials.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 215.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 16.)

(No. 31.)
My Lord, *Tangier, April* 10, 1894.

I REGRET to have to report that the Sultan's letters, purporting to be orders for the release of the agents of Messrs. Lamb Brothers and Mr. Lapeen, have not been obeyed by the Kaïds to whom they were addressed.

Mr. Maclean states that on the receipt on the 27th ultimo of the Shereefian letters, he dispatched them to their destinations by one of his soldiers, accompanied by a man belonging to the Governor of Dar-el-Baida. The agents were not liberated, and in each case a reply was returned to the effect that the Kaïd concerned had answered the Sultan in a manner conformable to customs in vogue and the Treaties in force. I inclose copies of these letters, which, from the great similarity in the wording, I am inclined to believe were concerted between the two Kaïds.

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Your Lordship will remember that the pretext on which these two men were detained when the others were set at liberty was that they were Sheikhs, incapable by Article V of the Madrid Convention of being employed by foreign Representatives, and *à fortiori*, as the Moorish Government seem disposed to maintain, of becoming "semsars" or employés of foreigners. This pretension I had, however, refused to admit, as there was no ground for believing it to be true, and had requested Kaïd Maclean to insist on their being liberated before this question could be considered. I conjecture, however, that the letters, instead of being what they had been represented, merely instructed the Kaïds to report to the Sultan whether the two employés were Sheikhs or not.

I have therefore addressed to the Vizir for Foreign Affairs a note of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, acquainting him that the language I had held to him in my note of the 12th January had been fully approved by your Lordship's predecessor—now Prime Minister—and reminding his Excellency of his excessive dilatoriness in answering the earlier communications addressed to him, which was inconsistent with his protestations of readiness to attend to the business of Her Majesty's Legation.

After informing him, then, that the letters which he had sent me through Kaïd Maclean had not produced the promised result, from which I could only infer that he was still seeking to evade repairing this violation of the Madrid Convention, I concluded by stating that I had been instructed by Lord Rosebery to express the surprise of Her Majesty's Government at the signal want of ordinary courtesy and attention displayed in the neglect to answer the successive notes of my predecessors and myself, and in the non-

release of these two agents, whose immediate and unconditional release I was further instructed to demand of the Moorish Government.

This note was dispatched overland by special courier, and should reach Morocco city by the 14th instant. In order to forestall any attempt on the part of the Vizir to interpose further obstacles and delays, I have arranged that a duplicate shall, if necessary, be placed in the Sultan's hands by a person whom I can trust.

Your Lordship is doubtless aware that Cid Emfadl Gharneet is suspected, and not without good grounds, of keeping back from the Sultan such notes of foreign Representatives as it does not suit his convenience to lay before His Shereefian Majesty, or at least of delaying their presentation.

The trick which on this occasion it has been attempted to play on Her Majesty's Representative is but typical of the Moorish manner of conducting foreign relations in general, which seems to have become inveterate.

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(1.)

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(Translation.)
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I HAVE received your letter, and inclosed in it the letter of our Lord (may God strengthen him), and I have understood what our Lord (may his greatness endure) has commanded. The bearer (your man) did not leave me an hour for my answer. Afterwards my answer will reach you through my man.

In friendship and peace.
(Signed) ABDESSELAM-BEN-MOHAMMED BENRESHID.

(2.)

Kaïd of Medinna to Consul Maclean (re *Bensellum*).

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I have received your letter informing me that you have received a letter from the Minister of your illustrious Government at Tangier intended for me from our Lord, the strengthened of God, regarding the Sheikh Mohammed Bensellum Ziani. I have received it (and have kissed it) through your soldier. I have answered His Majesty in a manner which is sufficient according to the customs in vogue and Treaties in force. For you are a sensible man acquainted with affairs. And as to what you say as to friendship and good relations existing between us in future, welcome. If there is anything which you want, I shall be happy to attend to it. And as to the Minister, I thank him (*lit.*, may God reward him) for sending the Shereefian letter to me. Present to him my salaams.

In friendship and peace.
(Signed) HAMED-BEN-EL-ARBI.

(3.)

Kaïd Bershid to Consul Maclean (re *Wild Sultana*).

(After compliments.) 21 *Ramadan*, 1311 (*March* 29, 1894).

I have received your letter, inclosing the letter of our Lord strengthened of God, and you stated that it had been sent to you by the Minister of your illustrious Government at Tangier. It has reached me, and I have read it and kissed it, and have understood what

is in it, and the orders of our Lord (whom may God exalt). I have answered him as to the facts (and it is for His Majesty to do as he pleases) in accordance with the customs in vogue and the Treaties in force, of which you are well aware.

Friendship and peace.

(Signed) ABDESSELAM-BEN-MOHAMMED.

(4.)

Kaïd Bershid to the Khalifa Hadj Abdelaziz Bargash.

(After compliments.) 23 *Ramadan*, 1311 (*March* 31 *or April* 1, 1894).

I have received your letter, and on the back of it the letter of the English Consul at Dar-el-Baida, in which he states through you that he perused my answer to you regarding Ettaibi-ben-el-Hadj-Kassem-el-Harizi, about whom I wrote to you before. I have considered all that he says, and my answer regarding him was sufficient. The Consul is a man of sense, and I desire him not to listen to any one's talk in such matters.

Friendship and peace.

(Signed) ABDESSELAM-BEN-MOHAMMED.

P.S.—You will receive a letter addressed to the Consul in answer to a communication addressed by him to me. Please deliver it to him on my behalf.

A.-BEN-M.

Inclosure 2 in No. 215.

Mr. Satow to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

(Compliments.) *Tangier, April* 6, 1894 (29 *Ramadan*, 1311).

I HAVE received your letter of the 3rd Shaaban (6th February) in reply to that which I had addressed to you on the 12th January respecting the release of Bushaib Bel Hadj Omar Weld Sultana Hareezi Habshi and Mohammed Benselum Ziani, agents of British subjects who have been imprisoned by their Kaïds, contrary to Treaty stipulations. I told you that these little affairs, as you perhaps think them, become of great importance if the Moorish Government only turns a deaf ear to the friendly remonstrances that are addressed to it, until some day there is an end of patience. And I reported to the Vizir for Foreign Affairs, Lord Rosebery, who has since been made Grand Vizir, every word that I wrote to you, and he has approved of them all. In your letter under reply you told me that their Governors having stated that these men were Sheikhs, you are beginning to attend to the affair of their release, and that you will reply to me very soon, and you say that there is nothing you have more at heart than to attend to the affairs of friends like myself, and I must excuse you if there has been delay on your part with regard to some of your answers to me. And as to delay, I must remind you that ten months have elapsed since my predecessor complained to you in a note, dated the 19th June, of the illegal arrest of the former, and more than seven months since Mr. White, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, wrote to you for the release of the latter. And on the 18th March I received two Shereefian letters that you had sent me by the hands of Kaïd Maclean for the release of these men, and I transmitted them to the Consul at Dar-el-Baida, who dispatched a soldier with each of them to Kaïd Bershid and to the Kaïd of Medinna. And they have answered him according to the copies of their letters which I inclose, and have not let out the men. If the Shereefian letters which you sent me had been clear and to the point, it is not to be believed that these Kaïds would have disobeyed the orders of the Sultan; and I am driven to the conclusion that you are still seeking to evade repairing the violations of the Madrid Convention committed on the occasion of the arrest of these two agents of British subjects. And now I have been instructed by Lord Rosebery to say to the Moorish Government that the Government of the Queen is surprised and displeased at the signal want of ordinary courtesy and attention displayed in the neglect to answer the successive notes of my predecessors and myself, and in the non-release of these two agents. And I am further instructed to demand of you their immediate and unconditional release.

Finished.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 216.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 17.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, April* 16, 1894.

THE Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) have instructed me to draw the attention of your Lordship to the fact that the fourth instalment of the indemnity payable to the Company by the Sultan of Morocco became due on the 10th instant, and that the same has not been received by the Company.

The Directors trust that your Lordship will cause inquiry to be made respecting the delay in the payment of the said instalment.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 217.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 18.)

(No. 125.)

My Lord, *Madrid, April* 13, 1894.

THE newspapers are frequently publishing telegrams with reports in some detail of violence and aggression on the part of the Riffs towards Spaniards. These reports have been contradicted or explained by the Government organs in the press. It is thought that they may have been invented or exaggerated by the Opposition, with the view of discrediting Señor Moret and the Ministers who have certainly added to their popularity by the success of the mission of Marshal Martinez Campos. The reports aver that Spanish ships and fatigue parties near Melilla have been fired on by the Moors. No one, however, has been killed, or even wounded. As in ordinary times incidents of this kind have occurred between the Riffs and the Spanish garrisons, there does not appear at this moment any reason for attaching to them exceptional importance. Nevertheless, I think it right to call your Lordship's attention to the subject. As I have already reported (in my despatch No. 117 of the 4th instant), there is a feeling in some quarters that the Moors have not been sufficiently punished, and recollecting the events that followed the construction of the fort at Sidi Guariach, it is desirable not to overlook such incidents in the relations between Spain and Morocco.

It is somewhat strange that Marshal Martinez Campos has not yet reached Madrid. He is wandering in the south of Spain, where he has been warmly received. It would appear natural for a victorious General to come at once to the capital, and to give his Sovereign personally a narrative of his exploits.

The friends of the Marshal attribute the delay to his retiring nature and his desire to avoid public receptions and ovations. But considering the very confused state of public affairs, and the critical position of parties, it is probable that the Marshal may not wish to be mixed up prematurely in a political struggle in the solution of which he may be destined to exercise great influence. He is now announced to arrived on the 18th instant, more than a month since his arrival at Tarifa.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 218.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 13.)

(Telegraphic.) T. *Foreign Office, April* 18, 1894.

I SHOULD wish you not to lose sight of the instalment due on the Cape Juby indemnity. The Company have not yet received payment.

No. 219.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 18.)

(No. 23.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, April 18, 1894.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 13, I have, in addition to sending an official communication twice to the Moorish authorities on the subject, also sent a letter to Kaïd Maclean urging that payment be made promptly. When a reply to my last letter, which should reach Morocco to-day, arrives, I will report to your Lordship immediately.

No. 220.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 34.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April 18, 1894.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 31 of the 10th instant reporting that the agents of Messrs. Lamb Brothers and M. Lapeen had not yet been released by the Kaïds who had imprisoned them.

The note which you addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet on the 6th instant on this subject is approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 221.

Conjoint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 19.)

My Lord, 36, *Finsbury Circus, London, April 18, 1894.*

WE regret once more to have to invoke the good offices of your Lordship with respect to the ill-treatment of our co-religionists in the city of Morocco.

We have had occasion to address your Lordship and your predecessor on many occasions during the last three or four years as to the cruel barbarities practised by Kaïd Mohammed Widah, the Governor of that city, upon the unoffending Jewish inhabitants.

A few weeks ago the situation looked somewhat hopeful, as we had the satisfaction to learn that on the arrival of the Sultan in Morocco city the Elders of the Jewish community had waited upon him, and had implored his protection against the barbarities of the Governor. His Majesty then summoned the Governor into his presence, reproved him, and exacted from him a promise that his ill-treatment of the Jews should cease. The value of this promise will be seen from what follows.

We have received a letter dated the 7th March, 1894, from Mr. Reuben Elmaleh of Mogador, a most trustworthy correspondent, a copy of which we beg leave to inclose. From this it would appear that whilst the Sultan was still in the city, the Governor, Kaïd Widah, with Cadi Mustapha, on the occasion of the payment of tribute by Jewish inhabitants, caused them to be severely beaten, so much so that some of them suffered seriously from the injuries received. This appears to have been a wanton and absolutely unprovoked outrage. The circumstances are more particularly set forth in a letter to the "Jewish Chronicle" from a correspondent at Mogador, a copy of which we also beg leave to inclose.

It seems scarcely credible that a local Governor should venture thus boldly to set the orders of his Sovereign at defiance whilst that Monarch is still in the city, but there can, we think, be no doubt of the fact, and it serves to show, as we have frequently ventured to urge upon the Foreign Office, that nothing short of the removal of this barbarous Governor will afford security for the lives and persons of the Jewish inhabitants.

Under these circumstances we venture to urge upon your Lordship, that, in that

spirit of justice and humanity which ever characterizes the action of the Foreign Office in cases of this kind, your Lordship will be pleased to direct inquiries into the facts stated in Mr. Elmaleh's letter, and if the same be found to be correct, then that such steps may be taken as to your Lordship and to your Representative at Tangier may seem best to procure the punishment of those who are responsible for the violence offered to the Jews, compensation to the sufferers, and the removal of Kaïd Widah from the Governorship of Morocco city.

Commending this matter to your Lordship's kind and favourable consideration, we have, &c.,

(Signed) ARTHUR COHEN, *President of the Jewish Board of Deputies.*
JULIAN GOLDSMID, *President of the Anglo-Jewish Association.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 221.

Mr. Elmaleh to Mr. Cohen.

Dear Sir, *Mogador, March 7, 1894.*

IT is with considerable grief, dating since three days ago, that I have to communicate to you the following facts with reference to our coreligionists in Morocco city. You are doubtless aware that the "gazia" or annual tribute due from the Jews of this Empire to the Sultan has been completely forgotten by His Majesty for the past eighteen years. Such customary tribute is perfectly just and is indisputably the right of the Sultan. This year the Jews were reminded of their indebtedness to the Government. After considerable trouble they succeeded in obtaining the concession of being permitted henceforward to pay every year, commencing from the present one, the tribute for the current year and that for one of the past years. Amounts were therefore levied on the members of the communities, each according to his means. On the day of the receipts in Morocco city, Kaïd Widah and Cadi Mustapha installed themselves in their camp tents, with a large number of soldiers in front of the Mellah gates, and proceeded to call to their presence each member to pay the "gazia." These were prompt to answer the summons and to pay the amount levied on them. Did matters end here nothing more would be said, but it happened that as each Jew deposited his amount, he was brutally ordered by the Cadi to receive six heavy blows on the head from the officials present. One or two Italian protégés, upon protesting against the blows, were forthwith attacked by the soldiers and maltreated in an indescribable manner. Other Portuguese protégés who refused to take personally the "gazia," sending it by their domestics, were sent for to their houses, forcibly dragged out by the soldiers, knocked about outrageously and then dispatched to prison. Italian and Portuguese complaints have accordingly been lodged by the authorities here at the Legations in Tangier.

Observe now, Sir, what is going on while the Sultan is still in Morocco city. What may we not expect, therefore, at the hands of Kaïd Widah and Cadi Mustapha when once His Majesty leaves the capital? I, all of us here, are utterly powerless to better the lot of our brethren in Morocco. Those who are capable of doing anything of the kind are the members of your distinguished Society, and it is to you that the Jews of Morocco must look for the betterment of their lot.

With reference to the Sultan, we in no way complain of him. Again and again he has shown that he possesses a kind and tender heart. We hold him entirely blameless of these proceedings, of which he must be quite ignorant. The thing desirable is that these facts should be brought under his notice by influential parties.

I am, &c.
(Signed) REUBEN ELMALEH, *President.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 221.

Extract from the "Jewish Chronicle.

THE JEWS IN MOROCCO.

(From our Correspondent.)

Mogador, March 14, 1894.

IT is with extreme pain that I have to take up my pen to convey to you the latest phase of the condition of our brethren in Morocco city. The saying that after a calm comes a storm, seems to be peculiarly applicable just now in reference to the Jews in Marrakesh. Not so very long ago, I had the satisfaction to inform you of the discontinuance of flogging, practised for so many months by Kaïd Mohammed Widah on the Jews in that city; a discontinuance which has continued up to the present. But recently, a new practice, or, to put it more correctly, an old practice revived, has been started by the two anti-Jewish officials, Kaïd Widah and Cadi Mustapha. This practice has been revived in connection with the "gazia" (yearly tribute) mentioned in my last communication, which is now being paid to the Government by the Jews living in the dominions of Mulai Hassan.

Ever since long years past it has been the custom and the recognized right of the Monarchs of this Empire to exact and receive from their Jewish subjects a sum of money annually in return for the privilege of residing and receiving protection in their dominions. But in those days of persecution, the Jews were considered, as is even now the case in some parts of Morocco, to live in a kind of serfdom under their Mahommedan compatriots. The payment of the tribute in question served, in the eyes of the Moors, as a reminder of the conditions under which they existed. And in order probably to impress them of this fact all the more forcibly, it was customary when the Jews paid in their "gazia," for them to receive a number of pats on the head or back, the recipients of such pats being compelled to bow in humble submission to their protectors during the process, thereby acknowledging their superiority and right of mastership. These pats were given more or less heartily according to the mood of the giver at the time, to the social standing of the recipient, or to the relations existing between the two. This state of things existed in time past. But gradually, as persecution became on the wane in Morocco, the practice died out. Previous to the present year it was never known to take place during the reign of Mulaï Hassan, who is universally known to be the kindest and most humane of all the Monarchs who have sat on the Shereefian Throne. Mulaï Hassan's kindness has indeed been such that he has never in the past insisted on the tribute being paid into the Treasury. True, in the course of his reign, the latter has at various intervals broached the subject, making an informal demand for the payment of the tribute, but while at times he abandoned the demand voluntarily, at others he let the matter drop as a result of representations made to him by the Jews. Meanwhile their liability was growing yearly into more formidable proportions. But, a number of weeks past, the Sultan suddenly remembered the matter. Whether of his own accord or at the instigation of others, I do not know. He energetically insisted on its prompt and unfailing payment. With equal suddenness the various Jewish communities were confronted with the fact that they had to pay an important sum of money, and they were proportionately alarmed in consequence. They appealed to His Majesty to allow them to pay from this year forward the tribute for each current year and for one of the preceding years due, thus facilitating payment of their indebtedness. The proposal received the acceptance of the Sultan. Amounts were then levied by the communities, and payments commenced a week or two back. Here we arrive at the revival of the practice I have mentioned above. The scene is Morocco city. The victims of degradation and humiliation are, of course, our brethren, and the persecutors are, I need hardly say, the pronounced enemies of the Jews, Widah and Mustapha, Governor and Judge respectively in Morocco city. On the day appointed for the payment these functionaries, having established themselves in their camp tents right in front of the entrance to the Jewry, dispatched a host of soldiers to summon the Jews to come and pay the tribute. With few exceptions these lost no time in obeying the call. They came and brought their money with them. The feelings of the first of them may be conceived when, having deposited the sum due from him before the two officials, and preparing himself to leave, the Cadi gave an order to a

soldier, who thereupon administered to the poor unsuspecting fellow three heavy blows on the head, which nearly stunned him. This was the starting signal for the enacting of a sad comedy. One by one the Jews of the large community came, and as each, rich or poor, high or lowly, deposited his money, down came the heavy thuds on the head. Through the whole course of that day, those two officials did not budge an inch from their seats, but there they remained, triumphant over those they so cordially hated, and pitilessly renewing their orders from time to time for the blows to descend on the uncovered crowns of the humiliated Jews.

The Jews in this country are greatly alarmed by what is taking place. Their alarm has every ground for justification. While his officials are acting as they are doing, the Sultan is actually on the spot. What they might not do in his absence after this, one scarcely likes to contemplate. The Moors will not be slow to follow up their example. We must henceforward expect, if the present state of things is allowed to go on, continued and increasing persecution. Flogging, until a year ago, was a forgotten practice of the past. It has since been revived by Kaïd Widah. Thumping was a practice of still more distant date. It is now revived by Cadi Mustapha. It must be remembered that this process will be gone through henceforward yearly, thereby freshening persecution to the minds of the only too ready practical Moors. In the wake of flogging and thumping other modes of persecution must follow, each more serious in consequences than its predecessor. And from Morocco city persecution must necessarily extend to other parts of this Empire, in some of which, by reason of the distance intervening, it will be all the more distressing. How far the Sultan is personally responsible for these acts I am unable to say. We love to persist in believing that he is ignorant of what is going on. But is it possible that it can be so when he is within such a short distance of the scene of these disgraceful actions? If he be aware of these proceedings, the rebuke recently administered by him to the brutal Widah is sadly inconsistent with his present attitude. I trust that Mulaï Hassan did not know of the last shameful conduct of his officials, in which case hopes may be entertained for an amelioration in the condition of his oppressed Jewish subjects, when his attention has been drawn to the atrocities committed by his functionaires. In either case, it is the duty of every influential Jew to enlist what sympathy he can on his side, in order to have a stop put to these disgraceful proceedings—a support which I am sure will not be grudged by any humanitarian person in civilized Europe.

No. 222.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 19, 1894.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has addressed a communication to the Moorish Government on the subject of the non-payment of the instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity, and expects to receive a reply very shortly.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 223.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 21.)

(No. 32.)

My Lord, *Tangier, April* 14, 1894.

IN his despatch No. 131 of the 19th August last, transmitting a correspondence between Sir West Ridgeway and the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding certain improvements that had been recommended to be made at the coast ports, Mr. White inclosed a Memorandum, from which it appeared that the Sultan was about to communicate with the German Minister with respect to the provision of steam-tugs for Rabat and Laraiche. This communication was made by the Moorish Government as far back as September last; but as Count Tattenbach was then on leave, it was agreed between the German and French Chargés d'Affaires and myself to leave the matter of the transfer of the Rabat steam-tug until his return, which took place towards the end of October. The matter was subsequently the subject of conversation

between Count Tattenbach and myself on more than one occasion; but he at first declined to take any steps, on the ground that the Rabat steam-tug was rendered useless solely by the refusal of the Customs Administrators to furnish the necessary fuel, oil, &c.; and that so long as that state of things continued, he was unwilling to put His Shereefian Majesty to the expense of a tug for Laraiche, which, in all probability, would be allowed similarly to lie idle. I then suggested that as he apparently had the Sultan's ear in these matters, it was only necessary that he should write to him complaining of the remissness of the Rabat Customs Administrators, and obtain the issue of an order for the supply of coal, oil, &c. He could then arrange to procure the promised tug for Laraiche.

I recurred to the subject from time to time, receiving always a negative answer; but recently I found that he had at last taken the step I had recommended.

As it appeared to the French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Souhart, and myself that it was desirable to show the Sultan that the question was one affecting our common interests, we agreed to support the representations of Count Tattenbach. I have accordingly addressed a note, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, to the Vizir for Foreign Affairs, taking advantage of this opportunity to express a hope that His Shereefian Majesty will bear in mind the other improvements recommended by Sir West Ridgeway, which His Shereefian Majesty had promised to carry out in the course of time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 223.

Mr. Satow to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

(After compliments.) *Tangier, April* 12, 1894 (5 *Shwal*, 1311).

MY predecessor, Sir West Ridgeway, after having visited the ports on the coast, addressed a note to you in July last year enumerating certain suggestions for their improvement, whether as regards the provision of additional lighters, the purchase of steam-tugs, the construction of jetties and harbour works. And His Shereefian Majesty, having taken these proposals into consideration, directed you to reply to him in accordance with a Memorandum which was inclosed in your answer of the 25th July, 1893 (14 Muharrem, 1311). And my Government was much gratified at learning that His Shereefian Majesty had given various orders in regard to the things which were recommended, thereby manifesting his readiness to facilitate the means of landing and shipping the merchandize of the merchants of friendly nations.

And with regard to the question of the steam-tug at the port of Rabat, which he had suggested was not adapted to the service of the port, but would suit the port of Laraiche, suggesting that another be provided for the port of Rabat, you said that the reply of the Sultan was that he has permitted that the German Representative be approached on this matter, because the steam-tug at Rabat was brought through his offices, and an agreement was made with him for providing another for the port of Laraiche. And if the steam-tug, which is at Rabat, is supplied with coal, paint, oil, and other necessary stores, so that it can be used for the service of that port, it will be a good thing; and as to Laraiche, it is desirable that a suitable steam-tug be purchased for that port, as your Government has agreed with the German Representative, and provided with men to work it, and coals, paint, oil, and other necessary stores.

And as regards the further suggestions which were made by Sir West Ridgeway, His Shereefian Majesty replied that all those improvements are requisite, and that it is his intention to carry them out gradually, little by little; and I hope that His Shereefian Majesty will carry these matters in his memory, and cause them to be carried out as opportunity offers, little by little, beginning with that which is of greater urgency, so that the merchants of the friendly nations may have greater convenience for their commerce. And I request you, oh friend, to lay this note before His Shereefian Majesty for his favourable consideration.

Peace.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 224.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 23.)

(No. 128.)
My Lord, *Madrid, April* 19, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith to your Lordship two copies of the official Red Book, presented to the Cortes, respecting the recent events at Melilla.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Annex (A).

Convention between Spain and Morocco, signed in the City of Morocco, March 5, 1894.

[Translated from Spanish Red Book on Affairs of Morocco, 1894 (received at the Foreign Office, April 23).]

(Translation.)

In the Name of Almighty God.

IN order that the Articles of the existing Treaties between Spain and Morocco respecting the fortress and territory of Melilla, which have hitherto not been fulfilled, may be given due effect to, and in order to avert for the future the repetition of such lamentable events as those which occurred in the aforesaid territory during the months of October and November of last year, Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of Spain, n the name of her august son, Alphonso XIII, and His Majesty the King of Morocco,ihave appointed their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of Spain, Don Arsenio Martinez de Campos, Commander-in-chief of the National Armies, General Commanding the Army of Operations in Africa, Knight of the Distinguished Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal Military Orders of St. Ferdinand, St. Hermangild, and Military Merit, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour of France, Collar of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, Grand Cross of Leopold of Austria, Grand Cordon of the Golden Dragon of Annam, and decorated with various other crosses and medals of distinction for service in the field, &c.;

And His Majesty the King of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed-el-Mefadel Ben Mohammed Garnit, his Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having duly presented their credentials in proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco undertakes, in accordance with the stipulations of Article VII of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Spain and Morocco, signed in Tetuan on the 26th April, 1860, and according to his assurance to the Ambassador Extraordinary of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain in public audience celebrated in the city of Morocco on the 31st January of the current year, to punish the Riffian authors of the occurrences in the months of October and November of the year 1893. The punishment shall be imposed at once, and, if not at present possible of execution, shall be inflicted during the next summer, in accordance with Moorish laws and usages.

Should His Catholic Majesty's Government not consider the punishment inflicted on the guilty parties sufficient, they may summarily exact from that of His Shereefian Majesty the imposition of a higher grade of punishment, always, be it understood, in accordance with Moorish laws and usages.

ARTICLE II.

In order to give precise effect to Article IV of the Convention of the 24th August, 1859, and to the provisions of the Act of the 26th June, 1862, for the demarcation of

the boundaries of the fortress of Melilla and its neutral ground, both the interested Governments shall proceed to appoint a Commission composed of Spanish and Moorish Delegates, in order to give effect to the demarcation of the poligonal line delimiting the neutral zone on the Moorish side by setting up the boundary stones at each of the angles and the necessary number of masonry posts between them at intervals of 200 metres from one another.

The zone included between the poligonal lines shall be neutral, no other roads being constructed within it than those leading from the Spanish to the Moorish lines, or *vice versâ*, and no pasturing of cattle or cultivation of the soil shall be permitted within the zone. Nor shall the forces of either territory enter the said zone, and subjects of both nations passing from one territory to the other shall be authorized to cross it only when unarmed.

The territory comprised in the neutral zone shall be definitively evacuated by its present inhabitants on the 1st day of November of the current year; the houses and plantations now existing there shall be destroyed by them before that date with the exception of the fruit trees, which may be transplanted up to the month of March 1895.

ARTICLE III.

The cemetery and mosque of Sidi Aguariach shall be suitably surrounded by a wall, in which there shall be a door by which unarmed Moors may enter to pray in that sacred locality, no burials being permitted there for the future. The key of the aforesaid door shall remain in the hands of the Kaid commanding the Sultan's forces, referred to in the following Article.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to avert any fresh act of aggression on the part of the Riffians and to give due effect to the provisions of Article VI of the Treaty of the 26th April, 1860, His Majesty the King of Morocco engages to establish and constantly maintain in the neighbourhood of the territory of Melilla a Kaid and a detachment of 400 Royal troops.

Under similar conditions, other Moorish forces shall be quartered and likewise constantly maintained in proximity to the Spanish fortresses of Chafarinas, the Rock of Los Velez, or La Gomera and Alhucemas, in conformity with the provisions of Article VI of the Convention on the limits of Melilla of the 24th August, 1889, and Article V of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Spain and Morocco of the 26th April, 1860. These forces shall be under the command of the same Kaid as those of Melilla.

A sufficient force with its corresponding Kaid shall, for the same purpose, be stationed for the future on the borders of Ceuta.

ARTICLE V.

The appointment to the post of Pasha of the district of Melilla will now, and for the future, necessarily fall upon a dignitary of the Empire, who, by his special qualifications, shall offer sufficient guarantees for the maintenance of relations of harmony and friendship with the authorities of the fortress and territory of Melilla. The Moorish Government shall give previous notice to Her Majesty the Queen of Spain of his appointment or removal.

The aforesaid Pasha shall be empowered to decide himself, in accord with the Governor of Melilla, on all questions or claims of exclusively local character, and in the event of disaccord between the two authorities, his decision shall be submitted to the Representatives of both nations in Tangier, excepting in cases whose importance necessitates the direct intervention of both Governments.

ARTICLE VI.

As indemnity for the expenses occasioned to the Spanish Treasury by the events which occurred in the neighbourhood of Melilla in the months of October and

November 1893, His Moorish Majesty engages to pay to the Spanish Government the sum of 4,000,000 dollars, or, say, 20,000,000 pesetas, in the following manner:—

1,000,000 dollars in cash within a term of three months, dating from the 5th March, 1894, the date of the signing of the present Convention, corresponding to the 26th of Chaaban of the year 1311 of the Hegira, and terminating on the 4th June of the current year.

The remaining 3,000,000 dollars shall be liquidated in a term of seven and a-half years by half-yearly instalments of 200,000 dollars, the first payment being made in the period included between the 5th June and the 4th December, 1894; the second on the 4th June, 1895; the third on the 4th December, 1895; the fourth on the 4th June, 1896; the fifth on the 4th December, 1896; the sixth on the 4th June, 1897; the seventh on the 4th December, 1897; the eighth on the 4th June, 1898; the ninth on the 4th December, 1898; the tenth on the 4th June, 1899; the eleventh on the 4th December, 1899; the twelfth on the 4th June, 1900; the thirteenth on the 4th December, 1900; and the fourteenth, which completes the payments, on the 4th June, 1901.

The payment of these sums shall be made in the ports of Tangier and Mazagan on the above-mentioned dates, the money being deposited with the Delegate designated by the Spanish Government for the purpose, in Spanish legal currency, and also in the dollars known as Isabelinos, half-dollars and Philippine pesetas being excluded.

As the payment is one to be made in instalments necessitating a guarantee, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain will consider the word of the Sultan as sufficient; but should the Moorish Government, on the expiration of one of the above-cited years, delay to make the corresponding payment, the Spanish Government shall receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the sum in arrear. If the arrears exceed one year's payment, the Spanish Government shall have the right of intervention in the customs of the four ports of Tangier, Casablanca, Mazagan, and Mogador, renouncing this right if they deem opportune.

So long as the stipulated sum of 4,000,000 dollars is not fully satisfied, the Moorish Government shall not negotiate any loan, either with the Governments of other nations or with private parties requiring as a guarantee the customs of the Moorish ports; but should the Government of His Majesty the Sultan be under the necessity of contracting one for the payment of the afore-mentioned sums, it must be done by accord with the Spanish Government.

The Moorish Government shall have the right to anticipate the payment of the said instalments should they deem it desirable.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of Spain and His Majesty the King of Morocco, and the ratification shall take place in Tangier in the term of sixty days, or before if possible.

Wherefore, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed it in duplicate, and sealed it with their respective seals, in the city of Morocco, on the 5th day of March, 1894, of the Christian era, which corresponds to the 26th of Chaaban, 1311, of the Hegira.

(Signed) ARSENIO MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS.
(Seal.)
MOHAMMED-EL-MEFADEL BEN MOHAMMED GARNIT.
(Seal.)

Note.—The incident of Melilla is thus closed, and no further claims shall be made in connection therewith beyond those contained in the seven Articles of this Convention.

Annex (B).

Précis of Papers in Spanish Red Book on the Affairs of Morocco: 1894.

Correspondence between Spanish Government and Marshal Campos.

No. 102.—*December* 28, 1893.—*Minister of State to Marshal Campos.*

NOTIFYING his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Sultan for the settlement of the affairs of Melilla.

No. 111.—*January* 15, 1894.—*Minister of State to Marshal Campos.*

Announcing that orders have been given to the fleet to be prepared to convey the Ambassador and suite, so as to arrive at Mazagan on the morning of the 21st January; and that the Sultan has interested himself in the preparation of a reception worthy of his rank, orders having been given to the Governor of Ducala to show him the highest honours known in Morocco.

No. 115.—*January* 20, 1894.—*Minister of State to Marshal Campos.*

Anticipates that the Sultan will demand that Spain should not interfere in the Moorish Customs, and authorizes that this be conceded.

No. 118.—*January* 29, 1894.—*Marshal Campos to Minister of State.*

Announcing arrival at Morocco, and describing the enthusiastic welcome with which he was received along the whole line of his route, and his cordial reception in the capital.

No. 119.—*January* 31, 1894.—*Marshal Campos to Minister of State.*

Describes the official reception of the Mission, and relates his address to the Sultan. Gives an account of the cordial nature of the interview, and of His Majesty's expression of regret at what had occurred, and his determination to punish the guilty parties with the utmost severity.

No. 120.—*February* 3, 1894.—*Marshal Campos to Minister of State.*

Describes the first conference with the Sultan, and the resistance offered respecting the indemnity, His Majesty having advanced the arguments foreseen by the Minister of State; but having in the end agreed in principle to the indemnity, while pointing out that the poverty of the country would not permit the payment of large sums, and referring him to El Garnit, his Plenipotentiary, for the fixing of the definite sum. Auticipates grave difficulties on this point.

No. 121.—*February* 10, 1894.—*Minister of State to Marshal Campos.*

Urges the necessity of the acceptation by the Sultan of the Spanish terms, for the sake of the prestige of the country; instructs the Marshal to maintain them with energy, and informs him of the confidence of the nation in him.

No. 122.—*February* 11, 1894.—*Marshal Campos to Minister of State.*

States his belief that instructions have been sent to Tangier to sound the foreign Legations respecting the claims of Spain, and his suspicions that great efforts are being made to maintain the resistance of the Sultan, as the indemnity is considered excessive. Urges the necessity of concluding promptly, owing to the impossibility of war in May, which he suspects to be another cause for delay.

No. 123.—*April* 16, 1894.—*Minister of State to Marshal Campos.*

Counsels energetic insistance on all the Spanish claims, and assures the Marshal of the sympathy and concurrence of all the Great Powers.

No. 124.—*February* 19, 1894.—*Minister of State to Marshal Campos.*

Informing that the Sultan has consulted Europe, and that the foreign Cabinets have loyally communicated both the overtures and their replies, which have in all cases been favourable to the demands of Spain.

No. 125.—*March* 4, 1894.—*Marshal Campos to Minister of State.*

Announces the conclusion of the negotiations; states the amount of the indemnity and the manner of payment, and considers the result highly satisfactory.

No. 126.—*March* 5, 1894.—*Marshal Campos to Minister of State.*

Incloses the Convention concluded with the Sultan, and informs the Minister of the high prestige of Spain in Morocco, and the cordial feeling between the two countries.

No. 127.—*March* 5, 1894.—*Marshal Campos to Minister of State.*

Announces that, in addition to the Convention, Sidi Garnit has undertaken that Morocco shall pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on any of the instalments mentioned therein that may fall in arrears.

No. 128.—*March* 9, 1894.—*Marshal Campos to Minister of State.*

Announces the termination of the discussion respecting the wording of the Convention, and that fair copies are being prepared in Spanish and Arabic.

No. 131.—*March* 18, 1894.—*Minister of State to Marshal Campos.*

Informs the Marshal of the entire satisfaction of the Cabinet with the manner in which he has conducted and concluded the negotiations.

No. 225.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 24.)

(No. 24.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, April* 24, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 31 of the 10th April, I have the honour to report that I have received a reply from Cid Emfadl Gharneet to the effect that the two Governors have received renewed orders from the Sultan to set the agents at liberty, an officer being sent to bring them to the Court in order that His Majesty may inquire of them regarding their case, and their treatment by their Governor.

In my opinion there is no reason for taking the agents to the Sultan. I propose in my reply to insist that they be at once sent to me, and to postpone informing the Sultan of my desire to visit him until the settlement of this matter.

It is probable that the Sultan will start from Morocco city about the end of June, and it will not, I think, be possible to visit His Majesty until the autumn, after his arrival at Fez.

No. 226.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 35.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 24, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 32 of the 14th instant in regard to the provision of the steam-tugs for the ports of Laraiche and Rabat, and I approve the note which you addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet urging prompt action in the matter, and expressing the hope that the other improvements suggested by Sir W. Ridgeway will not be lost sight of.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 227.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 24, 1894.

WITH reference to my letter of the 9th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier proposes to notify to the Sultan of Morocco that his visit to the Court is postponed until certain imprisoned agents of British subjects are released.

Mr. Satow adds that he will now probably have to defer his journey till the autumn, when the Sultan will be at Fez. His Majesty, it is expected, will leave Morocco city towards the end of June.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 228.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 37.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 25, 1894.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Conjoint Jewish Foreign Committee,* calling attention to renewed outrages on the Jews of Morocco city, which are said to have been committed by the Governor, Kaïd Mohammed Widah, notwithstanding the presence there of the Sultan.

I have to request that you will make inquiries into the facts stated in M. Elmaleh's letter, and concert with the other foreign Representatives at Tangier, and especially with your Italian and Portuguese colleagues, as to the steps to be taken with a view to put a stop to the continued ill-treatment of the Jewish population.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 229.

Foreign Office to Conjoint Jewish Associations.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 25, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, in regard to the continued ill-treatment of the Jewish population by the Governor of Morocco city.

In reply, I am to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier will be instructed to concert with his colleagues, the Representatives of other foreign Powers in Morocco, and to endeavour to put a stop to these proceedings.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 230.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 26.)

(No. 131. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Madrid, April* 23, 1894.

MARSHAL MARTINEZ CAMPOS expresses himself very highly on the manner in which the Government conducted the questions at issue with Morocco. Though a protectionist, he will not, I believe, take part against the commercial policy of the Government, and will support them in the discussion on Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 231.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 14.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, April* 26, 1894.

I APPROVE the suggestion made in your telegram No. 24 of the 24th instant, with regard to the release of the imprisoned agents.

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* No. 221.

No. 232.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 28.)

(No. 34.)

My Lord, *Tangier, April* 21, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a first draft of a scheme for the organization at Tangier of an International Health Committee, the object of which is to utilize the Concessions granted in 1892 by the Sultan to the foreign Representatives as forming the Sanitary Board. This draft has been privately submitted by me to each of my colleagues in turn, and I hope that a meeting of the Diplomatic Body may shortly be held in order to consider it. As it is likely that some modifications may be introduced when it comes to be discussed, I should not at the present stage have thought it necessary to trouble your Lordship with it, but for the fact that my Austro-Hungarian, and I believe also my German colleague, has sent a copy of it to his Government. It is of course understood that no decision can be taken on it without first obtaining the sanction of the respective Governments, and that all the foreign Representatives can at present do is to see whether they can agree to recommend this or any other scheme for adoption by the Powers in conjunction with the Sultan. I may add that the draft is based upon the Constitution of the Municipality of Alexandria, with such modifications as the local circumstances seem to require.

Several of my colleagues having expressed to me the opinion that two Moorish members ought to be added to the "Commission d'Hygiène," I propose to add the necessary words to the draft to be officially laid before the Diplomatic Body.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 232.

Draft Scheme for International Health Committee for Tangier.

LA Commission Internationale d'Hygiène de Tanger est instituée en vertu des pouvoirs accordés par Sa Majesté le Sultan aux Représentants des Puissances qui forment à Tanger le Conseil Sanitaire, par trois lettres Chérifiennes en date du 30 Rebia I, 1310 (22 Octobre, 1892), et du 13 Rebia II, 1310 (4 Novembre, 1892), les autorisant de se charger du nettoyage de la ville de Tanger, du balayage et de l'arrosage des rues, de l'enlèvement des immondices, du pavage, de la réparation, et de la construction des égouts dont on aura besoin, de l'adduction des eaux, et de la construction des abattoirs ainsi que de leur contrôle.

Titre I^er^.—*Organisation de la Commission.*

Article 1^er^. La Commission Internationale d'Hygiène est composée de dix-huit membres, comme suit :—

Neuf membres nommés par les Représentants des Puissances étrangères au Maroc, c'est-à-dire un membre nommé par chacun des Représentants des Puissances suivantes: Allemagne, Autriche-Hongrie, Belgique, Espagne, États-Unis d'Amérique, France, Grande-Bretagne, Italie, et Portugal. Neuf membres élus par les habitants de Tanger, sujets ou protégés des Puissances ci-dessus indiquées, chacune des Colonies composées des sujets et protégés de chacun des États susmentionnés ayant le droit d'élire un membre de n'importe quelle nationalité pour la représenter.

Des Élections.

Art. 2. Nul n'est éligible s'il n'est électeur.

Sont électeurs toutes les personnes occupant à Tanger ou sa banlieue un local dont la valeur locative et de dollars et au-dessus, et qui sont sujets ou protégés des Puissances énumérées ci-dessus.

Art. 3. Les élections auront lieu tous les ans au mois de sous la direction des Représentants étrangers, dont chacun surveillera l'élection par ses

nationaux de leur Délégué, en déclarera le résultat, et en informera le Président sortant de la Commission.

Art. 4. La durée du mandat des membres de la Commission est de deux ans.

Il sera procédé, tous les ans, au renouvellement de la moitié de ses membres.

A la fin de la première année les membres soitants seront désignés par le tirage au sort parmi tous les membres élus et nommés sans distinction.

Le roulement s'établira ensuite par l'expiration du mandat des autres membres à la fin de l'année suivante.

Tous les membres sortants peuvent être réélus ou nommés de nouveau.

Art. 5. Les fonctions de membre de la Commission Internationale d'Hygiène sont gratuites. Aucun membre de la Commission ne peut directement ou indirectement se charger d'entreprises ou de fournitures commandées par la Commission, sous peine d'exclusion.

Art. 6. Le Président de la Commission Internationale d'Hygiène est élu par les membres de la Commission, qui peuvent élire un d'eux-mêmes, un des Représentants étrangers, ou un membre du personnel des Légations et Consulats.

Le Vice-Président et le Trésorier sont élus de leur propre nombre par les membres de la Commission.

Les élections du Président, du Vice-Président, et du Trésorier auront lieu tous les ans à la première réunion de la nouvelle Commission Internationale d'Hygiène suivant les élections de ses membres.

Les élections de ces officiers sont déterminés au scrutin secret et à la majorité absolue des voix. En cas de partage de voix entre deux candidats l'élection sera faite par voie de tirage au sort.

La Commission Internationale d'Hygiène peut nommer un Secrétaire payé des fonds de la Commission.

Art. 7. La Commission Internationale d'Hygiène de Tanger constitue une personnalité civile internationale qui est sous la juridiction exclusive des Représentants étrangers au Maroc et du Représentant du Sultan.

Art. 8. La circonscription de la ville de Tanger et de sa banlieue est

Titre II.—*Attributions de la Commission Internationale d'Hygiène.*

Art. 9. La Commission Internationale d'Hygiène est compétente pour :—

1. Établir le budget de recettes et de dépenses.

2. Asseoir et percevoir les droits municipaux, et administrer les revenus municipaux de toute nature.

3. Balayer, arroser, et éclairer les rues et les places, enlever les immondices et les déblais de toute espèce, paver les rues et les chemins, empêcher des empiètements sur les routes publiques, construire et réparer des égouts et des tranchées, établir des halles et des marchés en percevant des loyers pour les boutiques et les étaux, construire des aqueducs, fixer le tarif pour la provision d'eau livrée aux maisons particulières, et en percevoir le montant, se charger des cimetières des Chrétiens et des Israélites, accorder ou refuser des licences à tenir des hôtels, des cabarats, des cafés, à vendre du tabac en quelque forme que ce soit, à vendre aux enchères.

4. Se charger du service de santé et d'hygiène de la ville, sauf ce qui rentre dans les attributions du Service Sanitaire, Maritime, et Quarantenaire.

5. S'occuper de tous autres objets sur lesquels les Représentants étrangers et le Représentant du Sultan l'appellent à délibérer.

Titre III.—*Dispositions diverses concernant l'Exercice des Attributions de la Commission Internationale d'Hygiène.*

Art. 10. La Commission Internationale d'Hygiène s'assemblera de droit, en session ordinaire, au moins une fois par mois, et, en session extraordinaire, toutes les fois que le Président l'estimera nécessaire ou que quatre membres en auront fait la demande par écrit.

En cas de session extraordinaire, la Commission Internationale ne peut s'occuper que des objets pour lesquels elle a été convoquée,

Art. 11. La Commission préparera de temps en temps les Règlements qu'elle jugera nécessaires et les soumettra à l'approbation des Représentants étrangers et du Représentant du Sultan.

La Commission soumet ses délibérations, dans le délai de trois jours, à l'approbation des Représentants étrangers et du Représentant du Sultan par voie de Circulaire.

Ni les Règlements, ni les délibérations ne seront exécutoires qu'autant qu'elles auront été approuvées par les Représentants étrangers à l'unanimité et par le Représentant du Sultan.

Art. 12. La Commission Internationale d'Hygiène peut constituer autant de ses membres qu'elle jugera convenable en Sous-Comités pour surveiller les diverses branches de ses fonctions sous son contrôle.

Art. 13. Le Président de la Commission Internationale d'Hygiène représente la Commission dans tous les actes qui la concerne; il est chargé sous le contrôle de la Commission de souscrire les marchés, de passer les adjudications des travaux dans les formes prescrites, de souscrire, dans les mêmes formes, les actes de vente, d'acquisitions, ou des transactions, lorsque ces actes ont été régulièrement autorisés, d'autoriser les débours de la caisse de la Commission, de représenter la Commission en justice soit en demandant, soit en défendant, et de contracter des emprunts avec l'autorisation des Représentants étrangers et du Représentant du Sultan.

Art. 14. Le Président nomme et révoque tous les employés et agents de la Commission. Les agents et les employés de la Commission n'ont droit à aucune pension ou indemnité à quelque titre que ce soit.

Art. 15. Le public n'est pas admis aux séances de la Commission.

Art. 16. La Commission Internationale d'Hygiène délibère en langue , et ses archives seront tenues en cette langue. Le Président aura le droit cependant, quand bon lui semblera, de permettre à un membre de s'exprimer en sa propre langue bien que celle-ci ne soit pas le .

Art. 17. Les questions sur lesquelles la Commission est appelée à délibérer sont portées à l'ordre du jour par le Président.

La Commission ne peut délibérer sur des questions étrangères à l'ordre du jour; en cas d'infraction à cette disposition, le Président doit lever la séance.

Art. 18. La Commission Internationale d'Hygiène ne peut délibérer valablement qu'autant que de ses membres au moins assistent à la séance et prennent part au vote.

Lorsque les membres de la Commission ne sont pas réunis en nombre suffisant pour délibérer valablement, le Président procède à une seconde convocation pour une nouvelle réunion, qui ne peut avoir lieu qu'après un délai de quarante-huit heures. Les délibérations de cette seconde séance sont valables, quel que soit le nombre des membres présents.

Art. 19. Les délibérations de la Commission sont prises à la majorité des voix des membres présents.

En cas de partage, la voix du Président est prépondérante.

Aucun vote ne peut être émis par un membre présent au nom d'un membre absent.

Art. 20. Les membres de la Commission ne peuvent prendre part à des délibérations relatives aux affaires dans lesquelles ils ont un intérêt, soit en leur nom personnel, soit comme mandataires.

Art. 21. Tout membre de la Commission qui, sans motifs légitimes, a manqué à trois convocations consécutives, peut être déclaré démissionnaire par le Président.

Art. 22. La Commission Internationale d'Hygiène délibère sur le budget, les recettes et les dépenses ordinaires ou extraordinaires, et, en général, sur toutes les questions indiquées à l'Article 9. Elle ne peut créer sous une forme quelconque des taxes nouvelles, ni apporter des modifications aux taxes existantes, mais elle peut faire toute proposition tendant—

(1.) A la création de nouvelles taxes.

(2.) A l'augmentation ou à la diminution des taxes existantes.

(3.) A l'ouverture d'emprunts dont la totalité ne pourra jamais dépasser

en indiquant l'emploi proposé pour ces ressources extraordinaires.

Il appartiendra aux Représentants étrangers et au Représentant du Sultan exclusivement de statuer sur ces propositions, qui doivent être approuvées par eux à l'unanimité.

La décision des Représentants étrangers et du Représentant du Sultan rendra exécutoire la mesure proposée; mais si elle est contraire au texte formel des Traités, elle ne deviendra exécutoire qu'avec l'assentiment préalable des Puissances.

Art. 23. La Commission Internationale d'Hygiène ne peut accepter aucun legs ou don à titre gracieux ou onéreux, sans l'autorisation des Représentants étrangers et du Représentant du Sultan.

Art. 24. Toute délibération portant sur un objet étranger aux attributions de la Commission est nulle de plein droit.

Sont également nulles de plein droit toutes les délibérations prises par la Commission en dehors de sa réunion légale.

Art. 25. La Commission Internationale d'Hygiène peut être suspendue ou dissoute par une décision à l'unanimité des Représentants étrangers et du Représentant du Sultan.

Art. 26. Toute personne qui se croit lésée par l'action de la Commission Internationale d'Hygiène pourra en appeler au Corps Diplomatique par l'organe du Représentant dont il dépend.

Le Corps Diplomatique jugera l'affaire et décidera par la majorité des voix des Représentants présents.

Art. 27. Le montant des amendes imposées à ses nationaux par les Tribunaux compétents pour infraction aux Règlements proposés par la Commission Internationale et approuvés par les Représentants étrangers et par le Représentant du Sultan sera versé dans la Caisse de la Commission sans aucune déduction.

Titre IV.—*Budget et Comptabilité.*

Art. 28. Avant le 15 Novembre de chaque année la Commission Internationale d'Hygiène vote un projet de budget de recettes et de dépenses, par Chapitres et Articles, pour l'exercice de l'année suivante.

Ce projet de Budget n'est rendu définitif et applicable qu'après sa sanction par les Représentants étrangers et par le Représentant du Sultan.

Art. 29. L'état des prévisions budgétaires est établi pour une période de douze mois, commençant le 1er Janvier et finissant le 31 Décembre de chaque année, ou à toutes autres dates qui pourraient être fixées par les Représentants étrangers et le Représentant du Sultan.

Il est divisé en recettes ordinaires et recettes extraordinaires, et en dépenses ordinaires et extraordinaires.

Art. 30. Dans le courant du premier mois de chaque exercice, le compte de l'exercice clos, avec les développements et explications nécessaires, est soumis à la Commission Internationale d'Hygiène pour lui permettre d'apprécier les actes d'administration du Président.

Les comptes examinés par la Commission Internationale d'Hygiène seront soumis à la vérification des Représentants étrangers et du Représentant du Sultan.

Les taxes déjà autorisées sont comme suit:—

		Par an.
		Pesetas.
1.	2 pour cent sur la valeur locative des immeubles, payable par le propriétaire, produit évalué à	30,000
2.	5 pour cent sur la valeur locative des hôtels, payable par le locataire, produit évalué à	5,250
3.	5 pour cent sur la valeur locative des cabarets et des cafés, payable par le locataire, produit évalué à	7,000
4.	Droit de péage au débarcadère à payer par toute personne se servant du débarcadère à raison de 25 centimos de peseta par personne (sont exempts les officiers des navires de guerre), produit évalué à	2,750
5.	Droits d'abattoir—	
	Pour chaque bœuf abattu .. .. Pesetas 2·50	10,600
	„ mouton abattu .. .. „ 0·50	2,700
	„ porc abattu .. .. „ 1	500
6.	Patente de fabricant de tabac .. .. „ 50	150
7.	„ de marchand de tabac .. .. „ 25	750
8.	„ d'hôtelier .. .. .. „ 50	400
9.	„ de cabaretier ou cafetier .. „ 25	5,000
10.	„ de commissaire-priseur .. .. „ 50	200
11.	„ de loueur de chevaux .. .. „ 50	100
		65,400

No. 233.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received April* 30.)

(A.)
(Confidential.)
Sir,

Downing Street, April 28, 1894.

WITH reference to your letter of the 11th instant stating that the Spanish Ambassador at this Court had represented that his Government had been informed that contraband trade in arms was increasing in Gibraltar, and suggesting that inquiries should be made on the subject, I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a paraphrase of a telegram, and a copy of a Confidential despatch which have been addressed to Sir Robert Biddulph on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 233.

The Marquis of Ripon to Governor Sir R. Biddulph.

(Confidential.)
Sir,

Downing Street, April 28, 1894.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, stating that the Spanish Ambassador at this Court has represented that his Government have been informed that contraband trade in arms was increasing at Gibraltar.

My telegram of the 27th instant requested you to report fully on this subject, and to continue the restrictions on the trade in arms for the present.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RIPON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 233.

The Marquis of Ripon to Governor Sir R. Biddulph.

(Telegraphic.) P.

Downing Street, April 27, 1894.

STATED by Spanish Ambassador that arms of precision are being sold to Moors in Gibraltar. Report fully as to this as renewed outbreak feared; restrictions on trade in arms must, for the present, be continued.

No. 234.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received April* 30.)

(B.)
(Confidential.)
Sir,

Downing Street, April 28, 1894.

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of this date respecting the reported sale of arms in Gibraltar for export to Morocco, I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a telegram from the Governor of Gibraltar, stating that he cannot discover that there has been any such sale.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

Inclosure in No. 234.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquis of Ripon.

(Telegraphic.) P.

(*Received April* 28, 1894, 12·25 P.M.)

IN reply to your telegram of yesterday, I cannot discover that there has been any sale of arms in Gibraltar.

No. 235.

The Earl of Kimberley to Señor del Mazo.

Your Excellency,

Foreign Office, May 1, 1894.

I DID not fail to bring to the notice of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies your representations respecting the alleged continuance of a contraband traffic in arms between Gibraltar and Morocco.

A telegraphic report has been received from the Governor stating that he cannot discover that there has been any sale of arms in Gibraltar.

A more detailed reply will doubtless be shortly received by post, and I shall then hope to communicate further with your Excellency on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 236.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 7.)

(No. 35.)
My Lord,

Tangier, April 24, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 31 of the 10th instant, reporting that I had addressed a note to the Vizier Gharneet, protesting against the action of the Kaïds of Oolad Harees and Mediuna in refusing to liberate the agents of Messrs. Lamb Brothers and Mr. Lapeen, and demanding their immediate and unconditional release, I have the honour now to forward copy of the reply which I have received from his Excellency, informing me that His Majesty the Sultan has renewed to these Kaïds his order to release the agents and to send them up to Court, in order that His Majesty may speak to them concerning their case and the conduct of the Kaïds towards them. He adds that an officer has been sent to bring the agents in liberty to the Sultan.

This answer appears to me to be unsatisfactory, as it assumes a right on the part of the Sultan to control the action of these two agents, who by Treaty cannot be interfered with by the Moorish Government until due notice has been given to the Consular authority of the employer. Some time ago, I learnt from a private source that the Vizier wished to have the two agents brought to the Court, but I protested against this, and was given to understand that the Shereefian letters which were sent to me contained orders for their unconditional release. It appears, however, that this was a misrepresentation, and that the orders after all were for the men to be sent to the Court. I have every reason to believe that the allegation that they are Sheikhs is unfounded, but, even if it were true, the Moorish Government, which had for years acquiesced in their being employés of foreigners, before it can claim that this point be inquired into, is bound to set them at liberty, as a necessary preliminary to any further proceedings.

Under these circumstances, I trust your Lordship will approve of my demanding from the Moorish Government that these men be at once sent down to Dar-el-Baida to be handed over to a Representative of the British Government.

The promises that had been conveyed to me with regard to the Sultan's intentions were of such a satisfactory nature, that I had counted upon the immediate release of these men at least a month ago. If that event had taken place, I should have felt that there was no further reason for delaying the presentation of my letters of credence to the Sultan, and as His Majesty in all probability will remain at Morocco city till the middle of June, I could have conveniently proceeded thither for the purpose. But I feel very strongly that, under present circumstances, it would be undesirable to make any

approaches towards the Sultan, and that all mention of a visit to the Court should be postponed until this matter is finally and satisfactorily concluded. If the Sultan should start from Morocco at the time already indicated, it may be estimated that it will be another three months before he settles in at Fez, and, under the most favourable circumstances, it would not be possible for me to present my letters of credence until the coming autumn.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 236.

Cid Emfadl Gharneet to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Shuwal* 10, 1311 (*April* 17, 1894).

I HAVE received your letter stating that the Kaïd Abdesselam-ben-Reshid and the Kaïd Hemed-ben-el-Arbi, of Mediuna, received the two Shereefian letters for the release of the two employés of English merchants belonging to their districts.

I have understood what you say about these two Governors, and I have communicated your letter to the Sultan, and His Majesty has renewed to them his Shereefian order to release them and send them up to the Shereefian Court, and a person has been sent to see that they are released and bring them up in liberty to the Sultan's Court, so that His Majesty may speak to them concerning their case, and the conduct of the Governors towards them.

I am not neglectful of your affairs—out of consideration for what I have heard of your sagacity—and firmness, and your endeavours to promote good relations, and for the friendship which exists between the two Governments. May you remain in comfort and good cheer.

Finished 10 Shuwal, 1311 (17th April, 1894).

(Signed) MOHAMMED-EL-MUFADDAL-BEN-MOHAMMED GHARNEET.

Inclosure 2 in No. 236.

Shereefian Letter to Kaïd Ben-Reshid.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Shuwal* 6, 1311 (*April* 13, 1894).

I COMMAND you to carry out my former order to you to release Bushaib-ben-el-Hadj-Omar-el-Harizi, and send him up to my Court in liberty.

I have sent the bearer to see that you release him, and to bring him up to my presence.

Do this quickly.

(A similar letter was sent to the Kaïd Hemed-ben-el-Arbi-el-Mediuna about Mohammed Bensellum.)

No. 237.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 7.)

(No. 36.)
My Lord, *Tangier, April* 25, 1894.

AS throwing much light on the complaints that have been made from time to time that the Jews of Morocco city were subjected to grossly oppressive treatment of Kaïd Wida, and also on the question of the Mellah of Mogador, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a Memorandum of information furnished to me by an English gentleman, who has recently visited both places. Your Lordship will observe that his report rather tends to discourage the belief that there is any disposition on the part of the Moorish Government or of the official in question to deal severely or unjustly with the Jewish population, and that on the contrary the real oppressors are the leading members of those communities. The Jews are said to set themselves against the Kaïd's authority, and to lay claim to be treated as foreign protégés without grounds for that pretension.

The Report further states that the Jews are in a great measure responsible for any ill-feeling against them that may exist on the part of the Moorish population, owing to their unfair dealings, and mentions a Circular addressed to them by the President of the Jewish Synagogue at Mogador, warning his co-religionists to abstain from insulting the Arabs and their religion.

With regard to the incident of a Jew having recently disappeared from the Mellah in Morocco city under suspicious circumstances, I learn from another source that the man in question has since been found. On the night of his disappearance he was known to have gone to visit a woman, having been seen by the guard to enter the house. He was observed to leave it again, and the woman spread a report that the guard had killed him. As soon as it reached the Sultan's ears he ordered two or three of the leading Jews to be brought to him. Thereupon the greater part of the Jewish community rushed to the Palace, and created such a tumult that they had to be expelled by force. One or two of them received severe blows in the mêlée, and, as usual on these occasions, many of them declared that they had been robbed by the soldiers of the Sultan. On the following day the man about whom the disturbance had been made was found in a cupboard, where the woman had concealed him on their being surprised by the sudden return of her husband.

The information about the Mellah at Mogador coincides with what I have been told by more than one person, that it is to the interest of the owners of property to prevent the extension. I learn, however, that promises have recently been renewed to carry out the new buildings required for the accommodation of the Jewish community as soon as the Basha, who is still at Morocco, returns to his post.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 237.

Memorandum respecting the Persecution of the Jews in Morocco City.

MOST of the punishment administered on the Jews by Kaïd Wida, the Governor of the Mellah of Morocco city, is at the request of Jews, principally the Rabbis and Chiefs, who wish to exercise authority unduly, and are ready to pay the Governor to punish those that resist. They are also accustomed to trade with false weights to such an extent that the Moors will not stand it. They complain to the Basha, who punishes the rich and poor Jews alike. The Jews are persecuted by their own Rabbis and Chiefs, who, for instance, will squeeze them on the pretext of wanting money to pay the Sultan. This they are required to do twice a-year to the amount of about 30*l.* The Rabbis and Chiefs will collect as much as 400*l.* from poor people, but subscribe nothing themselves. This amount covers the present of the community to the Sultan as well as presents to the Basha and his soldiers who are sent for the money, and a large sum is left over which they appropriate among themselves.

The late Kaïd tried to deal with them fairly but found that it was to his own cost, and left the Jews to themselves. Kaïd Wida had more influence and was more strict with them. If he did flog a Jew the number of strokes were sure to be exaggerated. Since the Sultan had received a letter from Sir West Ridgeway complaining of the treatment of the Jews by Kaïd Wida, he has done nothing to them which could be considered as ill-treatment. The Jews increase the difficulties of the Kaïd by pretending to be foreign protégés. When a claim is brought against a Jew and he is ordered to appear before the Governor he will defy him as being under foreign protection. If the Basha finds out that the protection is false he is punished according to law.

The Jews have become very independent, and appear to have small respect for the Basha or the Moorish Government, and great difficulty is experienced in making them pay for the soldiers sent to guard the Mellah, and for the oil for the lamps that light their streets.

There is no doubt the Jews do run a risk of ill-treatment from the Moorish population, indeed a leading member of the community told us that foreign protection was necessary for them, but it is their own unfair dealings that are answerable for it. It is not unlikely that the Moors will not stand it much longer and will rise against them. In fact, M. Almaleel, the President of the Jewish congregation at Mogador, has issued a proclamation to the synagogues advising them to abstain from insulting

the Arabs or their religion, as it was wrong and dangerous, and the consequences might be serious. He would not interfere any more on behalf of the Jews for fear of bringing on a crisis. If the Moors were once roused there might be a general massacre of the Jews.

The Sultan is lenient to them. Being lately pressed for money on account of the Spanish indemnity, he asked the Jews to pay him the tax due on the Mellah. This amounts to 150 dollars per annum, but it had not been paid for the last twelve years. They appealed to him to let them off as they said they could not find the money, so the Sultan offered to take half the amount down, and the remainder in the next six years.

Only two weeks ago a Jew was missed in the Mellah in Morocco city. The Rabbis complained that he had been murdered by an Arab, and under threat of excommunication, ordered the Jews, to the number of some thousands, to go on a deputation to the Sultan and complain about it. They could not, however, give the Sultan his name, and as it happened at night, and no Arab is allowed in the Mellah at night, the Sultan said no Arab could have killed the man and dismissed them.

The Jews are very fanatical. There is a Jew in prison at Mogador, who has been there four years for merely smoking on a Saturday. The Basha would release him, but the Rabbis won't allow it. They abuse protection very much. A Jew showed Kaïd Wida a paper, on one occasion, which he represented was a Consular protection paper. It was really the printed wrapper of some firm of chocolate manufacturers, the exhibition medals on which were pointed out as Consular seals.

The Mellah at Mogador.

Additions have been made to the Mellah the last few months, as many as thirty houses having been added to at one time—indeed, wherever possible, extra floors have been built. There had been at least five people in each room, but now the accommodation has been largely increased. There have, however, been no corresponding improvements in the sanitary arrangements, and the sanitation will consequently be worse. There was a report that a surveyor had been sent on behalf of the Sultan, but so far nothing has been done in reference to new houses. One quarter of the Mellah is the property of the Sultan and three-quarters belong to the Jews. Wealthy Jews now buy the keys and get the houses into their own hands. The Sultan lets his rooms at from 2*d.* to 1 peseta a-month each; the Jews charge 2 to 3 dollars for the same rooms. When the Jews complained of the want of room, the Jewish proprietors increased the rent. We went into the courtyard of one of the houses. A family appeared to be in each room on the ground floor, and cows and donkeys appeared to inhabit the place as well as individuals.

No. 238.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May 7.*)

(No. 37.)

My Lord, *Tangier, April 30, 1894.*

WITH reference to Lord Rosebery's despatch No. 121 of the 28th October last, forwarding copy of a letter from Messrs. Hunot and Co., of Saffi, for such steps as I might consider advisable, I have already in my No. 5 of the 6th January, 1894, reported on one of the two claims which they had requested might be recommended to my attention.

I have now the honour to forward to your Lordship a Memorandum* on the second of those claims, together with copies of correspondence† that has passed between myself and Mr. Vice-Consul Johnston with respect to the manner in which the amount of the claim was arrived at. I regret the necessity of troubling your Lordship with so large a mass of papers regarding this case; but as it has been pending since 1879, the correspondence has naturally tended to become voluminous.

The facts of the case appear to be these: Messrs. Hunot and Co., and their predecessors in business, Messrs. D. T. Perry and Co., had for years had commercial transactions with various traders at Tarudant in the Sus. They supplied European goods and money, receiving in return chiefly olive oil, almonds, and hides. Tarudant

* See Inclosure. † Not printed.

for many years past has been practically closed to Europeans. Messrs. Hunot and Co. in 1869 sent there a clerk named Gilbert Jordan to recover the money owing to them. A riot was got up against him, and it was with difficulty that he escaped. Almost immediately afterwards the business of the firm with Tarudant came to an end.

There were three men with whom the firm had dealings:—

1. Suggar, who, after six years' trading, owed them in 1873 the sum of 1,037 dol. 27 okeat 3 moozoonas. He had previously dealt with D. T. Perry and Co. between 1861 and 1867, and left off with a balance to his debit of 3,190 dol. 12 o. 1 m. These two amounts added together make 4,228 dol. 8 o. 2 m.

2. Hadj Allel Bomba, who in 1868, after five years' trading, owed the firm 335 dol. 27 o. 1 m.; and

3. Hadjoub Soudain, indebted to them in the sum of 1,306 dol. 11 o. 3 m. as the balance of transactions involving between 50,000 and 60,000 dollars, and extending from 1863 to 1874. The debts of the two latter were intrusted to Suggar to collect. It is stated that he held in his hands various notes of hand as security for these debts; but what these documents were, who had made them, or for what amounts, is not known. Besides these three balances in favour of the firm, Suggar is said to have had in his possession 158 iron casks, now valued at 400 dollars by Mr. Hunot, but formerly set down at 200 dollars. They were used for bringing down oil to Mogador, but as all transactions between the parties ceased in 1873, there is no proof that they were still in his possession in 1879.

Of the amount owed by these three men to Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co., their books are evidence. But whether Suggar had at the time of his death any assets representing even his own indebtedness is not proved. Two uncertified statements by Moors have been put in, to the effect that Suggar was doing a great business, and had large sums in his possession. On the other hand, Messrs. Hunot and Co., on being asked whether any endeavours were made to obtain a settlement from him during the interval between June 1873 and his death in 1879, stated that, considering his old and valued services to them, they had not been disposed to press him until his own claims upon his neighbours had been paid. If he had been well furnished with money during that time there was no reason why, as business men, they should have refrained from trying to obtain their due.

A great point has been made by the firm that Suggar was murdered; but of this we have no evidence. One account stated that he had been poisoned, another that he had been found hung. A slave-girl, it was said, who would probably have been present and been able to give an account, had been spirited away and concealed for many years. When she was ultimately found (two years later), it turned out that she was too young to have any recollection of the circumstances of Suggar's death. She would, therefore, have been too young to give any evidence even if she had been questioned at the time.

From the note addressed by Sir J. D. Hay to Cid Mohammed Bargash on the 29th December, 1879, it is clear that he believed Suggar to have been the agent of Messrs. Hunot and Co. at the time of his death, and to have been in possession of a quantity of merchandize of theirs. Whereas, he had *de facto* ceased to do any business for them for six years, and had certainly nothing in his possession belonging to them beyond certain acknowledgments of indebtedness of the nature of which nothing is known.

They asserted in a letter which they sent to Sir John Hay that the deceased owed them the sum of 7,870 dollars, whilst the accounts now for the first time rendered show that he was indebted to them in not much more than half that sum.

In any other country than Morocco, the probability is that a firm to whom their agent had been owing a balance of, say, 1,000*l.* during six years, would either have written the debt off or have initiated proceedings in bankruptcy. But according to Moorish law, there seems to be no finality in such matters.

Under the circumstances, it appears to me that Messrs. Hunot and Co., have not been able to produce evidence of any fact but that Suggar and the other two men owed them certain sums of money; that at the time of his death he had in his possession any assets that could have been applied towards paying off that debt has not been proved, and at this distance of time, it would probably be quite impossible to obtain any such proof. With the exception of the allegation that the Kadi had taken possession of the slave-girl, there is no evidence to implicate the Moorish authorities. The mortgage deed of an olive garden, which was asserted to have been detained by the Kadi, was apparently given up, for in a letter of the 20th December, 1890, to Sir William Kirby Green, Mr. Hunot writes that the firm hold a document of some land mortgaged to

their agent at Tarudant, which is probably the olive garden alluded to. I think, therefore, that there are not sufficient grounds for maintaining a claim against the Sultan for the payment of Suggar's debts out of the Moorish Treasury.

With regard to Sir W. Ridgeway's suggestion, that it would be desirable in the interests of exploration that Mr. Hunot should take the opportunity offered him of visiting the Sus, I have the honour to state that, having heard from Mr. Hunot that the Sultan was expected to pass through Tarudant on his way back from Tafilelt at the end of last year, I furnished him with a letter to the Vizier for Foreign Affairs, to be delivered at Tarudant, expressing a hope that the case would be thoroughly investigated. This was before the details of the claim, which are summarized in this despatch, had been furnished to me. As, however, the Sultan returned to Morocco by a different route, the letter was not made use of. I should not have thought it my duty to give it had I at the time been aware of the slender foundation on which the claim rested.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 238.

Memorandum on Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co.'s Tarudant Claim.

Mogador, December 4, 1879.—Mr. Yule, November 17, 1879, informed Mr. Johnston that Hadj Mohammed Sagga, the agent of the firm at Tarudant, had died under circumstances which, according to information that had reached him indirectly, suggested that Sagga had been poisoned or murdered. All the property in deceased's possession at the time of his death had disappeared, and the key of the house taken possession of by one Jelali Belhod; a female slave of the deceased, who was probably acquainted with the manner of his death, had been seized by the Governor, and secluded in his house.

Later, Mr. Yule produced letters from the son of the deceased, who, on or about the 1st September, had been sent to Tarudant to investigate the matter. In the first letter, the son says the property was seized by Jelali Belhod and the Vice-Governor. He recovered the key of the house from Jelali, who also was in possession of the slave-girl. He also got possession of some oil which had been pawned to his father. He found nothing in the house, no documents. The floor of one room had been dug up. About twelve days later the son writes that he had found a mortgage of an olive garden pawned to his father for 470 dollars, but the Kadi, to whom he produced it, took possession and refused to return it.

Sir John Hay addressed (December 29, 1879) a note to the Minister, embodying the substance of this report, and urging that the Sultan should give orders that the property of the British subjects and of the deceased should be recovered and sent to Mogador, and that the Kadi should be instructed to give up the document of which he appeared to have taken illegal possession. He adds that he will direct the Vice-Consul to obtain a list of the property to be delivered to the Governor of Mogador for the information of the officers who may be sent by the Sultan to inquire into the case.

The Vice-Consul at Mogador was informed (December 30, 1879) that this step had been taken.

February 9, 1880.—Sir J. D. Hay wrote to the Vizier, reminding him that no answer had been received to his note of the 29th December, 1879.

The Vice-Consul at Mogador, in a letter (March 27, 1880) introducing Sagga's son to Sir J. D. Hay, who was then at the Court, states, on the authority of Mr. Yule, that the balance due to his firm from the estate of Sagga exceeds 5,000 dollars, and that, from the fact of the deceased's papers having been seized at the time of his sudden death, it will hardly be possible to prove how much of their property was actually in his hands.

Hunot, Yule, and Co. had themselves written (March 31, 1880) from Saffi to Sir J. Hay, recommending Sagga's son to him, and inclosing a letter from their Mogador house, stating the amount due to be 7,870 dol. 3½ o. They add that Sagga's son has in his possession other Moorish letters in connection with the case to show Sir John if necessary.

Sagga's son put before Sir J. D. Hay a short statement (April 22, 1880) of the case, in which he says that the death of his father occurred in the month of June 1879. When he eventually reached Tarudant he found the house where his father had lived empty, and in the shop nothing but account books containing notes of certain debts, a gun, and some clothing of small value. He was told that his father had been found hanged with a rope. He found the slave-girl in the possession of the man from whom he obtained the key of the house, but she was appropriated by the Kadi.

Sir J. D. Hay addressed a note (April 22, 1880) to the Vizier, inclosing a copy of the son's Memorandum. He adds not a vestige of property was left in his house, and all "resoom" which it was well known he possessed have disappeared; also that the authorities of Tarudant have no doubt converted the property to their own benefit. The tone of this note is rather strong.

The answer of the Court to this was: "A letter has been addressed to the Governor with orders to settle with the English merchant in accordance with justice, and a Shereefian letter has been sent to you through Bubeker."

May 8, 1880.—Sir J. D. Hay to Acting Consul, Mogador, stating that Sultan has sent orders to Tarudant to investigate the case, and to restore the property of the deceased.

Mr. Payton reports (November 21, 1880) that he has received message from Cid Mohedy, the Fekih, that as there was a new Governor in Tarudant, Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co. should send thither a representative, in order that the case might receive proper investigation.

December 2, 1880.—Mr. H. P. White, by direction of Sir J. D. Hay, acknowledges the above, but does not know whether Mr. Hunot sent the son of his late agent to Tarudant.

December 14, 1880.—Mr. Payton replies that the son *was* sent to Tarudant, with letters from the Mogador authorities to the new Kaïd of Tarudant, Jilaly-ben-Yakob.

January 29, 1881.—Mr. Payton reports that the son writes from Tarudant that the negress disappeared, and the Kadi said she had died in the house of a person to whom he had transferred her; that the Governor had sent for Gilaly Belhat out of prison. He adds that this girl was the only witness who could give testimony in the affair. Apparently, Gilaly was in prison on a charge connected with the case, as the Governor told the son that Gilaly would have to give him security. Mr. Payton adds that two letters conceived in strong terms as Cid Bubeker wrote to him had been received from the Court, ordering the Kaïd and Kadi to settle the matter impartially.

Mr. Payton reports (April 29, 1881) that the son has returned from Tarudant, saying that the Sultan's letters to the Kaïd and the Kadi have produced no effect; that he had got twelve men to give evidence as to the extent of his father's business, and the document was written out by the Notaries, but the Kadi would not permit them to sign it. The Kadi had further imprisoned one Hadj Seid Bon Asbik, who was in the habit of giving the son information in connection with the case. One Allal Ajamour, late Khalifa (of Emtooggi) in Tarudant, believed to be implicated in the affair, had absconded, and was with Ould d'Limy, Kaïd of the tribe of Shtooka. Mr. Payton adds that the facts that several of the people suspected appeared to be connected with the governing classes, and that nothing had resulted from the Sultan's letters, seemed to prove that justice would not be done unless the Sultan took very stringent measures to enforce obedience to his mandates, which appeared to be often disregarded in the south.

May 13, 1881.—Mr. White wrote to the Vizier inclosing a copy of Mr. Payton's despatch, and urging that the conduct of the Kadi in trying to hush up the affair is deserving of the gravest censure, and asking that he be held responsible for the non-appearance of the negress.

From this time until November 1883, nearly three years, there is scarcely any mention of the case. Then Sir J. D. Hay sent to Cid Mohammed Bargash a "Memorandum drawn up on the subject of the murder of Hussein-ben-Sagga, of Tarudant." But no copy of this Memorandum is in the archives of Her Majesty's Legation.

Towards the end of 1881 the negress already spoken of was restored to Sagga's son, as appears from a passage in Mr. Johnston's despatch No. 58 of the 15th September, 1884. He also says: "Unfortunately, she being very young at the time of the alleged murder and robbery, the girl was unable to recollect any of the circumstances." He adds: "Still, the fact of her being so long in the Kadi's possession, and his persistent denial of all knowledge of her, seemed tolerably strong evidence of his being criminally acquainted with the plunder of Sagga's property."

Mr. White wrote (September 23, 1884), in reply, that it would be a matter for consideration what further steps could be taken in the absence of any documentary evidence, and inability of the slave girl to supply information.

In answer to this, Mr. Johnston writes a year later (No. 59 of October 29, 1885) that Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co. have requested him urgently to bring the affair again to the notice of Sir John Hay. Owing to the Kadi being implicated, it has been impossible to obtain notarial evidence, yet the murder of their agent and plunder of their property were matters of public notoriety. The Moorish Government have not denied the circumstances alleged by them, and yet have taken no steps to discover the murderers and recover the property.

Nine months later Mr. Johnston addressing Mr. White (No. 31 of July 26, 1886), who was then in charge, in much the same terms.

Mr. White consequently wrote (August 9, 1886) to Cid Emfadl Gharneet, referring to the previous letter of Sir J. D. Hay, and inclosing a second copy of the Memorandum delivered by the son of Sagga in 1880. He states that copies of letters and full particulars were sent to the Vizier in the note, dated the 31st May, 1881, but no reply had been received. He requests therefore that steps may be taken to have the whole affair thoroughly investigated.

August 19, 1886.—Mr. White, replying to the Vice-Consul at Mogador, stated he fears Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co. would find it very difficult to procure evidence sufficient to maintain their claim.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replies (August 31, 1886) to Mr. White's note recapitulating the contents of the son's Memorandum, and replying that an investigation had been held some time since, the result of which showed that Sagga had died a natural death; the other statements of the son were unsupported by evidence, and the slave-girl was restored to him by the Kadi. He adds that the reply regarding the case had been long ago sent to the Minister, who did not drop the matter until he found there was no proof in support of what he had alleged.

Mr. Payton, reporting (October 21, 1886) on the case, says Mr. Hunot thinks it hopeless to attempt to obtain evidence while the Kadi of Tarudant refuses to have it legalized, but if superior orders can be obtained, the testimony can be taken down by Tarudant Notaries.

When Sir William Kirby Green arrived, the case was again brought forward (December 8, 1886) by Mr. Payton, who forwarded translations of documents purporting to be made in Mogador, Agadir, and Tarudant, and asserting that the deceased Sagga used to do a large business in produce, and that he had large funds in his hands for that purpose till the day he died, when nothing was found in his possession.

Sir William replies (January 5, 1887) that the claim of Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co. has been

placed on his list for representation to the Moorish Minister on his approaching visit to Court. He adds that the peculiar features of the case, and its past history, are such as to give him no confidence of success.

It does not appear, however, that Sir William made any representations at Court, and the whole thing was dropped until June 1890, when Mr. Hunot wrote privately to Sir William to say that he had asked Mr. Reid to put this and the bean duty claim before him. He states: "The clear facts are our agent Sagga was murdered at Tarudant; he had property of the firm's; we never recovered one penny of it. The Kadi took charge of all the effects of Sagga, and amongst the property was a female slave. When asked to produce her, the Kadi said she was dead. She was, however, produced after several years' detainment."

He offers, further, to produce books, letters, &c.

Apparently, Sir William did not give Mr. Hunot much encouragement, for in December 1890 he laid his two claims before the Secretary of State, who, in No. 67 from the Foreign Office of the 16th December, 1890, instructed Sir William to make a report. He says: "This claim was also evaded on the plea that we must produce written evidence from the very man who was the chief instigator in the matter. I would respectfully ask the question whether it is likely that this official, who concealed the slave—the only witness—for a number of years, would give or sanction the Notaries under his command writing this evidence. Besides, the natives would not dare to speak the truth." He adds: "As to the losses we have suffered, we prove them by our books and other documents."

About the same time (December 20, 1890), Mr. Hunot wrote privately to Sir William, stating that this case (and another) had been confided to Cid Bubeker for settlement. That he held letters of Bubeker, in which the latter over and over again stated that these claims would be arranged in conformity with Sir J. D. Hay's directions, and that had he been sincere they would certainly have been settled. That "instead of pursuing the murder and robbery case of Sagga, he entered into monetary transactions with the Kadi of Tarudant, who took charge of Sagga's property, and concealed the negress (quite a young girl) for years; indeed, he was implicated in the whole matter." He adds that he holds a document of some land mortgaged to his agent at Tarudant, but can do nothing without support from the authorities.

Sir William at this time had proceeded on a visit to Morocco city, where he received Mr. A. H. Cross, representative of the firm, who had asked for an interview. There is no record of the conversation.

Shortly afterwards (January 26, 1891), Mr. Johnston forwarded to Sir William a concise statement of the case, with copies of documents previously furnished by Mr. Payton in his despatch of the 8th December, 1886.

Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu discussed the case at Morocco in January or February 1891 with Cid Hamed Kerdudi, but no settlement was arrived at, the Moorish Government maintaining that an exhaustive inquiry had been made into the alleged facts during the time of Sir J. D. Hay, and that it did not result in establishing the truth of the allegations; it was brought before the Shraa at Tarudant, but no conclusive proof in support of the claim was forthcoming.

Mr. de Vismes (April 14, 1891) delivered a Memorandum to the Vizier Cid Emfadl, in which he recapitulated all the points previously urged.

Mr. Hunot himself reached Morocco shortly after the death of Sir W. Kirby Green at that city, and made endeavours to obtain settlement of his two claims* by direct negotiation with the Vizier, but up to the 9th June (date of a letter to Mr. White) had obtained no result; still, he had hope of obtaining some sort of compensation for his losses.

There is a letter from Cid Bubeker (received at Tangier the 21st June, 1891) about this time, stating that he had spoken on the subject to the Sultan, who ordered him to make a Memorandum for the Vizier, and the Sultan had promised to write to the Governor of Tarudant to inquire how it happened that those accused of the murder and robbery were released without the claim having been settled.

Mr. Hunot received the Shereefian letter, which he undertook to forward, and in writing (June 20, 1891) to Mr. White he gives an account of its contents, much as Bubeker had done.

December 29, 1891.—Mr. Hunot addressed Sir Charles Euan-Smith shortly after his arrival, stating the particulars of his two cases, as on previous occasions, and asking for his intervention in order that he might receive some compensation for the losses which his firm had sustained.

Not having received any reply to this letter, Mr. Hunot wrote again (March 4, 1892), stating that his native scribe was detained at Fez by Cid Fadool Gharneet, under distinct promises that the case should be satisfactorily settled. He asks Her Majesty's Minister to question Cid Bubeker and Mr. de Vismes. He is ready to accept "some sort of settlement or compromise in any way towards the recovery of our losses and expenses."

There is also a Memorandum of a statement made by the scribe (March 16, 1892), detailing how he was put off from time to time by Cid Emfadl Gharneet with various excuses.

Shortly before Sir Charles Euan-Smith went to Court, he sent to Bubeker (April 11, 1892) a Memorandum on this case.

During the stay of Sir W. Ridgeway at Tangier, application was made to him by Mr. Hunot. Sir West gave to Mr. Hunot a letter addressed to the Vizier, recapitulating the points of the case, inclosing a copy of the Memorandum given to Cid Bubekir, and asking his Excellency to use his most earnest endeavours to bring about a final settlement of this case. The very grave suspicions attaching to the Kadi of Tarudant were specially mentioned.

Mr. Hunot spent sixty-seven days at Fez prosecuting a settlement of this and his other claim respecting the duty on certain beans, but finally left without having effected anything, except obtaining a letter from the Sultan to enable him to go to Tarudant and pursue his claim there.

* The second was his "bean-duty" claim.

Mr. Hunot, in a letter to the Foreign Office, dated the 7th October, 1893, states that he saw draft of a reply to Sir West Ridgeway, but does not state its nature.

No reply has as yet been received from the Court.

Messrs. Hunot and Co. wrote to the Foreign Office (October 7, 1893), asking that their claims might be recommended to Mr. Satow's attention, that the firm might obtain some compensation for the losses they had suffered.

Mr. Satow addressed a letter (November 20, 1893) to Vice-Consul at Mogador, calling for a detailed statement showing how the claim was made out, the details and dates of the transactions between Hunot, Yule, and Co. and their agent, Sagga.

Mr. Hunot having privately written (December 7, 1893) to Mr. Satow that the Sultan was expected to return from Tafilelt by way of Tarudant, a letter to the Vizier for Foreign Affairs recommending an investigation being made on the spot was sent to Mr. Hunot, in a covering letter of the same date. The inclosure was accidentally omitted, but was forwarded four days later by Mr. de Vismes.

Messrs. Hunot and Co., on the 19th December, 1893, replied to Mr. Satow that the inclosure had not reached them. They added that it was now reported that the Sultan would not visit Tarudant.

Mr. Satow consequently wrote (December 26, 1893) to Messrs. Hunot and Co., requesting them to return his letter to the Vizier, as it was only intended to be used in case of an investigation taking place at Tarudant. Messrs. Hunot and Co. sent it back to Her Majesty's Legation, but it was lost *en route*, the mail conveying it having been robbed by highwaymen.

Mr. Johnston replied (December 30, 1893) to the despatch of the 20th November, forwarding a rough statement of the items of which Hunot and Co.'s claim was composed. It appears that the balance of account current with Sagga was only 1,037 dol. 27 c., and not 7,870 dollars (as stated in Hunot and Co.'s letter from Mogador of the 27th March, 1880), besides an item of "3,744 dol. 14 c., old debts in charge of Sagga, for goods sold by him," the remainder consisting chiefly of debts due to the firm from other persons which Sagga was endeavouring to collect. Mr. Johnston reports that the documentary evidence of these debts was lost when Sagga was murdered; also that he proposes to send the account books to Saffi, in order that Mr. Hunot may draw up a more detailed statement.

Mr. Johnston subsequently, in his despatch to Dar-el-Baidar of the 22nd February, 1894, inclosed in Mr. Maclean's No. 24 of the 27th February, 1894, sent in another statement of Hunot and Co.'s claim, in which the total is given as 10,295 dol. 14 c., but this includes 2,025 dollars expenses incurred in pressing the claim. He inclosed transcripts from Messrs. Hunot and Co.'s books, showing the nature of the transactions in which the claim was founded. A copy of these transcripts is annexed. These exhibited certain discrepancies as compared with the previous account, and Mr. Johnston was requested (No. 3 of March 8, 1894) to furnish an explanation; this explanation is given in a further despatch from him, dated the 10th April, 1894, which may be taken to close the correspondence.

It will be remembered that the original statement was that the balance due to Hunot, Yule, and Co. from the estate of Sagga exceeded 5,000 dollars, and that from the fact of his papers having been seized at the time of his sudden death, it would hardly be possible to prove how much of their property was in his hands. But writing to Sir J. D. Hay about the same time, the firm stated that at the time of his death he was owing to them 7,870 dollars, and in various documents it is represented that this sum represents "property" of the firms in the hands of Sagga at the time of his death in 1879.

The transcripts from Messrs. Hunot and Co.'s books show:—

1. That between May 1867 and June 1873, there were various transactions between Sagga and the firm, leaving a balance due by him at the latter date of 1,037 dol. 27 c. 3 m., "represented by cash, goods, &c., in the hands of Hadj Mohammed Sagga at the time of his murder."

2. That between 1863 and 1868 the firm had transactions with one Hadj Allel Bomba, leaving a balance in their favour on the 16th November of that year of 335 dol. 27 c. 1 m. "Documents representing this amount (but in excess thereof) were given to Hadj Mohammed Sagga for collection, and were amongst the property in his hands at the time of his murder."

3. That there was an earlier group of transactions between D. T. Perry and Co. and Hadj Mohammed Sagga, resulting on the 21st September, 1866, in a balance due from the latter of 3,744 dol. 7 c. 1 m., from which, however, it would appear that a sum of 553 dol. 27 c. 2 m. is to be deducted, leaving the true balance against him of 3,190 dol. 12 c. 1 m., said to be "represented by goods, documents, and claims due, and still unpaid, by Sagga at the time of his murder."

In reply to an inquiry whether this meant that any part of the goods in this account which were supplied prior to 1861 was in the possession of Sagga at the time of his death, Mr. Hunot states that it is not so maintained, but that part of the value of such goods had been recovered by Sagga, and part was still owing to him.

Messrs. Hunot, Yule, and Co. succeeded to the business of D. T. Perry and Co., and this fact is said to be the explanation of the balance of this older account with Sagga not being carried forward to account No. 1.

If these balances (1) and (3) are added together, we find that the total amount due from Sagga when the accounts were made up in June 1873 was 4,228 dol. 8 c. 2 m., and that of this nothing had been paid by him up to the time of his death in 1879.

4. Between the 7th December, 1863, and the 31st March, 1874, the firm had certain commercial transactions with one Hadjoub Soudani, ending on the latter date with a balance in their favour of 1,306 dol. 11 c. 3 m., regarding which they state that "documents representing this amount were given to Hadj Mohammed Sagga for collection, and were among the property in his hands at the date of his murder."

The total amount owing to Hunot and Co. by these four men was therefore only 5,870 dol. 15 c.

"Documents" presumably means notes of hand for money or produce. No information with

respect to these "documents" is forthcoming. They were in all cases made in Tarudant by Sagga and sub-agents of the firm, who never had a list of them. It is therefore impossible to say what was their intrinsic value. A debtor will often give an acknowledgment of indebtedness, which is nevertheless worth only the paper on which it is written.

Mr. Johnston reports that "the long period during which these debts and the account of Sagga himself remained unpaid was due very largely to the great difficulty that arose in getting any Tribunal in Soos to arrest debtors. In the case of Sagga's indebtedness, the claimants, considering his old and valued services to them, were not disposed to press him until his own claims upon his neighbours had been paid."

With regard to the item of expenses—2,025 dollars—the refund of which is claimed by Hunot and Co., Mr. Johnston states that over 600 dollars of this amount was paid to a high official at the Moorish Court. It is to be presumed that this was a present made with the object of inducing the official in question to use his influence, in order to obtain the recognition of Messrs. Hunot and Co.'s claim by the Sultan.

No. 239.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 7.)

(No. 38.)

My Lord, *Tangier, April* 30, 1894.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 55 of the 24th instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of the note which I have addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet in accordance with the telegraphic instructions received from your Lordship on the 27th instant, informing him that Her Majesty's Government consider that the Sultan's Government had no right to direct the two imprisoned agents to be sent up to the Court, adding that this step is in direct contradiction to the assurances which had been unofficially given to me, and demanding that the men should be at once sent to me through Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida.

It is to be hoped that the Sultan will now finally make np his mind to comply with a demand, the justice of which is beyond dispute.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 239.

Mr. Satow to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

(Compliments.) *Tangier, April* 27, 1894 (*Shuwal* 20, 1311).

I HAVE received your letter of the 17th April, 1894 (Shuwal 10, 1311), informing me that His Shereefian Majesty has renewed his orders to the Kaïd Abdeselam Benreshid and the Kaïd Hmed Ben-el-Arbi, of Medinna, to release the two employés of English merchants, and send them up to Court, and that a person has been sent to bring them up in liberty to the Shereefian Court, so that His Shereefian Majesty may speak to them about their case and the conduct of the Governors towards them. And I have reported this to my Government, who have taken cognizance of what you say, and they are of opinion that these men, being employés of British subjects, you have no right to take them away and bring them to Court, and this is also in direct contradiction of all the assurances which have been given to me through my intermediary, and I am to say to you that these men must at once be sent to me. And you can send them to Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida, who will receive them on my behalf. This is all that I am to say on the present occasion.

Peace.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 240.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 40.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 9, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 38 of the 30th ultimo, and I approve the note which you addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet demanding that the imprisoned

agents of the British firms of Lamb Brothers and Lapeen should be sent to you at once through Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 241.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 11.)

(No. 41.)

My Lord, *Tangier, May* 5, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a note which I have received from the Vizir Cid Emfadl Gharneet, informing me that, owing to the insufficiency of the revenue to meet the payments required on account of the Melilla indemnity, together with the ordinary expenditure of the Moorish Government, and other liabilities such as the Cape Juby indemnity, it has been found necessary to make retrenchments. One of the items in which it is proposed to effect an economy is the payment of foreign military officers residing at the Court in an official capacity. His Excellency has therefore been instructed by the Sultan to inform me of the proposed step in order that I may bring it to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government and request them to permit their officers to return to their country at a date to be hereafter fixed by the Sultan for them as well as for the French and Spanish officers. He adds that he has written to the French and Spanish Representatives in this sense.

Your Lordship is aware that attempts have been made by the Sultan on more than one occasion to get rid of the Military Missions attached to his Court by various Powers, notably in 1884, but hitherto without success. The French Mission, which is of the longest standing, was nominally established as a counterpoise to the influence supposed to have been obtained by Great Britain in consequence of the Sultan having engaged Kaïd Harry Maclean to drill his infantry. When the Sultan urged the withdrawal of the French Mission on the ground of its expense, I believe that he encountered a flat refusal. The Spanish Mission was withdrawn last year from the Court, only the Topographical Mission formerly engaged in surveying Tetuan, and now stationed at Tangier, being left. The Italian Mission is chiefly engaged in superintending the small-arms factory at Fez, which is considered to be more or less of a failure, and I have reason to believe that the Sultan has lately formed the intention of closing it. It may be that it is in order to cover this plan that the Sultan has ordered the Vizir to address the inclosed Circular letter to my colleagues and myself. He is, of course, aware that Kaïd Maclean, who is an employé of the Sultan, stands in a position altogether distinct from that of the officers belonging to the Military Missions, yet this is not the first time that the Moorish Government has affected to treat him on the same footing. On the occasion of the Sultan's expedition to Tafilelt last year a letter was addressed by the Vizier to Sir West Ridgeway requesting him to direct "your military instructors" to proceed to Morocco city instead of accompanying His Majesty, to which the answer was returned that as Her Majesty's Government has no Military Mission at the Shereefian Court, it was unnecessary that orders should be given in the sense indicated.

As the Moorish Government have thus already had it intimated to them that to talk of a British Military Mission is somewhat of an absurd affectation, I should be disposed, if your Lordship thinks fit, to leave the Vizir's letter unanswered.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 241.

Cid Emfadl Gharneet to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

THE Government has counted the revenue of the Treasury from the ports and from other sources, and has found that it will not suffice to defray the amount for which a settlement has been arrived at in the Melilla question, together with its own expenditure, and its other liabilities such as the Juby indemnity and similar things.

The situation therefore necessitates a retrenchment of expenditure, only maintaining such as is absolutely necessary, so as to assist in the payment of the money before alluded to. One of the items (proposed to be economized) is the expenditure on the foreign military officers who are here in their official capacities, for the Asker whom they came to teach have become well trained.

Our Lord the Sultan has commanded me to inform you of this, so that you may bring it to the knowledge of your distinguished Government, and request them in His Majesty's name to permit [? instruct] their officers to return to their country at the time which His Majesty will fix for them and for the other officers of French and Spanish nationality who are here. I have written to their Diplomatic Representatives in the same sense by His Majesty's order.

Finished the 15th Shuwal, 1311 (22nd April, 1894).

(Signed) MOHAMMED EL MUFFADDAL BEN MOHAMMED GHARNEET.

No. 242.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 15.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 11, 1894.

YOU are authorized to visit Moorish seaports, as your journey to the Sultan's Court has been deferred for the present.

A suitable vessel will be placed at your disposal by the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean.

No. 243.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 11, 1894.

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state, for the information of the Marquis of Ripon, that the Secretary of the Spanish Embassy called here again yesterday in order to speak about the alleged smuggling of arms from Gibraltar into Morocco. He brought a cutting from a Spanish newspaper, translation of which is herewith inclosed, in which it is asserted that this contraband traffic still continues, and he stated that this information tallied with the reports which his Government had received on the subject from the Spanish Consul at Gibraltar.

The Spanish Secretary was assured, in reply to his communication, that further inquiries would be made of the Governor of Gibraltar. But it was at the same time suggested to him that much time would be saved if, instead of sending vague and general statements to his Government at Madrid, to be forwarded to London and thence repeated back to Gibraltar, the Spanish Consul were to communicate any information obtained by him direct to the Governor, with such details as would enable the latter to make the necessary inquiries on the spot. This suggestion the Spanish Secretary promised to lay before his Government.

In the meantime, I am to suggest for Lord Ripon's consideration that instructions might be sent by telegraph to the Governor of Gibraltar to communicate with the Spanish Consul and make further inquiries into the matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

Inclosure in No. 243.

Extract from a Spanish Newspaper.

(Translation.) *Paris, May* 5, 1894, 8·55 P.M.

THE Tangier correspondents of the French newspapers are unanimous in affirming that, in spite of the sale of arms to the natives of Morocco being prohibited

by international agreement, the smuggling of rifles and ammunition is being carried on to a greater degree than ever, and that there is no bay, creek, or inlet on the Riff Coast where rifles are not landed.—A.

Algeciras, May 5, 1894, 11·10 P.M.

The "El Diario" newspaper, of La Linea, asserts that it knows, through reliable channels, that an embarkation of arms took place at Gibraltar, of which the captain of a Portuguese vessel took charge.

The embarkation was witnessed by an officer of the Captaincy of the Port.

The above-named newspaper says that the cases of arms referred to come from a depository which was started in consequence of the scandalous traffic caused by reason of the events at Melilla.

On this account it calls upon the Spanish Consul at Gibraltar to bring the facts of the case to the knowledge of the Government, in order that they may demand the adoption of measures for preventing so shameful a traffic.

No. 244.

M. Decrais to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 12.)

M. le Comte, *Ambassade de France, Londres, le* 9 *Mai*, 1894.

AU mois de Novembre 1892 la "North-Western African Company" avait réclamé au Gouvernement Français le remboursement d'une somme de 125*l.* que l'une de ses factoreries aurait payée aux Arabes, le 20 Juin précédent, pour la rançon d'un Français, le Caporal Marte, lors de son arrivée au Cap Juby.

La Compagnie intéressée s'étant trouvée dans l'impossibilité de fournir des documents constatant le versement en question, le Gouvernement Français n'avait pu donner suite à une réclamation que n'appuyait aucune pièce justificative. Toutefois, étant donné les circonstances de cet incident, et en raison de l'accueil cordial que le Sieur Marte a reçu des agents de la Compagnie, le Gouvernement Français, bien qu'il soit fondé en droit à écarter une réclamation insuffisamment justifiée, se montre disposé à donner à cette affaire une solution aussi équitable que possible.

M. Casimir-Perier me charge, en conséquence, de prier votre Seigneurie de bien vouloir demander à la "North-Western African Company" de produire, à l'appui de sa requête, des affidavits, ou déclarations sous serment, certifiées, en présence de Magistrats compétents, par les agents qui ont effectué les versements dont il s'agit et constatant la réalité de ces paiements.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) ALBERT DECRAIS.

No. 245.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received May* 12.)

(A.) *Downing Street, May* 12, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 28th ultimo respecting the alleged sales of arms in Gibraltar to the Moors, I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Inclosure in No. 245.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquis of Ripon.

(Confidential.) *Gibraltar, May* 2, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have made careful inquiry into the alleged sale of arms of precision in Gibraltar to Moors, referred to in your

Lordship's telegram of the 27th ultimo, and I have been unable to discover any ground for believing that such a trade exists here.

On the issue of the Proclamation of the 11th October last, the arms and ammunition then in Gibraltar were taken charge of by the Government, and are still so held, except three cases of cartridges returned to England, nor has there been any fresh import.

On two occasions anonymous letters have been received, declaring that arms were concealed in certain hulks in the bay, and thorough search was at once made, but nothing was found. The utmost care has been, and will continue to be, exercised to prevent any such illicit traffic as that referred to in your Lordship's telegram.

I may add that I have received information pointing to the existence of such a trade at Malaga, and that inquiry is being made, the result of which will be communicated to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BIDDULPH.

No. 246.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received May 14.)

(B.)
Sir, *Downing Street, May 12, 1894.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, stating that further representations had been received from the Spanish Embassy in regard to the alleged export of arms from Gibraltar to Morocco; and I am desired to transmit to you, for communication to the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a telegram which was forwarded to the Governor of Gibraltar in consequence, together with a copy of his reply.

Sir R. Biddulph's Confidential despatch of the 2nd instant, of which a copy is inclosed in another letter from this Department of to-day's date, will show that the authorities at Gibraltar are fully alive to the wishes of the Spanish Government in respect of this question, and that so far no confirmation of the alleged illicit traffic has been obtained.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD FAIRFIELD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 246.

The Marquis of Ripon to Governor Sir R. Biddulph.

(Telegraphic.) *Downing Street, May 11, 1894, 6 P.M.*

SHIPMENT of arms. Communicate with Spanish Consul, from whom information received by Spanish Government, and cause inquiry to be made again.

Inclosure 2 in No. 246.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquis of Ripon.

(Telegraphic.) *(Received May 12, 1894, 11·25 A.M.)*

REFERRING to my telegram of 11th May, have already been furnished information by Spanish Consul. Am keeping a watch on persons suspected. Reported fully by post yesterday.

No. 247.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 41.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, May 14, 1894.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 41 of the 5th instant, forwarding copy of a note addressed to you by Cid Emfadl Gharneet stating that, with a view to retrenchment, the Sultan of Morocco requests that Her Majesty's Government will withdraw their Military Mission, at a date to be hereafter fixed by His Majesty for them as well as for the French and Spanish officers attached to his Court.

I concur in your suggestion that, as Her Majesty's Government have no Military Mission at the Shereefian Court, the Vizir's communication may remain unanswered.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 248.

The Earl of Kimberley to M. Decrais.

Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, May 14, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have lost no time in referring to the Directors of the North-West African Company your note of the 9th instant in regard to the repayment to the Company of the sum paid by their officials at Cape Juby in 1892 as ransom for the French deserter, Ernest Marte.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 249.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 14, 1894.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th October, 1892, in regard to the sum of money paid by the North-West African Company as ransom for Ernest Marte, a deserter from the French army at the Senegal, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of the Directors, the accompanying copy of a communication which has been received from the French Ambassador at this Court,* indicating the manner in which a settlement might possibly be effected.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 250.

The Earl of Kimberley to Señor del Mazo.

Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, May 15, 1894.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 1st instant, I have the honour to acquaint you that a despatch has been received from the Governor of Gibraltar stating that he has been unable to discover any trace of a trade in arms of precision between Gibraltar and Morocco.

On the issue of the Proclamation of the 11th October last, the arms and ammunition then in Gibraltar were taken charge of by the Government, and are still so held, except three cases of cartridges returned to England; nor has there been any fresh import.

On two occasions anonymous letters have been received declaring that arms were concealed in certain hulks in the bay, and thorough search was at once made, but nothing was found.

The utmost care has been and will continue to be exercised to prevent any illicit trade in arms.

The Governor, however, states that he has received information pointing to the existence of such a trade at Malaga.

I have to add that a telegram from Gibraltar, dated the 12th instant, has just

* No. 244.

been communicated to me by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, from which it appears that, in consequence of information supplied by the Spanish Consul, a watch is being kept upon certain suspected persons.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 251.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 17.)

(No. 26.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, May* 16, 1894.

I EXPECT to start on the 18th instant by Her Majesty's ship "Arethusa." I would propose, subject to your Lordship's approval, to visit Cape Juby.

No. 252.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 16.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 18, 1894.

ON the whole, I consider it preferable that you should not proceed to Cape Juby, as suggested in your telegram of the 16th instant.

No. 253.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 44.)
Foreign Office, May 18, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE carefully considered your despatch No. 37 of the 30th ultimo, reporting on Messrs. Hunot and Co.'s claim against the Sultan of Morocco for payment of the amount said to have been owed to them by their deceased agent, Hadj Mohammed Suggar.

I inclose, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the firm in question,* and from which you will observe that I concur in your view that there are no sufficient grounds to justify Her Majesty's Government in further supporting them in the prosecution of their claim.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 254.

North-West African Company to Foreign Office.—(*Received May* 18.)

132, *Cheapside, London, May* 18, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge with thanks your letter of the 14th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter from the French Ambassador, dated the 9th instant, respecting a claim made by this Company on the French Government for 25*l.* (not 125*l.*, as stated in the letter), being the sum paid by the Company's Manager at Cape Juby for the ransom of Ernest Marte, a French subject held prisoner by the Arabs of the Sahara.

* No. 256.

I am instructed by the Directors to say that they considered the matter closed by the refusal of the French Government to acknowledge any obligation in respect thereto, and they have no desire to reopen the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 255.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 18.)

132, *Cheapside, London, May* 18, 1894.

My Lord,

REFERRING to our letter of the 16th April last and your Lordship's reply thereto of the 19th idem respecting the overdue instalment of the indemnity payable to this Company by the Sultan of Morocco, the Directors instruct me to request that your Lordship will cause immediate inquiry to be made as to the non-payment of the instalment due on the 10th April last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 256.

Foreign Office to Messrs. Hunot and Co.

Foreign Office, May 18, 1894.

Gentlemen,

WITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 28th October last, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that a Report has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier upon your claim against the Moorish Government on account of money said to be owing to you by your deceased agent, Hadj Mohammed Suggar.

Mr. Satow has minutely examined the whole of the circumstances, but finds no evidence on which the Moorish Government can be made responsible for the debt.

Admitting the fact that Suggar and the other two persons with whom you had dealings at Tarudant owed you certain sums of money as the balance of transactions extending from 1863 to 1873, it does not seem to be proved nor to be possible now to establish that, at the time of Suggar's death, he had in his possession any assets that could have been applied towards paying off that debt.

At the time of Suggar's decease in 1879 he had for six years ceased to act as agent for your firm, and there is no evidence to show that the Moorish authorities, as has been alleged, were implicated in his death.

The mortgage deed of an olive garden, which was asserted to have been detained by the Kadi, was apparently given up to you some years ago; for in a letter which Mr. Hunot addressed to Sir William Kirby Green on the 20th December, 1890, he states that the firm hold a document relating to some land mortgaged to their agent at Tarudant, which is presumably the garden in question.

For these reasons, it does not appear to Lord Kimberley that there are sufficient grounds for maintaining your claim against the Sultan for the payment of Suggar's debts to your firm out of the Moorish Treasury; and Mr. Satow will be so informed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 257.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 19.)

(Translation.)
Spanish Embassy, London, May 17, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 15th instant, communicating the information supplied by the Governor of Gibraltar to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the traffic in arms with Morocco.

I shall not fail to bring this information to the knowledge of my Government, and I beg to thank your Excellency very heartily in its name for all the steps you have taken in the matter.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

No. 258.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 19.)

(Translation.)
My Lord, *Spanish Embassy, London, May* 17, 1894.

HIS Majesty's Government has communicated to me a note from the Vizier of the Sultan of Morocco to the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, which states as follows:—

"An account having been drawn up of the receipts of the Treasury which are obtained at the ports and from other sources, the Majzen has ascertained that the total of such receipts does not amount to the sum agreed upon in connection with the Melilla question, and that it is not even sufficient to meet his own requirements.

"Under these circumstances he considers it necessary to reduce his expenses, in order to be able to pay the sum agreed upon. Among these expenses are the salaries of the foreign officers employed here in instructing the troops, which work of instruction is now complete.

"Our master (whom God preserve) has therefore commanded me to inform you of the above, in order that you may bring it to the knowledge of your exalted Government, and may request it, in his name, to direct its officers to return to their country as soon as the Sultan may direct. This measure extends to the French and English officers, and a similar communication is accordingly being made to the Representatives of France and England."

I shall be obliged if your Excellency would inform me, should there be no objection, what decision Her Majesty's Government have arrived at in regard to the step taken by His Shereefian Majesty, in order that I may communicate such decision to the Spanish Government.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

No. 259.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received May* 19.)

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 19, 1894.

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 12th instant, and to previous correspondence respecting the alleged export of arms from Gibraltar to Morocco, I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar, with its inclosures, furnishing information of reports received at the Spanish Consulate there of negotiations for the supply of Maxim guns to the Riff tribes.

It will be observed that it is expected that these arms will arrive in Gibraltar from the United States in a vessel flying the German flag.

Lord Ripon entertains no doubt that arms brought into the port of Gibraltar by a foreign ship for the purpose of being transhipped for export are "introduced into Gibraltar" within the meaning of "The Importation of Arms Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1885," a copy of which is inclosed for convenience of reference;* but his Lordship thinks it would be preferable that any action taken in the matter should be so taken under the Ordinance regulating the exportation of arms, of which a copy is also inclosed.*

Lord Ripon proposes, therefore, if Lord Kimberley concurs, to instruct the Governor that if the Spanish Consul can give information leading to reasonable suspicion that any ship in the port of Gibraltar—British or foreign—(whether she be the ship bringing the arms into the port or the ship which may be intended to take

* Not printed.

them out) has on board arms intended to be exported, such ship should be searched under section 7 of "The Exportation of Arms Ordinance, 1878," for such arms, which, if found, should be seized and forfeited under that Ordinance.

Lord Kimberley will observe that the Governor asks for instructions in good time before the 24th instant. I am therefore to request an immediate reply.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 259.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquis of Ripon.

(Confidential.)
My Lord, *Gibraltar, May* 11, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a letter from the Spanish Consul, inclosing a confidential note furnishing information of reports received at that Consulate of negotiations for the supply of Maxim guns to the Riff tribes. It is alleged that these guns will be brought to this port from North America, and here transhipped for Melilla.

2. On receipt of the information, instructions were at once given to keep the persons suspected under careful observation, but it would be very difficult to detect the transhipment of such a small number of these guns, as they would certainly be taken to pieces and shipped in small packages, and, without searching all packages of hardware in transit, it is not likely that the transhipment could be checked. The steam-ships trading between this port and the United States are nearly all under the German flag, and I am informed by the Consul that it is in one of these vessels that the arms are expected.

3. I attach a copy of the Attorney-General's opinion, from which it seems open to question how far "The Importation of Arms Ordinance, 1885," can be held to apply to a transhipment in port direct from one sea-going vessel to another, especially under a foreign flag, and, as I stated in my Confidential despatch of the 27th November last, I should deem it inexpedient, except under explicit instructions from your Lordship, to enforce a search of a suspected vessel flying a foreign flag.

4. It is important that this question of jurisdiction should be settled without loss of time. But even if the information furnished by the Spanish Consul be correct, I do not see how it would be possible to make any seizure unless he could indicate the actual packages or the lighter in which they were being transhipped. In fact, the transhipment of such small parcels cannot be prevented without searching the whole ship's cargo, which is out of the question in such a case.

5. It appears to me that the Importation of Arms Ordinance was not intended to apply to a case of this sort, and that the Foreign Enlistment Act gives no power of interference.

6. If Her Majesty's Government should decide on any special step to be taken, I request that definite instructions may be sent to me in good time before the 24th May.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BIDDULPH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 259.

Señor Tejada to Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.

(Translation.)
Sir, *Gibraltar, April* 30, 1894.

REFERRING to your courteous letter of the 16th instant, in reply to that which I had the honour of addressing to you on the same day, relative to contraband of war, I beg to inform you that although you are pleased to explain therein that the Proclamation of the 11th October last is still in force, I also considered that to be the case. Owing, however, to my inability to condense what his Excellency the Governor wishes, and what I should have liked to have indicated, I transmit the inclosed

confidential note, wherein some details are given, and I request that the individuals to whom reference is therein made may be duly watched in so far as is possible.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) FERMIN S. DE TEJADA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 259.

Confidential Note.

(Translation.) *Spanish Consulate, Gibraltar, April* 30, 1894.

FROM confidential information received it is known that the Moors of the Riff have bargained for four Maxim guns. They are expected from North America. The purchasers mistrust bringing them to the port of Gibraltar for fear of their being seized. They are waiting for a favourable opportunity to send them on arrival to the camp of Melilla.

The originator of the transaction is one Moses Abecasis, *alias* Morito, in combination with a Mr. Aboab—both Hebrews and residents in this fortress.

The two individuals, known as contrabandists of arms and ammunition, have come to an understanding with the Tangier firm Messrs. Toledano and Nahon for this transaction, and those which they propose making hereafter, assisted by the Hebrews, also of that city, Sananes, Benasalla, and Trafou, who were in this fortress a few days ago.

It would seem that on receipt of the goods they propose availing themselves of the day on which the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria will be celebrated, as this being a day of the greatest bustle in this city, and the busiest for the police, the transhipment—which, in their minds, is what offers the greatest risk, as the departure is not so difficult—is less liable to be noticed.

Subsequently it has been known that the bargain is to pay one-half now and the other half on the 1st June next, when the Moors will have collected the sum total. Mr. Abecasis has already given partial receipts on account.

Inclosure 4 in No. 259.

Attorney-General to Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.

(Confidential.) *Gibraltar, May* 8, 1894.

Colonial Secretary,

IF the Maxim guns are imported or attempted to be imported into Gibraltar without the licence of the Governor, they become, under the provisions of "The Importation of Arms Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1885," *ipso facto* forfeited to the Crown, and may be seized by any revenue officer and handed over to the custody of the Treasurer.

The information of the Spanish Consul should therefore, I think, be forwarded to the Treasurer, who should take steps to insure the seizure of these guns on any attempt being made to land or introduce them within the meaning of the Ordinance. Both the civil and marine police would, of course, render him every assistance.

A question may arise upon the construction of sections 2 and 3 of the Ordinance as to what constitutes an introduction into Gibraltar.

The Ordinance leaves the word "Gibraltar" undefined, but the Interpretation Order in Council, which was passed three years subsequently, generally defines, for local enactments, "Gibraltar" to include the bay and harbour. In a former opinion I expressed some doubt as to the construction the Court would place on the section notwithstanding this definition, but the question has now been settled by a despatch from the Secretary of State of the 16th May, 1893, and instructions given for action to be taken under the Ordinance in the case of arms found stored without a license on hulks in the harbour.

In the present case there can be no question on the course to be pursued if these guns are found to be either landed or stored on a hulk, or, I presume, on a lighter; but upon a strict reading of sections 2 and 3, with the definition of "Gibraltar" given in the Interpretation Order in Council, it might be contended that a sea-going ship calling at Gibraltar with guns on board introduced those guns into Gibraltar within the meaning of the Ordinance when she entered the port, or, again, that transhipment in

the harbour direct from steamer to steamer, although from foreign bottom to foreign bottom, constituted an introduction by which the guns were forfeited.

This cannot, I think, have been the intention of the Ordinance, and might if acted upon raise serious questions with foreign Governments, and I very respectfully suggest that his Excellency should seek for further instructions from the Secretary of State before acting on this interpretation of the section.

If the guns which the Consul expects will arrive in Gibraltar are moved about the harbour in lighters, or placed in hulks, or landed, then I think the revenue officers would be justified in effecting their seizure.

(Signed) A. W. FAWKES.

No. 260.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 45.) *Foreign Office, May* 21, 1894.

Sir,

I COMMUNICATED to the Directors of the North-West African Company the substance of your telegram No. 23 of the 18th ultimo, reporting the steps you had taken with a view to obtain payment by the Sultan of Morocco of the instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity which fell due on the 10th ultimo.

I transmit to you herewith, for your information, copies of correspondence which has subsequently passed between the Company and this Department upon the subject.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 261.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, May 21, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, requesting that immediate inquiry might be made as to the non-payment by the Sultan of Morocco of the instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity which became due on the 10th ultimo.

In reply, I am to request that you will state to the Directors of the North-West African Company that, in his Lordship's opinion, hardly sufficient time has elapsed since the date of the last telegram received from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, in which he reported the steps he had taken in the matter, to justify the issue of further instructions to him at the present moment.

I am to add that, according to private advices received from Mr. Satow, he appears to hope that payment would be shortly effected.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 262.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 22.)

(No. 42.) *Tangier, May* 17, 1894.

My Lord,

ON the occasion of a recent visit to Tetuan I took the opportunity of looking into the question of the smuggling of arms which is stated to be carried on there, and in respect of which, as your Lordship will remember, a complaint was made by the Spanish Government in January last.

The town of Tetuan lies at a distance of 6 or 7 miles from the mouth of the River Martin, which forms the port. There is a bar, on which the depth of water is often so

* Nos. 255 and 261.

little, that some of the small sailing-vessels engaged in the local trade, and which draw about 6 feet, are obliged to lie outside. A long sandy beach extends north and south for many miles, offering every facility for landing cargo during fine weather. There are some half-dozen soldiers or Customs guards stationed at an old fort close to the shore, and about a mile inland stands a building, the larger portion of which belongs to the British Government, who hold it by a grant from the Sultan. Besides these two buildings, there is no other habitation until the walls of Tetuan are reached.

The British Government House was last inhabited by the late Sir W. K. Green when acting as Vice-Consul at Tetuan, and has become rather dilapidated. I am informed that it used to be kept in repair at the Sultan's expense. At present an employé of the Sanitary Board of Morocco occupies some of the rooms, and, in return for the accommodation, hoists the Union Jack on Sundays and holidays. This is the only place where the British flag is displayed at Tetuan, whilst the Spanish Consul and the French Consular Agent (an Algerian) fly their flags over their respective residences in the town.

Owing to the distance of the port from the town, combined with the inefficiency and probably corruptibility of the Moorish Customs staff, I consider it quite impossible to exercise any control over the importation of arms into Tetuan, because even if the arrival of a "falucho" with arms on board were reported to the Consular Agent, the cargo could easily be disposed of in a safe hiding-place before he could mount his horse and ride down to the spot.

The smuggling of arms is stated on good authority to be transacted in vessels, which, though technically of British nationality, are in actual fact Spanish property, and carry a Spanish captain and crew. One of these "faluchos" was until last year under Spanish colours, but having had a dispute with the Spanish Consul, the master, who was also owner, transferred her to a British subject residing at Gibraltar, taking a bond from the latter recognizing him as the real proprietor. He then returned to Tetuan and carried on his trade as before. The "Herminia," which has been mentioned several times as engaged in contraband traffic of one or other description, is one of these merely nominally British vessels. In addition, there are the "San Miguel" and the "Joven Enrique," also of Gibraltar, the effective owner of which is either the Spanish subject Miguel Diaz Roman or his wife.

It is not only arms that are smuggled, but every other description of merchandize also, and most of the commercial classes at Tetuan are stated to be either engaged in the business or to sympathize with those who carry it on, so that to obtain sworn information as to what is being done is almost impossible. The profit is said to be so great that the smugglers can afford to bribe largely; hence the untrustworthiness of the inferior Moorish Customs officers.

The natural destination of the smuggled arms is the Riff. A contraband traffic goes on between that region and Tetuan in small sailing-boats manned by Riffians, who bring timber, raisins, and honey in return for arms and cotton goods. The trade is chiefly in the hands of Tetuan Jews.

It is acknowledged that the arms which used formerly to be brought from Algeciras and Gibraltar are now exported from Malaga in Spanish bottoms. It is asserted that they are transferred to the Gibraltar "faluchos" either directly at that port or through the medium of pontoons. To prove this assertion would, however, be extremely difficult.

In any other country than this, the native Government would probably be sufficiently alive to its own interests to make a strenuous effort to put down smuggling. But experience shows that the Moorish Government is incapacitated from various causes inherent in the national character, and the preventive service, if it is to be carried on at all, must be organized by those who have an interest in the suppression of contraband, with such assistance as they can obtain from the goodwill of others.

The Spanish Government have an active and intelligent Consular officer stationed at Tetuan, who does all that circumstances permit to prevent smuggling of arms under the Spanish flag, and he is probably fairly successful. If he resided at Martin instead of 6 miles away at Tetuan, his success would probably be complete. But it goes no further than shifting, as is asserted, the traffic to the British flag.

I do not see how this can be obviated at present. It is, I imagine, impossible to avoid colourable transfers of Spanish "faluchos" to British subjects, and equally impossible to prevent the transhipment of arms at night in a bay swept by every wind as is that of Gibraltar. The only means, therefore, that suggests itself is action at Tetuan, and this would involve an expenditure which it may be considered undesirable to incur. To put an end to the smuggling of arms into Morocco for sale to the Riff may not

unfairly be regarded as, in the main, a Spanish concern. If, however, Her Majesty's Government should think it worth while to undertake its suppression in conjunction with that of Spain, it would, I conceive, be necessary to put the house at Martin in repair, and to appoint an officer, say of the standing of a tide-waiter, who should reside there under the orders of the British Consular Agent, and make a thorough examination of the cargo of all British "faluchos" arriving there. He should speak Spanish, and his appointment should be only for six months, in order to avoid his falling under local influences.

I am induced to trouble your Lordship with these observations, because the contraband trade in arms is a matter about which the Spanish authorities are extremely sensitive, and because it seems not unlikely to become one of the questions of the day in Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 263.

Foreign Office to M. Decrais.

Foreign Office, May 22, 1894.

My dear Ambassador,

LORD KIMBERLEY has been in communication with the North-West African Company on the subject of your note of the 9th instant, offering, on production of proper evidence, to repay the money given in ransom for a French soldier, F. Marte.

It appears that the sum was 25*l.*, not 125*l.*, and the Company, who understood that the claim was rejected, seems to be unwilling to reopen the matter after the lapse of time that has occurred.

Lord Kimberley therefore, while fully sensible of the desire of the French Government to do justice in the case, thinks it will probably be best to let their offer drop. The Company would very likely have considerable difficulty in getting declarations certified in the manner required from such a place as Cape Juby, except by expenditure in excess of the sum in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 264.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, May 22, 1894.

Sir,

THE Earl of Kimberley has carefully considered your letter of the 19th instant upon the subject of the steps which it is proposed to take with a view to prevent the exportation of Maxim guns from Gibraltar for the Riff tribes in Morocco.

In the particular case in point, it is alleged that arms will reach Gibraltar from the United States, in a vessel flying the German flag.

His Lordship thinks that it is open to doubt whether the terms and object of the Gibraltar Exportation of Arms Ordinance of 1878 would justify the seizure of arms on board of a foreign vessel unless such arms had either actually been transhipped for exportation within the bay and harbour, or unless there were very clear proof that they were going to be so transhipped after having been introduced into Gibraltar.

He is disposed to think, therefore, that it would be more prudent not to interfere with the German vessel in any way, but to instruct the authorities at Gibraltar to keep very strict observation on her, and in the event of a transhipment of goods taking place, and of there being reasonable ground for suspecting that the goods are prohibited goods, then to board the lighter, boat, or other vessel into which they have been transhipped. If the suspicions entertained as to the nature and destination of the goods should on examination prove well founded, they might thereupon be seized.

I am to request that you will lay these suggestions before the Marquis of Ripon for his consideration.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 265.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received May 25.*)

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Downing Street, May 24, 1894.*

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, with reference to your letter of the 22nd instant, a copy of a telegram which has been sent to the Governor of Gibraltar with regard to the expected importation of arms for the Riff tribes.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

Inclosure in No. 265.

The Marquis of Ripon to Governor Sir R. Biddulph.

(Telegraphic.) *Downing Street, May 23, 1894, 2 P.M.*

YOUR Confidential despatch of 11th May. Ship indicated by Consul on arrival in port should be kept under a very strict observation, if transhipment takes place, and if reason to suspect that goods are contraband goods, lighter or vessel into which they have been transferred should be searched, and all articles prohibited dealt with under Act of 1878.

No. 266.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May 25.*)

(No. 49.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, May 25, 1894.*

A TELEGRAM from Tangier has appeared in the "Imparcial" stating that an Embassy is about to be sent to Spain by the Sultan with a view to reconsidering the Treaty or obtaining further delays.

The Riffs are represented as being in a state of excitement, and well armed, owing to contraband importation; it is also stated that the denial by the English press of British designs on Tangier is discredited.

The French squadron is still at Cadiz, and cordially received.

No. 267.

The Earl of Kimberley to Señor del Mazo.

Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, May 25, 1894.*

IN reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honour to state that Her Majesty's Government have received a similar communication to that described by you, intimating that, on the ground of economy, the Sultan of Morocco is desirous that the military missions attached to the Moorish Court should be recalled.

Her Majesty's Government have however no military mission in Morocco, and it will not therefore be necessary for them to make any reply to this communication.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 268.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May 26.*)

(No. 27.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, May 26, 1894.*

WITH reference to yesterday's telegram from Sir H. D. Wolff, I have the honour to report that rumours have for some little time been current that an Embassy is about to be sent by the Sultan to Spain. Brisha, who was sent in 1882 to Madrid, is mentioned amongst others as the person who has been selected for this service. Brisha, however, is at Tetuan still, and the rumour is not officially confirmed. All statements regarding the object of the Mission, or even as to the Sultan's intention to send an Embassy, are merely conjectural.

Yesterday, in reply to questions put to him, Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres denied that any excitement exists amongst the Riffs. Mulai Arafa is near Melilla still.

I have repeated the above to Madrid.

No. 269.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May 27.*)

(No. 28.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Dar-al-Baida, May 24, 1894.*

I FOUND on my arrival here that the Sultan had handed over the two Agents to Kaïd Maclean and sent to Consul Maclean here. The question is thus terminated.

No. 270.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May 31.*)

(No. 29.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, May 31, 1894.*

WITH reference to my telegram of the 26th instant, I have the honour to report that the Sultan left Morocco city on the 21st instant, and that Brisha had started from Tetuan to join His Majesty.

Brisha himself and Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres are unaware, as they state, of the object of the Sultan in summoning the former.

I have repeated the above to Madrid.

No. 271.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 4, 1894.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 22nd ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Marquis of Ripon, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco on the subject of the illicit trade in arms, ammunition, and other merchandize, said to be carried on at Tetuan.*

It will be seen that Mr. Satow has visited Tetuan, and inquired personally into the matter, with the result that he is convinced that a considerable contraband traffic does exist.

Lord Kimberley would be glad if Lord Ripon would favour him with his observations on Mr. Satow's suggestions for repressing this traffic.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 272.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June 5.*)

(No. 43.)

My Lord, *Tangier, May 18, 1894.*

THE Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Galicia, informs me that he has received instructions from his Government to ascertain the views of the foreign Representatives

* No. 262.

at Tangier with regard to a proposal the Spanish Government have in view for the adoption of measures to prevent the unauthorized importation of arms into this country. He states that he is assured that persons of British, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and other nationalities are engaged in this traffic, the effect of which is to place arms in the hands of tribes who are in opposition to the established Government of the Sultan. Its suppression, which would deprive the rebellious of the means of resistance, and conduce to the general tranquillity of the country, was, he considered, a matter in which all the Powers are equally interested. At the present moment there are stocks of arms and ammunition that have been surreptitiously introduced, in the hands of Italian and Portuguese subjects, and he had proposed to the Italian Minister to have search made, with a view to seizure. The Italian Minister had, however, demurred.

Señor Galicia then inquired my own opinion as to the particular question of searching for arms already imported.

I replied to him that if his Government were to instruct him to lay any formal proposition, tending to the suppression of this traffic, before the foreign Representatives in general, it would receive my favourable attention, but that I had reason to doubt whether I had any power to order a search for and seizure of arms that had been already landed. I thought that, before all things, it was necessary to obtain the concurrence of the Moorish Government, without whose authorization it would not be possible for the foreign Representatives to adopt any efficient steps of a general character.

In confirmation of the statement that smuggling is practised at Tangier on a considerable scale, both of arms and of ordinary merchandize, I have the honour to inclose copy of a confidential Memorandum furnished to me by Mr. White. There is no doubt that the evil is great, but I doubt the power of the Moorish Government to deal with it direct. The only possible system would be that of delegation of the Sultan's powers to the foreign Representatives, as His Shereefian Majesty has already done with regard to quarantine and certain municipal matters at Tangier. At the same time, the task of suppressing smuggling would be a very difficult and delicate one for the Diplomatic Body to perform, and I am not sure that its members could be expected to act in perfect harmony in matters where so many rival interests might be concerned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 272.

Memorandum regarding Smuggling at Tangier.

(Confidential.)

IT is commonly reported, and with every appearance of truth, that the steam-ship "Alhassanee," purchased by the Sultan some years since, and permanently stationed at Tangier in charge of a Spanish master and officers, the majority of the crew being also Spaniards, is used as a depôt for arms, depreciated coins, and other goods to be smuggled into Morocco.

These goods are brought to Tangier Bay by the Spanish mail-steamer, the Gibraltar steam-tugs, and other small craft, and are transferred to the "Alhassanee," whence they are landed at the first favourable opportunity, generally by night, either on the beach or on the Malabat side of the bay.

Many of the Moorish officials, including the guards especially stationed to prevent the smuggling, are bribed to allow the goods to pass, the profits of the business being sufficiently large to enable those engaged in it to pay well. It is even said that the chief of the guards used to be paid by them in kind, and made a good business by selling the rifles he thus received at a lower price than those from whom he received them.

On one occasion, at the private request of the authorities at Gibraltar, I confidentially informed Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres that a steamer just arrived from Gibraltar contained large quantities of arms and ammunition: notwithstanding the orders immediately given by his Excellency, all the goods were safely landed and passed into the country.

It is an open secret that many firms and persons, reputed as respectable merchants, are engaged in this contraband trade; yet, though this must be well known to the officials, no steps are taken to expose them or seize the goods.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Tangier, May 17, 1894.

No. 273.

The Howard Association to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received June* 7.)

5, Bishopsgate Without, London, June 1, 1894.

My Lord,

PERMIT me respectfully to invite your attention to the following matter.

About a year ago two of our Committee waited on Sir P. W. Currie, at the Foreign Office, with a Memorial to you about Morocco. We suggested in it that some of the worst cruelties to prisoners and others in that country would probably be prevented, or at least held in some check, if Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls might be instructed by you (then Foreign Minister) to use their influence and their vigilance for the diminution and discouragement of such atrocities.

Your Lordship, in a subsequent reply to our Committee, kindly informed us that "British Consular officers in Morocco will be instructed to use their influence with the local authorities." But it now appears that, either through some oversight on the part of your Lordship's subordinates at the Foreign Office, or through some inattention on the part of your Minister or others at Tangier, some at least, if not all, of Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Agents in Morocco have not at all been instructed on this point.

For one of our Committee, Mr. Henry Gurney, of Nutwood, Reigate, has just returned from another visit to Morocco, where, during March and April of this year, he has travelled extensively (from Tangier to Morocco city, Saffi, and Mogador in the south), and on calling upon two of the British Vice-Consuls he found them quite ignorant of the instruction referred to. They had received none such. And hence we fear that others, whom he did not call upon, may be as ignorant also.

As proving the great need for British influence in Morocco continuously to protest against cruelty, Mr. Gurney states that during his recent stay in Morocco a respectable and innocent man in the south was put alive into an oven and roasted to death, by order of the Governor of the province, merely because he, the victim, had asked the Sultan to appoint him Governor (or Kaïd) of the province.

In March, too, a man was beaten to death at Tangier, merely for the non-observance of the Mahommedan fast of the Ramadan.

And further, Mr. Gurney finds that, in spite of a Treaty with England, the Traffic in Slaves is being carried on still in Morocco ports.

We are conscious of the extreme difficulty of a foreign Power interfering with Morocco, but surely British influence ought to (and probably would) count for something more than hitherto there if decisively urged from the Home Government.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) WM. TALLACK.

No. 274.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 7.)

(Translation.)

Spanish Embassy, London, June 5, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency a copy of a despatch addressed to the Secretary of State by our Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier on the subject of a meeting held by the Representatives of the Powers for the purpose of coming to an agreement for the suppression of the illicit trade in arms in Morocco.

From this despatch your Excellency will observe that the attitude of Mr. Satow, Her Majesty's Representative, adds another to the many proofs already given by your Excellency of the anxiety of the British Government to assist the Spanish Government in putting an end to this contraband traffic.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

Inclosure in No. 274.

Señor Galicia to Señor Moret.

(Translation.)

Tangier, May 19, 1894.

Sir,

ACTING upon the authority given me by your Excellency by Royal Order No. 68 of the 7th instant, to come to an arrangement with the foreign Representatives

here for common action in suppressing illicit trade in arms, I mentioned the matter to the Ministers of Italy, England, and France, who, besides the Portuguese Representative, are the only ones now at Tangier, the others having gone on a hunting expedition, and I have much pleasure in informing you that they all accepted the proposal for the Agreement suggested by Spain, and the bases for that Agreement which your Excellency considers most practicable.

The Italian Minister at first raised some objections, maintaining that it lay entirely with the authorities of the country to suppress contraband trade; but as soon as it was pointed out to him that the Moorish Government was not in a position to carry out the domiciliary visits which were necessary if arms and ammunition were to be seized in the houses of European subjects or protected persons, he was most anxious to assure me that he entirely accepted the proposal, and requested me to inform your Excellency that he had no objection whatever to make, and that he ranged himself entirely on our side; he said, however, that he must refer to his Government for instructions. He believed that they would be favourable to the proposal, and he promised that they should be communicated to me by the Chargé d'Affaires, as he is going home on leave to-morrow.

Mr. Satow, the British Minister, also thinks that the proposed action is practicable and necessary; he says that, although domiciliary visits are repugnant to the laws of his country, the importance of the matter and the great interest taken by his Government in putting down the existing contraband trade induce him to favour decisive action, and to give a loyal support to any proposal which will tend to put a stop to the illicit traffic.

Count d'Aubigny was more explicit than his colleagues. He agreed without reservation or discussion to your Excellency's proposals, stating that he was convinced that the French Government would approve them in their entirety on account of their friendship for Spain and for your Excellency, and because of their own interest in the matter. His declarations went so far, that he offered at once to give orders for the detention and seizure of all contraband in the possession of French subjects the moment he received an application from this Legation. He only requested me to make such applications privately and not officially, so as to avoid any difficulties which might be caused by the laws of his country.

In order to make the proposal more acceptable, I told the above-mentioned gentlemen that Spain would yield the initiative to any one of the nations represented here if they wished it, because we only wished to prevent the illicit traffic which we were all anxious to put an end to in the interests of all, and did not desire to have the appearance of creating a new law in Morocco. They thanked me, and unanimously admitted that we occupied the first place in the question, both on account of the greater interest we had in the matter and because we had first made the proposal in a form in which no one else had brought it forward—not even the Portuguese Minister, who had never broached the subject to his colleagues, although, as I informed your Excellency in another despatch, he had made the proposal long before to Cid Mohammed Torres.

The views of the Portuguese Representative are already known to your Excellency, and as regards the Austrian, German, and Belgian Representatives, who are absent, I think I may say that their views will not differ much from those of the other Representatives when the proposal accepted by the majority is submitted to them.

As soon as I have been able to consult them, I will inform your Excellency of the result. In the meantime, I request you to be so good as to furnish me with instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CANDIDO GALICIA.

No. 274*.

Question asked in the House of Commons, June 7, 1894.

Sir Albert Rollit,—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Foreign Office intend to publish, and, if so, when, Sir West Ridgeway's Report on his Special Mission to Morocco.

Answer.

The Report in question is of a very confidential nature, and it is not intended to publish it.

No. 275.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 17.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June 7, 1894, 7·30 P.M.*

CAPE Juby indemnity. What prospect is there of overdue instalment being paid? Company are becoming anxious.

No. 276.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June 8.*)

(Translation.)
Spanish Embassy, London, June 5, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the Spanish Government have received information that an English Company, at the head of which is a certain Mr. Kirby, and which has large pecuniary resources, has established a trading factory on the West Coast of Africa, at a point named Saglim-Hanza, 15 miles to the south of that established at Cape Juby by Mackenzie, which it has greatly injured by drawing to itself the Chiefs of the neighbouring Kabyles.

The representatives of this Company, residing at Palmas, in Grand Canary, appear to be the sons of the above-mentioned Mr. Kirby, and have established at the point named temporary buildings which they propose to make into permanent ones. They also intend to construct a railway which will be built, in the first place, as far as Tenday, and in connection with which a Commission, composed in part of engineers, has arrived at Palmas. They have gone to the African coast with the brothers Kirby. They had intended to make a preliminary survey for the prolongation of the railway to Timbuctoo, but have been prevented from doing so by the recent occupation of the place by the French.

His Majesty's Government has lately been informed of the detention at Puerto de la Luz of two cases full of guns, which were not accompanied by the necessary papers; an attempt had been made to tranship them, in order to take them to the new factory.

In view of the cordial relations existing between our two Governments I bring the above to your Excellency's notice, because Spanish interests may be affected, and I beg to be informed what foundation there is for these statements, and what object the factories referred to have in view. I should also be glad to learn what Her Majesty's Government know of the store of arms and of the construction of the railway from Saglim-Hanza to Tenday.

Thanking, &c.
(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

No. 277.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June 8.*)

(No. 30.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June 8, 1894.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 17, the actual sum available for the Juby indemnity is only 5,500 dollars. Two weeks ago Cid Torres reported to the Sultan that the funds which the custom-houses at Saffi and Mazagan were ordered to furnish had not been received. I am communicating with Cid Emfadl Gharneet, but am uncertain as to the period which must elapse before I can get a reply on account of the Sultan being on the march.

No. 278.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, June 9, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state that, in consequence of the request made by Mr. Brookes when he called at this Office on the 7th instant, his Lordship telegraphed to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to inquire what progress had been made towards payment of the overdue instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity.

A telegram has been received from Mr. Satow, in reply, stating that the funds available at present amount only to 5,500 dollars, that Cid Mohammed Torres had written to the Sultan a fortnight ago, reporting that the remittances which were to have been forwarded from the Mazagan and Safi custom-houses had not yet been received.

Mr. Satow is himself writing to the Moorish Prime Minister on the subject, but as the Sultan is now on the march, he is unable to state with any certainty the date when a reply may be expected.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 279.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 10.)

(No. 31.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, June 10, 1894.

I HAVE received information that the Sultan died at 3·30 o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The men in the Sultan's camp proclaimed Abdul Aziz, who is now at Rabat, Sultan.

In the opinion of Consul Maclean civil war is almost bound to break out.

It would, I think, however, be advisable that I should proceed in a man-of-war to Rabat to offer Abdul Aziz congratulations on his accession.

No. 280.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 10.)

(No. 32.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, June 10, 1894.

I HAVE communicated the intelligence received this morning to my French, Italian, Spanish, Austrian, and German colleagues, all of whom were unaware of the event.

With regard to Mulaï Mohammed (*vide* inclosure in Sir C. Euan-Smith's No. 207 of the 16th April, 1892), he was left behind and shut up in a small dwelling in the Palace, and intercourse with the outside world denied him.

The position of Abdul Aziz at Rabat is a commanding one. He could easily march upon Fez, and once in possession of the capital his success would be certain.

The recognition of Abdul Aziz by Great Britain, France, and Spain would greatly assist him.

No. 281.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 11.)

(No. 44.)
My Lord,

Tangier, June 2, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that I returned to-day from my visit of inspection to the coast ports, accompanied by Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu and Mr. Reader, the voyage having occupied just a fortnight. At Dar-al-Baida, Mr. Maclean joined me in order that I might have the advantage of talking over with him on the spot each matter that presented itself, and deciding on the course of action to be pursued. During this time I was able to land at all the ports, and to make inquiry into various

local questions, including the examination of some of the long-pending claims of British subjects. On the latter, I hope shortly to be able to report in a separate despatch.

The reception accorded to me by the local Governors left nothing to be desired in point of cordiality, and more than one went out of his way to manifest a friendly disposition towards Her Majesty's Representative. I propose to address a note of thanks to the Sultan's Agent at Tangier, who provided me with letters to the Moorish authorities, which, being transmitted beforehand, had made them acquainted with my intended movements and the object of my voyage.

The presence of a British man-of-war of such size and power as Her Majesty's ship "Arethusa" at each port in succession cannot but have produced a good impression upon the native authorities and people, who eagerly crowded on board to gratify their curiosity. She arrived at Dar-al-Baida, the most important of the ports as far as foreign commerce is concerned, on the Queen's birthday, and the occasion was seized upon by the British residents to manifest their loyalty to the Sovereign, as well as their good-will towards the navy, by giving a dinner to seventy of the petty officers and men, succeeded by an exhibition of horsemanship, in which about 120 Moorish employés of the leading British merchants took part. Their hospitality was returned on the 26th ultimo by Captain Langley and his officers, who gave an entertainment to the foreign Consuls, the leading members of the English community, and to some of the principal Moorish officials.

In conclusion, I desire to express my warm appreciation of the readiness with which Captain Langley facilitated my proceedings on every occasion, and of the consideration shown to me and my staff by himself and the ward-room officers of Her Majesty's ship "Arethusa."

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 282.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 11.)

(No. 45.)
My Lord,

Tangier, June 4, 1894.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 24th ultimo, reporting that, on my arrival at Dar-el-Baida, I found that the two imprisoned agents had been delivered up to Kaid Maclean, and that they had safely reached that place, I have the honour to add that, as there seemed good reason to apprehend that they might still be exposed to the enmity of their respective Governors, I decided to grant to them British protection under Article XVI of the Madrid Convention, the circumstances of their long imprisonment appearing to come within the category of "entirely exceptional reasons," which are mentioned therein as sufficient grounds for conferring this privilege.

In compliance with the provision that the intention of granting protection shall be notified to the Moorish Government, I addressed a note to Cid Emfadl Gharneet, informing him of the proposed step, in order that his Excellency might offer any observations which he thought fit. This will afford the Sultan an opportunity, should His Majesty desire it, of undertaking that the two agents shall be subjected to no further molestation.

An assurance of this kind from His Shereefian Majesty might, I am told, be confidently relied upon, and their safety insured without the necessity of having recourse to this exceptional measure.

As further complaints had recently reached me of unjustifiable interference on the part of the Basha Borshed with one or two other agents of British subjects, I took advantage of the occasion to urge that he should receive a strong reprimand from the Sultan. This Basha appears to be of an imperious and haughty character, and it is to be feared that he may attempt to repeat his past exploits against the rights of foreigners unless he is sharply checked.

I trust your Lordship will approve of my proposal to give British protection to the two liberated agents unless the Sultan should spontaneously give such assurances as would obviate that necessity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 283.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 11.)

(No. 46.)
Tangier, June 4, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that the ratifications of the Convention signed at Morocco city on the 5th March last, by Marshal Martinez de Campos and the Vizier for Foreign Affairs, Cid Emfadl Gharneet, were exchanged here the day before yesterday by the Spanish Minister, the Marquis de Potestad-Fornari, and Cid Mohammed Torres for the Sultan.

The first portion of the indemnity, amounting to 1,000,000 dollars, is payable to-morrow, but there seems to be some doubt whether the money has yet arrived at Mazagan, where the payment is to be effected. When I was at that port on the 27th ultimo I was informed by the Governor that not more than about half, say 600,000 dollars, had as yet been received by him from the Sultan. As His Majesty quitted Morocco city on the 21st May for Rabat, it is quite possible that the fact of his absence will lead to dilatoriness on the part of the officials left in charge, and that delay may consequently arise in acquitting this obligation. I am informed, however, by my Spanish colleague that his Government will be disposed to accord any reasonable postponement that may be asked for by the Sultan.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 284.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 11.)

(No. 55. Most Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Madrid, June 11, 1894.

I HAVE just seen the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He informs me that the Italian Minister at Tangier is of opinion that the recognition by foreign Representatives of the new Sultan at Rabat would be premature.

Señor Moret considers it desirable that a Spanish man-of-war should be ordered to Tangier.

A rising at Fez is feared by Father Lerchundi. Señor Moret is anxious to learn the views of the French, German, Italian, Austrian, and British Governments as regards Morocco. The Spanish Minister there has received instructions to act in concert with the other foreign Representatives. The German Ambassador is represented by Señor Moret as showing satisfaction at this fresh difficulty for Spain, and as having stated he regarded the Treaty of Peace with Morocco as worthless.

Germany appears also to be endeavouring to persuade Italy to adopt the same course as herself with regard to their Commercial Treaty, and to fix a definite date for ratification.

Señor Moret hopes, in the interest of the Queen-Regent, that personal influence may be brought to bear on the Emperor of Germany, since Germany seems to be actuated by vindictive and hostile feelings at the present juncture.

No. 285.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 11.)

(No. 33.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Tangier, June 11, 1894.

THE foreign Representatives, at a meeting held this morning, determined not to request their Government at present to send men-of-war into Moorish waters, but to express the desire that one or two be held ready at hand in case of need.

Disturbances do not appear to be apprehended by the Sultan's Agent at Tangier; but he refuses to bring the Sultan's death to the knowledge of the Sultan's authorities at the ports and at Fez.

Circulars of a tranquillizing character are being addressed by us to the Consular officers residing at the ports.

No. 286.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 11.)

(No. 34.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Tangier, June 11, 1894.

MR. CONSUL MACLEAN writes to me from Dar-al-Baida reporting that gangs of soldiers are deserting in order to plunder and pillage, and that the whole country-side is in a very unsettled condition. The late Sultan's camp will arrive to-morrow or the day after at Rabat. The people in camp seem to show a growing disposition in favour of Mulaï Ismaïl as Sultan.

Abdul Aziz has been proclaimed at Dar-al-Baida and vicinity.

The Vice-Consul at Fez and the missionaries at Morocco city have been warned to exercise prudence.

Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" would be very useful here as a means of communicating with Rabat and Dar-al-Baida.

No. 287.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Marquis of Dufferin.[*]

(No. 15. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Foreign Office, June 11, 1894.

THE following information has just been telegraphed by Mr. Satow:—

"The Sultan died on the 7th instant. The men in the camp at once proclaimed as Sultan Abdul Aziz, his father's favourite son, who is only 16 years old, and is at this moment at Rabat. Abdul Aziz' eldest brother, Mulai Mohamet, is at Morocco, where he is confined to a small house in his father's Palace, no one being allowed to have access to him.

"Though Abdul Aziz is generally popular, and holds a strong position at Rabat, the partisans of his elder brother and of his uncle, Mulai Ismael, are not unlikely to offer opposition."

Mr. Satow having communicated the above intelligence to his foreign colleagues, they all agreed not to recommend to their respective Governments the immediate presence of men-of-war in Moorish waters, but to suggest that one or two should be kept ready and within reach in case of emergency.

No disturbances appear to be apprehended by Cid Torres, the Sultan's Agent at Tangier.

Mr. Satow favours the immediate recognition of Abdul Aziz, but I am disposed to think that it would be more prudent to wait until we learn the attitude of the two capitals, Fez and Morocco city.

It is desirable that you should ascertain the views of the Government to which you are accredited, and with that object you should enter into confidential communication with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 288.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

(Secret.)
Foreign Office, July 11, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, marked Secret, of to-day's date, communicating paraphrases of telegrams from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier on the death of the Emperor of Morocco, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request you to represent to the Lords of the Admiralty that it would be desirable that one of Her Majesty's ships should be dispatched without delay to Gibraltar, in case its presence should be required in Moorish waters.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

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[*] Also to Sir Clare Ford (No. 15), Sir H. Drummond Wolff (No. 30), Sir E. Malet (No. 10), and Sir E. Monson (No. 12, June 12).

No. 289.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 12.)

(No. 47.)

Tangier, June 6, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a Circular note, which, in common with my colleagues, I have received from the Sultan's Agent at Tangier, stating that His Shereefian Majesty is about to send an expedition against the tribes of the Gharb to punish them for acts of highway robbery, caravan-plunder, murder, pillage, and robbery with violence committed by them, which have been repeatedly complained of to him by foreign merchants and others. He further requests me to issue stringent orders to British merchants and protégés residing at Tangier and in the towns adjoining the said province to withdraw their property from the hands of their protégés and agricultural partners, and sever their connection with them, inasmuch as most of them are guilty of inciting to the commission of the offences complained of, in order that when the expedition arrives the property of foreigners will have been withdrawn, and all loss be thus obviated.

The statement that complaints have been made of acts of disorder committed in the Gharb is undoubtedly true. During the Sultan's absence last autumn at Tafilelt the postal couriers between Laraiche and Rabat were frequently attacked and robbed, and complaints were addressed to the Court by this Legation as well as that of France. The Sultan's Vizier for Foreign Affairs, writing to the foreign Representatives in a Circular, of which a copy was inclosed in my despatch No. 158 of the 28th October last, expressly informed us that as soon as the expedition to Tafilelt should have been accomplished and the Governors had returned to their respective ports, the persons guilty of these acts would receive condign punishment. It seems probable that the foreign Representatives were intended to take this as a warning to advise the withdrawal of foreign property from the district indicated. In a note dated four days later, but which did not reach me until the middle of December, Cid Emfadl Gharneet distinctly suggests that this step should be taken, but in such a manner that the natives may not become aware of its object, and place themselves beyond the reach of the Sultan. As there was no immediate probability of the threat of an expedition being carried out, it seemed unnecessary to advise British subjects to take measures to protect their interests, more especially as the Moorish Government had not been equally explicit with my colleagues. Now, however, it has taken care to make its intentions known to all the foreign Representatives without any ambiguity of language, and it becomes necessary that the course to be pursued should be decided on without delay.

At a meeting of the Diplomatic Body for quarantine business on the 29th ultimo, there was some conversation regarding the answer to be returned to the Circular of Cid Mohammed Torres, and a day or two later a draft note was circulated by the Portuguese Minister, Senhor Colaço, who is Doyen, for adoption by his colleagues. In this draft he proposed to refer to the terms of the Treaties, and to say that, instead of calling on the Portuguese "ressortissants" to withdraw their property from the care of protégés and partners, he would wait until he was informed by the Moorish Government of the names of the protégés accused of crime or bad conduct, in order that they might be proceeded against according to the principles of equity; adding that, of course, the Sultan's forces must respect the wheat, barley, and other crops belonging to foreign subjects and protégés, and that if the animals are not able to remain on the scene of operations, the Government must assign localities at a sufficient distance, where they might be fed and watered, unless it were ready to take on itself the responsibility for losses which might occur for want of these precautions.

My German and Austro-Hungarian colleagues made a note on the Circular that they had no protégés in the Gharb, and took no interest in the matter, while those of Belgium, Spain, the United States and France declared their readiness to reply in the sense of Senhor Colaço's draft. The Italian Chargé d'Affaires, however, had reserved his opinion, desiring to consult with myself in order that we might act together. Later on, the Spanish Minister also reconsidered his decision.

The exact amount of British capital invested in the Gharb is at present unknown to me, for it is with the greatest difficulty that those who are engaged in agricultural partnership can be induced to give information as to their proceedings. That it is probably considerable may be deduced from the fact that there are eleven British subjects, besides a Joint-Stock Company, who between them have thirty-nine such

partners, and six "semsars." The latter are by Treaty entitled to as complete protection as if they were British subjects, and they are held to come under British jurisdiction. The native agricultural partner is not entitled to personal protection except to this extent, that he cannot be arrested without notice being given to the Consular authority (Article IX of Madrid Convention, Article 5 of French Agreement of the 19th August, 1863), but as his property is held in common with that of his foreign partner, it practically enjoys foreign protection also. There is perhaps no greater anomaly than these partnerships, the property of which is certainly exempt from seizure by the Moorish authorities, and yet is not entirely under the jurisdiction of any foreign Tribunal. It is not surprising, consequently, if the number of these agricultural partnerships shows a constant tendency to increase year by year. Their statistics are not easy to obtain, for, with the exception of those of the British Legation, I am assured that no lists are furnished to the Moorish Government.

Some of my colleagues have been obliging enough to communicate to me the figures relating to the district of the Gharb. Thus, Germany has only five of these employés, France about twenty, Belgium has between thirty and thirty-five, all belonging to one Belgian subject, Italy over fifty, while eleven British subjects and a British Joint-Stock Company between them have thirty-nine. The numbers for Spain, the United States, and Portugal are unknown to me. It is chiefly in cattle, sheep, and growing crops that the property of these partnerships consists. In addition, it would probably not be too much to assert that, owing to the system of advances, by far the greater part of all the grain, pulse, and wool produced virtually belongs to foreigners long before the arrival of harvest, or of the shearing season. The magnitude of the interests that are at stake can be easily inferred.

On the other hand, it is an undeniable fact that robbery of the mails, resulting in the partial disorganization of the courier service, and plunder of peaceable wayfarers, have been repeatedly committed by people of the Gharb, and the authorities defied with impunity. To require of the Sultan that he should inform us beforehand who are the individual offenders, when his only means of making his authority felt, and of ascertaining who are guilty, is to send a force sufficient to overawe all opposition, to refuse to withdraw the property held in the joint names of foreigners and their partners until the names are communicated, and to warn the Sultan that he will be held responsible for all the damage of which his troops may be the cause, is virtually to place a veto upon the measure which he proposes. It is to give a further blow to his already weakened authority, and practically to substitute for it the irregular protection of the certificates granted by the foreign Legations.

Without dwelling upon the abuses that are undoubtedly committed in respect both of the appointment of "semsars" and issue of certificates of so-called employés, which were described at length in the Report inclosed in Sir West Ridgeway's despatch No. 109 of the 10th July, 1893, it does not appear unreasonable to say that the system is so tainted with corruption as not to be worthy of consideration in comparison with the maintenance of the authority of Government, apart from which no sort of public order is possible.

The course, then, which I should be disposed to adopt in the present instance, and in which the Spanish Minister and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires concur, is to propose to the Sultan's Government to give a reasonable time, say, until the end of the harvest in September, for the delivery of the crops in which British subjects are interested, and to assign localities to which they may withdraw their cattle in security. I should further incline to supply to the Government a list of the "semsars" and employés of British subjects, with a request that I may be informed which of them are accused of crimes of the kind indicated in the Moorish Circular, so that the former may be dealt with by the Consular Courts, and that in the case of the latter, the employer may receive due notice.

I beg to inclose a draft of a note embodying these points, to be addressed by me, if your Lordship approves, to Cid Mohammed Torres.

The Italian Chargé d'Affaires has drafted a note of similar purport, the principal differences in it being that he asks the Moorish Government to specify more exactly the tribes which are to be proceeded against, while he makes no suggestion as to the provision of places for the temporary isolation of sheep and cattle. I understand that the Portuguese Minister intends to adhere to his original draft, but the French Minister does not appear as yet to have taken any decision.

In addition, and pending your Lordship's instructions, I have addressed the inclosed Circular to the Consular officers at Tangier, Laraiche, and Rabat, acquainting them with the proposed expedition, and directing them to inform the British subjects

interested, in order that they may take such steps as they deem advisable in advance for the security of their interests, and also calling for carefully-framed statements of the character, amount, and value of those interests.

If your Lordship approves of the draft note to the Sultan's Agent, I beg that I may be so informed by telegraph, in order to lose no time in warning British subjects of the date by which they must place their property in safety.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 289.

Hadj Mohammed Torres to Mr. White.

(Translation.)

(Compliments.) *Tangier*, 19 *Dilkaadeh*, 1311 (*May* 25, 1894).

AS repeated complaints have been increasingly received by His Shereefian Majesty from foreign merchants and others against the Kabila of the Gharb, to the effect that they attack and seize people's property openly, and they are not obedient in complying with their obligations, and that they are engaged in highway robbery, in plundering caravans, and in murdering, pillaging, and attacking people and robbing them with violence, it is incumbent on the Government to adopt strong measures against them, and to take in hand their punishment and turn them into the right way, for it is only by punishment that such rebels can be corrected. Under these circumstances, the Sultan has commanded me to inform you that he is about to send an expedition against them to punish them and to drive them back from their evil ways, in order that you may issue stringent orders to the merchants of your nation and to your protégés residing at Tangier and in the towns adjoining the said province to withdraw their property from the hands of their protégés and Mokhalata in the Gharb in time, and abandon their connection with them, as the most of them are those who incite the evil-doers among their brethren of the tribe to rob people's property and to bring great misfortune upon them, as we have pointed out, until the sum of their evil-doings has grown large, in order that when the expedition arrives there they (foreigners and protégés) will have withdrawn their property from them, so that they should not lose any of it.

A reply (is requested). May you continue in prosperity. Peace.

(Signed) MOHAMMED-BEN-EL-ARBI TORRES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 289.

Proposed draft Letter to Cid Mohammed Torres.

(Compliments.)

I HAVE received your letter of the 25th May, 1894 (19 Kadeh, 1311), addressed to Mr. White, in which you inform me, by command of the Sultan, that he is about to send an expedition into the Gharb to punish the tribes of that district for acts of brigandage committed by them. You ask me to issue stringent orders to British merchants and protégés at Tangier and in the towns adjoining the Gharb to withdraw their property from their protégés and agents, as most of them incite the evil-doers among their brethren of the tribe to rob people's property, and to bring great misfortune upon themselves. And you request me to give you a reply.

His Majesty the Sultan is no doubt aware that the property of British subjects and protégés in the Gharb, which is in the hands of their agents and agricultural partners, consists to a great extent of flocks and herds and growing crops, in which they have invested considerable sums of money. To chastise the evil-doers of whom complaint has been made that they have committed the various crimes mentioned in your letter is no doubt necessary, and is within the rights of His Shereefian Majesty. At the same time, great care ought to be taken that the property of British subjects is not injured, for in that case the responsibility for compensation would fall upon the Moorish Government. It is reasonable, therefore, that a term should be fixed by which the British subjects should withdraw their property, that is to say, the termination of the millet harvest in September, so that they may be able to remove the grain which belongs to them and store it elsewhere; and with respect to flocks and herds, that convenient places should be assigned where they may be placed in safety.

I have the honour further to inclose to you a list of "semsars" and "mukhalata" of British subjects in the Gharb, in order that you may point out to me which of them are accused of inciting to crimes of the kind indicated in your letter, so that if they be "semsars" they may be tried by the authority from which they depend, and if "mukhalata" that the employer may know what is alleged against them.

Peace.

Inclosure 3 in No. 289.

Circular addressed to Mr. de Vismes de Ponthieu, Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Tangier; Mr. Lewis Forde, British Vice-Consul, Laraiche; and Mr. John Frost, British Vice-Consul, Rabat.

Tangier, June 6, 1894.

Sir,

IN common with other foreign Representatives, I have received notice from Cid Mohammed Torres that the Sultan is about to send a military expedition into the Gharb to punish the tribes for various acts of murder, highway robbery, and rebellion of which they have been guilty, and he requests that notice may be given to British subjects and protégés in order that they may withdraw their property from the hands of their "semsars" and "mokhalata."

I am requesting instructions from Her Majesty's Government as to the reply to be given to this Circular, but, in the meanwhile, I deem it my duty to request that you will inform British subjects resident in your district, in order that they may, if they think fit, take precautions to place their property in a place of safety, as far as may be practicable. I have to instruct you further to endeavour to ascertain from individual subjects the character and value of the property which they have intrusted to their agents or hold in partnership with natives, taking care to ascertain all the particulars, and to avoid any irregularities that may be attempted, with the very natural object of affording protection to the property of natives, who are not, however, entitled to obtain it. I have no means of forming an idea of the date of the proposed expedition, but it is possible that you may be in a better position to obtain trustworthy information about the Sultan's movements.

On the receipt of the instructions which I am expecting from Her Majesty's Government, I shall probably address you further on this subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 290.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 12.)

(No. 48.)

Tangier, June 6, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch, and in illustration of the feelings with which the Moorish Government regard the question of protection, I have the honour to transmit translation of the note addressed to me on the occasion of the release of the two agents of Messrs. Lamb and Lapeen, who had been so long detained in prison on the pretext that they were Sheikhs.

The first part of the note is concerned with these two particular cases; and after stating that, in compliance with my demand, they had been released and sent to Dar-al-Baida, it goes on to complain that foreign merchants, in adopting "mokhalitin" (variously designated in English as agricultural partners, agents, or employés) and "semsars," fail to observe Treaty stipulations.

With regard to "semsars," a practice has grown up of employing eight, or more, in place of one or two, as provided by Treaty, and they sometimes take them from among Government officials, such as Sheikhs. Moreover, every "semsar" protects a large number of friends, and enables them to refuse payment of taxes and other dues.

In respect to "mokhalitin," neither merchants nor protégés observe Treaty obligations, for they have begun to take to themselves as many as fifty or sixty, and to these "mokhalitin" other individuals join themselves. The "mokhalit" encourages them in refusing to pay taxes or discharge their obligations, and though himself not entitled to

protection, presumes to protect others. This disregard of the authority of local Governors is daily increasing, or, as the note picturesquely puts it, "the reins of their power have become loosened, and harm has fallen upon their tribes owing to these people not performing their obligations."

This anarchical condition of things is attributed to the "obstinacy" of foreign merchants, and their resistance to the Governors on the behalf of their native "agents." The note ends by stating that instructions have been sent to Cid Mohammed Torres to address the foreign Representatives on this subject, and to endeavour to concert measures with them for the limitation of the employment of "semsars" to the number fixed by Treaty, and greatly to reduce the number of "mokhalitin."

There is one slight slip in this statement of the case, namely, that merchants doing a small business are confined by Treaty to one "semsar," there being, in fact, no such limitation. The rest of the picture is undoubtedly fairly correct. For instance, I am informed that every French house established at Dar-el-Baida is allowed six "semsars," the legal number being two, the ground being that, as the Consul's district includes Rabat and Mazagan, he may give additional two for each of these ports, whether the firm has branches there or not. I am acquainted also with a case in which a Belgian trader has two "semsars" on his own account, two more on behalf of a Belgian firm not established in Morocco, which he represents, and two more for a French firm, making six in all. The French Legation first introduced the practice of allowing "semsars" to firms not established in the country. We imitated their example on the ground that, as long as the Moorish Government permitted this additional privilege to be enjoyed by French merchants, it must be claimed for British traders. The Spanish Legation has recently followed suit.

With regard to "mokhalitin" there is no doubt that their number has largely increased of late, especially at Dar-al-Baida. Two British firms there have each of them about fifty, while a single German firm at the same port has over a hundred. It is stated that the peculiar circumstances of the local trade render this necessary.

The grain and pulse which form a large portion of the exports have to be purchased in the interior, and for this native agents are indispensable. At Saffi, however, where business is equally flourishing, there are hardly any "mokhalitin," and goods intended for export are sold to foreign merchants at their own doors. Probably it is the active competition between rival houses at Dar-al-Baida that has given rise to the existing system which has struck such deep roots. I believe that the statements contained in the Vizier's note with regard to the way in which the native protégé of either class protects his friends and relatives are true in a very large measure. Even if our own Consular officers are willing to compel the "mokhalitin" of British subjects to pay their taxes regularly, I greatly doubt whether this is true of all nationalities, and the system must be judged not by the exceptions, but by what happens in the majority of cases.

My German colleague has received a note from Cid Emfadl Gharneet framed in almost identical language. He informs me that, as far as his personal inclinations are concerned, he is ready to advocate the abolition of every class of protection in exchange for increased commercial facilities, but considers that any such proposal would have but slight chance of adoption so long as there is one Power that considers it her interest to maintain the existing system. Others would consent to give it up if Mixed Courts were established guaranteeing the proper administration of justice, or if foreigners were allowed freely to acquire land in the interior. I confess that the German Minister's suggestion appears to me the only one that is at all practical, but past experience seems to show that it too is scarcely realizable.

I propose, if your Lordship approves, to address a reply to Cid Emfadl Gharneet informing him that I shall be ready to listen to anything that may be said to me on this subject by Cid Mohammed Torres, and to co-operate with the Moorish Government in any proposals directed towards insuring the better execution of Treaty stipulations. At the same time, it would, I think, be desirable to point out to him the points in which he appears to have misinterpreted the existing Treaty provisions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW

Inclosure in No. 290.

Cid Emfadl Gharneet to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

YOUR letter has been received, in which you say that you have reported to your Government the answer I had given you regarding the two employés of British subjects belonging to the districts of Kaïd Cid Abdesselam Benreshid and of Kaïd Cid Hamed-ben-el-Arbi-el-Mediuni, saying that Shereefian orders had been issued to these two Governors to release the two employés in question, and to send them to the Shereefian Court, as you had interceded on their behalf, so that His Majesty might look into the statement of their Governors to the effect that they are Sheikhs. You further state that it appeared to your Government from this that the Government does not wish to release them, as they are employés of two merchants of their nationality, and that your Government has ordered you to demand that they should be sent to you or to your Consul at Dar-al-Baida.

I have brought your letter to the knowledge of the Sultan, and His Majesty has commanded the Naïb Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres to examine the lists of the Sheikhs of the Governors which were sent to him formerly as to whether the two agents in question are included in them among the number of the Sheikhs or not, so that, should this be the case, the truth of the report made by the Kaïds to the effect that they were Sheikhs will be made to appear, or otherwise the contrary.

But in any case they have been released, and have been sent to Dar-al-Baida, and our lord has commanded me, oh friend! to inform you that the merchants in adopting "mokhalitin" and "semsars" do not observe the Treaty stipulations, to the effect that those among them who carry on an extensive trade should have two "semsars," and those whose carry on a moderate trade should have only one, but they have begun every one to employ eight or more, and even those who do no trade at all have begun to employ them and make their livelihood out of them. In adopting them they do not exclude the officers of the Government, such as Sheikhs and the like, but they take them from among them, and if there is any discussion with them on the subject they allege that they are not in the service of the Government. And to every "semsar's" tent twenty tents and more of those of his brethren join themselves, and they offer resistance to the Governor on their behalf when he claims from them the payment of the regular taxes and of the dues devolving upon them, and protects them, although the protégé is not entitled to protect anybody else.

So also neither they (the merchants) nor the protégés follow Treaty provisions in their employment of "mokhalitin," and it has begun to be the habit for one of them to take fifty or sixty "mokhalitin," and to the tent of every "mokhalit" a great number of the tents of his brethren join themselves, and he opposes the Governor in their favour, and encourages them not to pay their taxes nor perform their obligations to the Government, nor give people the rights which they may have availing against them, and he protects them, although he himself has no protection, and is still much less entitled to protect others; and he himself, if he refuses to comply with the aforesaid obligations, together with his brethren, or calls down upon himself the authority of the Government, the latter can compel him to comply with them, or exercise such authority against him after giving notice in accordance with Treaty.

I am further commanded to state that the breach created hereby against the authority of the Governors has widened, and that the reins of their power have become loosened, and harm has fallen upon their tribes, owing to those people not performing the said obligations together with them, and upon all men, as they are unable to obtain their rights from the same people. And they have become anarchical through the obstinacy of the merchants and their resistance to their Governors on their behalf, and if any of these Governors stretch his hand out against any of them they bring false accusations against him.

I am further to state that His Majesty has issued his Shereefian Order to the Naïb Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres to speak to the foreign Representatives on that subject in the manner which may recommend itself, and to endeavour to mend this breach by arranging this matter with them in accordance with Treaty, that is, to compel the merchant who does a large trade to content himself with two "semsars," and to abandon whatever is in excess of this number; and the merchant whose trade is moderate to content himself with one "semsar," and to abandon whatever is above that number; and (people in general) to limit themselves to two or three "mokhalitin" chosen among those

who are allowed by Treaty to enter under protection or into "mokhalata," that is, those who are not in the service of the Government or under any pursuit, and to compel the "semsar" to limit himself to one tent, and not to intervene in matters concerning another tent, as the protégé cannot protect others, and the same as regards the "mokhalit."

His Majesty has commanded me to inform you of this in order that you may assist Torres in the matter, as you belong to a friendly Government, and will not consent to this breach on the rights of the Government as regards its subjects, nor will you approve of it.

May you remain in good health.

Finished the 6th Dil Kaade, 1311 (12th May, 1894).

(Signed) MOHAMMED EL MUFADDAL BEN MOHAMMED GHARNEET.

No. 291.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 12.)

(No. 50.)

Tangier, June 7, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 43 of the 18th ultimo, reporting a conversation with Señor Galicia on the subject of means to be taken to suppress contraband trade in arms, I have the honour to state that the Marquis de Potestad Fornari, who has just returned from leave, tells me that he was requested by Señor Moret to endeavour to induce the foreign Representatives to sign an Agreement embodying the measures they were disposed to adopt, Señor Galicia having, as it appears, reported that all were ready to enter into some such undertaking. He found, however, that this was somewhat anticipating events, but he has sounded the French and German Ministers and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, who have all declared to him that they are ready to do something.

I reminded my colleague of what I had said to Señor Galicia, namely, that the initiative ought to come from the Sultan's Agent, and that only at his request could foreign Governments be expected to move in the matter. He agreed with me on this point, and said he should so report to Madrid.

The principal measure that has been proposed is the sequestration of arms which may be found in the possession of foreign traders at Tangier in such quantities as to make it evident that they are intended for sale to natives. Without your Lordship's express authorization, I am under the impression that I could not undertake to enforce this against British subjects.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 292.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 12.)

(No. 10.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Berlin, June* 12, 1894, 4·30 P.M.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 10 of yesterday's date relating to affairs in Morocco, I have the honour to report that the Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs told me to-day that the German Minister at Tangier had been instructed to telegraph if Europeans should be in danger. The Imperial Government intend to maintain an attitude of reserve for the present. They have not sent any men-of-war, and they desire to avoid interfering.

No. 293.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 12.)

(No. 39.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Vienna, June* 12, 1894.

IN Count Kálnoky's opinion, the death of the Sultan of Morocco at the present moment is a grave misfortune. He hopes all the Powers will unite to maintain the *status quo*, but he is afraid that danger may come from the side of France.

No. 294.

Sir Clare Ford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 12.)

(No. 36.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, June* 12, 1894.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 15 of 11th June.

I hear privately from Baron Blanc that his latest news from Madrid and Berlin is that there is a tendency in both those capitals at the present moment to enter into negotiations with France respecting African affairs in general, and that Count Tornielli is of opinion that no objection to such a course is entertained at London.

As to the question of the Morocco succession, the Italian Government are waiting for further information.

M. Ressmann telegraphs that, as it would be impossible for France to find herself in a more advantageous position with regard to the general state of affairs, the opinion in Paris is that nothing should be done in Morocco without the co-operation of France.

Baron Blanc says that Turkey seems to be quite indifferent with regard to what passes to the south of Tripoli, and that he has formed that opinion from what he hears from Constantinople.

The Italian Government reserve their decision in the present state of affairs, and will await the course of events.

No. 295.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 12.)

(No. 57.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June* 11, 1894.

I RECEIVED a private note from Señor Moret simultaneously with your Lordship's telegram No. 30.

His Excellency states that a French man-of-war has been ordered to proceed to the coast of Morocco to protect French interests, and that the Spanish cruizer "Venadito" is to proceed to Tangier.

(Sent to Tangier.)

No. 296.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 12.)

(No. 58.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June* 12, 1894.

THE Spanish cruizer the "Conde de Venadito" has been ordered to Tangier.

The "Legaspi" starts for Mazagan this evening in order to receive the first instalment of the indemnity.

The "Isla de Luzon" is now at Melilla. A company of marines goes with each of the two first-named vessels.

The Governor of Melilla has had an interview with Muley Arafa at Melilla. Satisfactory assurances were given respecting the attitude of the Riff tribes, and the Prince stated his belief that Abdul Aziz would be successful.

News has been received at the War Office from Ceuta to the effect that Abdul Aziz will be recognized by the tribes in that neighbourhood.

(Sent to Tangier.)

No. 297.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 12.)

(No. 59.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June* 12, 1894.

SEÑOR MORET, whom I have just seen, suggests that France, England, Italy, and Spain should each send a war-ship to Tangier, and that these vessels should convey their respective Ministers to Rabat for the purpose of formally recognizing Abdul Aziz as soon

as he has been proclaimed at Fez. His Excellency thinks this would be the best means to secure order and preferable to keeping men-of-war at Tangier, where they could be of no use.

The appearance of a ship of one of these four nationalities at Mazagan, Casa Blanca, Mogador, and Rabat might be advantageous. Muley Araaf is he thinks loyal to Abdul Aziz, and a demonstration as above sketched might insure the succession undisturbed.

The French Government are sending ships to Algiers, and Señor Moret's scheme has been submitted to them by the French Ambassador.

France, the Minister states positively, is in favour of the *status quo;* but I gather from his Excellency's language that Germany is disposed to put difficulties in the way of an understanding.

He has heard that the German Agent at Cairo has lately been acting in opposition to Lord Cromer.

No. 298.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 12.)

(No. 35.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 12, 1894.

THE "Venadito," Spanish man-of-war, has arrived. I am informed by the Spanish Minister that the "Legazpi" was to sail last night from Cadiz for Mazagan, having on board troops for disembarkation in case of necessity, and for protection of the treasure lying at that port for payment of the indemnity, if requested by the local authorities.

Instructions have been received by the Spanish Minister to act harmoniously with his colleagues. He will therefore ask whether the "Venadito" should not return to Algeciras in pursuance of the understanding reported in my telegram No. 33.

No. 299.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 18.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 12, 1894, 4 P.M.

CONFIDENTIAL communications are being exchanged as to the attitude to be adopted by the Powers in view of the Sultan's death. Before recognizing any one of the candidates for the Throne, it will probably be considered judicious to wait and see what course events take.

Your suggestion respecting the "Bramble" will be referred to the Admiralty, who have, meanwhile, been requested to at once dispatch an additional man-of-war to Gibraltar.

No. 300.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

(Secret.)
Foreign Office, June 12, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris has reported, by telegraph, that a French squadron composed of the vessels named in the margin,* and commanded by Admiral Bourgeois, has left Toulon for Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

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* "Hoche," "Neptune" (iron-clads); "Tage," "Lalande" (cruizers).

No. 300 A.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 12, 2·0 P.M.)

(No. 15.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, June* 12, 1894, 1·15 P.M.

A FRENCH Squadron, consisting of two iron-clads, the "Hoche" and the "Neptune," and two cruizers, the "Tage" and "Lalande," under Admiral Bourgeois, received orders yesterday afternoon to start for Tangier, and left Toulon without delay.

No. 300 B.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 12.)

(No. 16.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Paris, June* 12, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of yesterday regarding affairs in Morocco, M. Hanotaux, whom I have just managed with difficulty to see, tells me that he is in favour of delay.

Abdul Aziz is, according to M. Hanotaux, only 14 years old, and not 16, and he is of opinion that it would be better to await the decision of the Council of Notables, and to find out what is the feeling in the towns.

His Excellency has no preference for one candidate over the other.

No. 300 C.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 13.)

(No. 17.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Paris, June* 13, 1894.

WITH reference to my telegram of yesterday, I have the honour to report that the French Squadron, according to an announcement made to-day, has not sailed for Tangier, but is under orders to cruize within sight of the coast of Morocco.

It is reported that other vessels are held in readiness at Toulon, and that the Reserve Squadron is to await further orders at Cape Agde in the Gulf of Lyons.

No. 301.

Sir Clare Ford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 13.)

(No. 38.) *Rome, June* 13, 1894, 3·45 P.M.
(Telegraphic.) P.

THE Italian ship of war "Lombardia" will leave Spezia this afternoon for Gibraltar. It is to await further orders there, but its probable destination is Tangier.

No. 302.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 13.)

(No. 61. Most Secret.) *Madrid, June* 13, 1894.
(Telegraphic.) P.

M. ROUSTAN called on me and read two telegrams from his Government. One states that France is anxious to maintain the *status quo;* the second, received to-day, describes an interview between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Lord Dufferin, in which it was agreed that the two Governments should act in harmony, and practically in concurrence with the proposals of Spain as reported in my telegram No. 59.

The French Ambassador agrees with Señor Moret and Mr. Satow, that the recognition of the young Sultan should be made at once. He said that his Government would only send a dispatch-boat to Tangier, but would keep two battle-ships and a cruizer at Algiers to be ready in case of emergency. His language was most friendly.

The Austrian Ambassador, who called soon after, expressed anxiety that the conduct of Germany was tending to bring France and Spain nearer together, and endangering the position of the Monarchy.

Señor Moret had consulted M. de Radowitz, and the German Ambassador had replied roughly that the attitude of his Government would depend on the fate of the Commercial Treaty.

This answer had it seems been approved at Berlin.

No. 303.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 13.)

(No. 40.) *Vienna, June* 13, 1894.
(Telegraphic.) P.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 12 of yesterday, Count Kálnoky thinks that it would be well if the Powers recognized, without loss of time, the young Abdul Aziz as Sultan of Morocco. Promptness in this matter would have a good effect on the new Sultan and his supporters. His Excellency urges that this recognition should be simultaneous on the part of Powers, and at same time a distinct understanding should be arrived at that the *status quo* should be maintained. Count Kálnoky was to receive Spanish Ambassador as I left him, who informed me that he was instructed to advise immediate recognition of Abdul Aziz.

No. 304.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 13.)

(No. 36.) *Tangier, June* 13, 1894.
(Telegraphic.) P.

THIS afternoon Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" leaves for Rabat to obtain information, and she will return I hope to-morrow night.

Before her return we can learn nothing for certain as to the prospects of Mulai Abdul Aziz.

No. 305.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 13.)

(No. 37.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 13, 1894.

HAVING had a conversation with the French Minister, we consider that it would be better to wait until some official notification is received from the Moorish Government regarding the accession of Abdul Aziz, and we should then be able to confer with our colleagues as to the mode we should suggest to our respective Governments in which to make the formal recognition.

No. 306.

*The Earl of Kimberley to the Marquis of Dufferin.**

(No. 17. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 13, 1894, 7 P.M.

A PROPOSAL has been made by Spanish Government that Spanish, French, Italian, and British men-of-war should be dispatched at once to Tangier, and embark the respective Ministers and convey them to Rabat, where they should recognize Abdul Aziz subject to his being formally recognized as Sultan at Fez.

It is suggested further that ships of the four navies should be sent to the ports of Mogador, Mazagan, and Casablanca.

Her Majesty's Government are disposed to think that such measures would for the present be premature, and might possibly place the Powers in a very embarrassing position. This view is shared by the French Government, who consider it advisable, before taking any action in the matter of the new Sultan's recognition, to see what may be the attitude of the Council of Notables.

No. 307.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Marquis of Dufferin.†

(No. 18.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 13, 1894.

MOROCCO. I was informed to-day by M. Decrais that the French Government are dispatching two iron-clads and two cruizers from Toulon to an Algerian port near the frontier of Morocco. The French Minister at Tangier will also have a dispatch-vessel placed at his disposal, and should the latter be sent away for any reason, she will be replaced by one of the two cruizers.

[‡A British gun-boat is at present at Tangier, at Mr. Satow's disposal.]

A British squadron, of equal strength to the French, will be assembled at Gibraltar, where it may be expected to be in readiness in a week's time.

No. 308.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 35.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 13, 1894.

FOLLOWING is for the present for your own confidential information only:—

M. Decrais spoke to me to-day about the Spanish proposal for a joint demonstration in Morocco mentioned in your telegram No. 59 of yesterday. His Excellency

* Also to Sir E. Malet (No. 15,) Sir C. Ford (No. 19), Sir E. Monson (No. 14), and Mr. Satow (No. 20).
† Also to Sir E. Malet (No. 16), Sir C. Ford (No. 20), Sir E. Monson (No. 15), Mr. Satow (No. 21), and Sir H. Drummond Wolff No. 34).
‡ Not to Tangier.

stated that his Government considered it advisable, before taking any action in the matter of the new Sultan's recognition, to see what will be the attitude of the Council of Notables.

Her Majesty's Government are disposed to think—and the French Ambassador told me that his Government share this view—that the action proposed by the Spanish Government might lead to serious embarrassment if prematurely taken.

No. 309.

Eastern Telegraph Company to Foreign Office.—(*Received June* 14.)

Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, London, June 14, 1894.

Dear Sir Thomas,

RESPECTING the paragraph in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of last night concerning our cable between Tangier and Gibraltar, that "the line was monopolized during the whole of Monday night by the telegrams transmitted by the British Minister to the Foreign Office," I inclose herewith a telegram received from our Superintendent, showing that just the opposite was the case. Cadiz was occupied sending Spanish work to Tangier for a long time on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, to the detriment of English work, which had to go viâ Carcavellos, Lisbon.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN PENDER.

Inclosure in No. 309.

The Superintendent, Cadiz Station, to Managing Director, Eastern Telegraph Company.

Cadiz, June 14, 1894.

(Telegraphic.)

RE telegram in newspapers saying Tangier cable was taken for English Government work, the opposite was the fact. Cadiz was occupied sending Spanish work to Tangier for a long time Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, to the detriment of English work, which had to go viâ Carcavellos.

No. 310.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received June* 14.)

(Confidential.) *Admiralty, June* 14, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 11th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the decyphers of two telegrams, dated the 13th instant, from the Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean and Senior Officer at Gibraltar respectively; also the decypher of a telegram sent to the Commander-in-chief on the 12th June.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 310.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour to Admiralty.

Fort Opus, June 13, 1894.

(Telegraphic.)

YOUR telegram No. 44 received.

"Arethusa" has been ordered to return as soon as possible to Gibraltar.

Inclosure 2 in No. 310.

Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar to Admiralty.

Gibraltar, June 13, 1894.

(Telegraphic.)
WITH reference to your telegram of 12th June:
"Bramble" sailed (for Tangier).

Inclosure 3 in No. 310.

Admiralty to Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour.

Admiralty, June 12, 1894.

(Telegraphic.)
SEND two battle-ships and a cruizer to Gibraltar in addition to ship already ordered. Report steps taken.

[N.B.—To this telegram no reply has yet been received.]
Admiralty, June 14, 1894.

No. 311.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 14.)

(No. 62. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June* 14, 1894.

TELEGRAMS from Paris are appearing in many of the newspapers relative to the intention attributed to England of occupying Tangier, and thus obtaining the supremacy of the Straits. The Havas Telegraphic Agency is responsible for most of these insinuations.

It would be advisable, with a view to contradicting these assertions, that a declaration should be made in London in favour of the *status quo*.

No. 312.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 14.)

(No. 63. Most Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June* 14, 1894.

I AM informed by the Italian Ambassador in the strictest confidence that he has received instructions from his Government to follow carefully the movements of France, although at the same time Italy expresses great sympathy with Spain.

By dispatching a gun-boat to Gibraltar to await the course of events, Italy shows deference to England.

As the Italian Ambassador has at all times spoken very openly with me, I should be glad to know how far I may take him into my confidence.

No. 313.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 14.)

(No. 64. Most Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June* 14, 1894.

SEÑOR MORET has received telegram reporting peace to prevail at Tangier. He considers that Abdul Aziz should immediately be recognized. The Italian, French, and Austrian Governments have intimated to him their readiness to do so, and France is only holding back till a report is received from her Representative in Tangier. He sincerely hopes that England will join these Powers in recognizing Abdul Aziz.

I regret to have to report to your Lordship the probable resignation of Señor Moret, owing to circumstances which I communicated in my telegram No. 59, Commercial, of the 14th June. Should he be succeeded by the present Ambassador at Paris, French influence will predominate in Spanish politics.

The resignation of Señor Moret is most regrettable.

No. 314.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 14.)

(No. 38.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 14, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 20, I am of opinion that Abdul Aziz, if he were proclaimed at Fez, would not stay sufficiently long at Rabat to enable the Ministers of the four Powers to make their proposed visit. If such were the case, ships would not be required for that purpose.

When the "Bramble" returns to-morrow we shall know his movements.

There would be perhaps no objection to English, Spanish, and French dispatch-boats severally visiting the ports to tranquilize the apprehensions of foreign residents, and to obtain news regarding the local conditions.

I am informed by my French colleague that it is his wish to have a cruizer here in addition to a dispatch-vessel, in case she may be needed.

No. 315.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 14.)

(No. 39.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 14, 1894.

FROM my telegram No. 37 of yesterday's date, your Lordship will have learned the joint opinion of myself and my French colleague in regard to the question of recognition of the new Sultan, and this I am disposed to hope augurs a better understanding than has formerly prevailed between the two Legations.

The Spanish Minister is equally disposed to work in a harmonious way with us both.

No. 316.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 14.)

(No. 40.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 14, 1894.

MR. CONSUL MACLEAN reports in a letter, dated 12th instant, that quietness prevails there. The tribes in the vicinity of Dar-el-Baida are entering into a compact to support Abdul Aziz and to keep the roads open. News of the same character reaches me from Laraiche, Mazagan, and Rabat.

All the foreign Representatives have received official notification of the death of the Sultan, Mulai Hassan, and of the accession of Abdul Aziz. It is uncertain how long the latter will remain at Rabat, perhaps only two or three days.

I shall require fresh credentials, as the ones I have are addressed to Mulai Hassan.

No. 317.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Marquis of Dufferin.[*]

(No. 20.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 14, 1894, 6·40 P.M.

AT an interview which I had with M. Decrais yesterday, his Excellency assured me that the French Government were desirous of acting in concert with England and the other Powers in regard to Morocco of maintaining the *status quo* there.

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[*] Also to Sir H. Drummond Wolff (No. 37), Sir E. Malet (No. 17), Sir E. Monson (No. 16), Sir Clare Ford (No. 21), and Mr. Satow (No. 22).

No. 318.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 36.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 14, 1894.

WITH reference to my preceding telegram, you should now inform the Spanish Government that we consider that the time has not yet come for the adoption of the measures proposed by them, and that it will be more prudent to wait and see how events develop before committing ourselves to such definite action. This view is shared by the French Government, and we hope Señor Moret will also be disposed to agree to it. It is clearly of the greatest importance that the Powers interested in Morocco should act together at this juncture.

No. 319.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir E. Monson.

(No. 17.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 14, 1894, 6·45 P.M.

MOROCCO. Please thank Count Kálnoky for the expression of his views, which are much valued by Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Satow's telegram No. 38, which has been repeated to you, shows that there are practical objections to the adoption of the proposal of the Spanish Government. It appears to be the desire of all the Powers to act in concert, and to maintain the *status quo*. Mr. Satow reports in another telegram that his French and Spanish colleagues are equally disposed to work in harmony with him.

You may communicate all the foregoing information confidentially to Count Kálnoky.

No. 320.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 38. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 14, 1894, 6·50 P.M.

I HAVE received your telegram No. 63.

You may communicate frankly with your Italian colleague. At the same time, you should show no signs of reserve to the French Ambassador, as Her Majesty's Government wish to act in concert with France, as well as with Italy and Spain, in regard to Morocco.

No. 321.

*The Earl of Kimberley to the Marquis of Dufferin.**

(No. 24.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 14, 1894, 9·15 P.M.

HER Majesty's ship "Arethusa" is on her way to Gibraltar, and the following ships of the Mediterranean Squadron will reach the same place on the 20th instant: "Howe" and "Sanspareil" iron-clads, and "Spartan" cruizer.

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* Also to Mr. Satow (No. 23).

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No. 322.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 51.)
Foreign Office, June 14, 1894.

Sir,

IN the circumstances reported in your despatch No. 45 of the 4th instant, and in view of the Sultan's death, I approve your proposal to grant British protection, under the provisions of Article XVI of the Madrid Convention, to the Agents of the British firms of Lamb Brothers and Lapeen, who, in compliance with your repeated demands, have at length been liberated by the Moorish authorities.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 323.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 15.)

(No. 41.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 14, 1894.

THE French and Spanish Ministers and myself, after consultation together, think our best course would be to reply to the Circular of Cid Emfadl Gharneet offering our congratulations to the new Sultan, and expressing our readiness to proceed to Rabat to present our congratulations in person, should His Shereefian Majesty desire it.

(Confidential.)

The Belgian, Austrian, and German Ministers and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires are simply reporting to their Governments the purport of our telegram.

We suggest to our Governments, in the event of their not concurring, to act independently of them.

No. 324.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 15.)

(No. 42.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 15, 1894.

I HAVE received information from Alcazar, dated the evening of the 13th instant, from a confidential agent whom I have sent to Fez, that a courier from Fez had brought news that Abdul Aziz had been proclaimed there, and that he has been acknowledged by the Viceroy, his brother. Everything tranquil at the present moment.

The news of the proclamation of the new Sultan on the 12th instant at Fez and the general quietness is also reported by the Vice-Consul at Fez.

(Secret.)

Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" has returned bringing a letter from Harry Maclean, in which he says that Hamed Ben Moosa is regarded with jealousy by the other Ministers; that they are strong enough, provided they can agree amongst themselves, to keep the youth on the throne. The money they have in hand only amounts to 46,000 dollars, but 120,000 dollars were, I am informed, sent from Tangier to Rabat on the 13th instant. Abdul Aziz is really under 13 years of age. In the opinion of Maclean, a public recognition by the Powers would increase the confidence of the Ministers, and discourage others from laying claim to the throne.

The date for the move to Fez has not yet been fixed.

No. 325.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 15.)

(No. 43.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Vienna, June* 15, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegrams Nos. 13, 14, and 15 of yesterday, Count Kálnoky remarked that the situation depicted in them seemed to be growing in seriousness. He had not received the information which they contained.

Your Lordship's reference to an eventual decision by the Council of Notables somewhat modified Count Kálnoky's views, but his Excellency said that to him it appeared essential that a clear agreement should be come to by the interested Powers as to the maintenance of the *status quo*, which might be announced simultaneously with the recognition of Abdul Aziz.

The Spanish proposals contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 14 seemed to his Excellency to go too far. He had not been informed of them by the Spanish Government.

Count Kálnoky thanks your Lordship for this information respecting Morocco.

No. 326.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 15.)

(No. 44.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Vienna, June 15, 1894.*

ALTHOUGH Count Kálnoky is not surprised that the French should be taking precautions against possible eventualities in Morocco, he thinks that if it were known that they contemplated mobilizing a corps d'armée, it would very much complicate matters.

His Excellency is afraid that the present temper of the French will make an understanding with them on Moorish affairs difficult, especially on account of the irritation felt at Berlin, which the German Ambassador here reports to be increasing.

Count Kálnoky told me that he would like to be of use, but that he knows little about African questions.

No. 327.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 15.)

(No. 65.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June 15, 1894.*

SEÑOR MORET showed me a telegram from the Spanish Ambassador at Paris informing his Excellency of the readiness of France to recognize Abdul Aziz when the news of his accession had been officially notified.

Official notification of the new Sultan's Proclamation having now been given, Señor Moret urges the necessity of his immediate recognition by the Governments of England, France, Spain, and Italy.

Intimation should at once be given to the Spanish Government of the acquiescence of other countries, and their Representatives at Tangier should be instructed accordingly.

Should there be no cause for acting otherwise, I venture to hope that your Lordship may concur with Señor Moret in this matter.

The Spanish Representative at Rome telegraphs that Italy will act in concurrence with England.

The French Ambassador here has received instructions not to leave Madrid for the present. I shall see him this afternoon, when I may have to telegraph to your Lordship.

No. 328.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No 26.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June 15, 1894.*

THE foreign Representatives at Tangier having now received an official communication announcing the death of the Sultan and the accession of his son, Abdul Aziz, the moment appears to me to have come for the recognition of the latter by the Powers. I explained my views to the French Ambassador to-day, adding that I would defer action until I learnt the views of the French Government.

M. Decrais informed me that much importance was attached by the French Minister at Tangier to the attitude of Fez. He promised to communicate with his Government at once by telegraph.

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No. 329.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 24.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June 15, 1894, 7·45 P.M.*

AS you know, France and England have agreed to act in concert in regard to the recognition of the new Sultan.

But in case your French colleague should receive instructions to recognize Abdul Aziz as Sultan of Morocco, you are authorized to do so also without delay or further reference to me.

No. 330.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 52.)
Foreign Office, June 15, 1894.

Sir,

IN his despatch No. 74 of the 7th June, 1893, the Earl of Rosebery requested Sir West Ridgeway to issue a Circular to the British Consular officers under his superintendence instructing them to do what they could, by private and unofficial representations to the local Moorish authorities, to put an end to the cruelties and other malpractices in Morocco to which attention had been called by the Committee of the Howard Association.

I transmit to you herewith a copy of a further communication which has been received from the Association,* stating that a member of their Committee who has recently returned from Morocco reports that he was informed by the British Consular officers at two of the places which he visited that they had received no instructions in that sense.

I shall be glad to be informed what action was taken upon Lord Rosebery's despatch above referred to, and to receive your observations upon the present letter from the Association.

A copy of the reply which has been returned to it is also inclosed,† for your information.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 331.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 53.)
Foreign Office, June 15, 1894.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, and for any observations you may have to offer, copies of correspondence, as marked in the margin,‡ respecting the proceedings of Messrs. Kirby on the coast of Africa to the south of the Cape Juby factory.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 332.

The Earl of Kimberley to Señor del Mazo.

Foreign Office, June 15, 1894.

Your Excellency,

WITH reference to your note of the 5th instant, making inquiries respecting the proceedings of an English Company which is said to have established a trading factory on the West Coast of Africa to the south of Cape Juby, I have the honour to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government are aware that Sir A. Kirby and his sons have designs of opening up trade and mining concessions in that direction, but have no exact knowledge of their proceedings.

* No. 273. † No. 333. ‡ Nos. 276 and 332.

These gentlemen have been warned that they cannot expect support from Her Majesty's Government.

The North-West African Company inform me that Messrs. Kirby have, in fact, established themselves some distance to the south of their own factory, and are trading with the natives, but with very indifferent success. They are said to work from the Canary Islands.

I possess no information on the other two points mentioned in your Excellency's note, viz., the proposed construction of a railway to Tenday, and the alleged detention at Puerto de la Luz of two cases containing arms.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 333.

Foreign Office to the Howard Association.

Foreign Office, June 15, 1894.

Sir,

THE Earl of Rosebery has referred to this Department your letter of the 1st instant, calling attention to the cruelties which continue to be practised in the Moorish Empire, and stating that some at least of the British Consular officers in Morocco do not appear to have been instructed—in accordance with the request made last year by the Committee of the Howard Association—to use their influence with the local authorities with a view to put an end to these malpractices.

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you, in reply, that instructions in the sense promised were sent to Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier on the 7th June, 1893. The attention of the British Legation is constantly given to preventing, as far possible, such cruelties as are referred to in your letter, but, as you appear to be aware, the powers of a foreign Representative in such matters are very limited.

I am to add that a copy of your letter under reply will be sent to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, with instructions to report upon the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 334.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 16.)

(No. 51. Confidential.)

My Lord,

Tangier, June 9, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit an interesting Report on the history and antecedents of the Consular body at Tetuan, which has been furnished to me by Mr. Morant. Most of the particulars it contains have been confirmed to me from other quarters.

I should add that Señor Navarro, the Spanish Consul at Tetuan, is a man of the highest character.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 334.

Mr. Morant to Mr. Satow.

Consular Agency, Tetuan, May 22, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency copy of a Report which I have drawn up in the Constitution of the Consular Corps resident in Tetuan.

I have compiled this Report from the stories current in the town, which I believe to be fairly reliable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD J. MORANT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 334.

Report on the Constitution of the Consular Corps at Tetuan.

THE Consular Corps at Tetuan, considering its size, contains more men having curious antecedents than probably any other.

There is only one "Consul de Carrière," a Spaniard, of whom nothing need be said, except that he is energetic, and apparently straightforward.

The Italian, Mohammed Katib, began life, that is to say, official life, as a Director in the Customs Bureau at Tangier. There he and his colleague, Benani, amassed a considerable fortune, and were in the zenith of their career when Benani went mad and divulged everything. From this moment Mohammed Katib was obliged to evade justice, and to this end came to Tetuan as an unlikely place to be searched for him. There he made the acquaintance of the Italian Consul, who, upon his request, registered him as an Italian subject, and on his own departure from Tetuan introduced Mohammed as a fit and proper person to take charge of the Consular Agency. It is generally supposed that he makes up for the loss in his income by the sale of protection.

The French Consular Agent, Allah-ab-di, an Algerian by birth, an engineer by trade, says that he found his Algerian compatriots at Oran so unsympathetic that he accepted the post of Consular Agent at Tetuan, with the promise that if he succeeded in his Mission, he would be ultimately sent to Fez. He tells every one publicly that he has even exceeded the hopes placed in him by his Government, and he therefore expects shortly the fulfilment of this promise.

His mode of procedure is simple in the extreme. All who can pay are protected; his prices are said to vary from 12 dollars to 18 dollars, and have been known to go as high as 50 dollars, and no one is refused whatever be his position; the very soldiers of the Basha are protected.

The Austrian Lebady, a native of this town, I believe to have gained his post in the following manner:—

The last Consul, a Jew, had started business as a china merchant. His means failing him, owing to the non-sale of his stock, he found himself reduced to poverty. The present Consul, with whom he was on intimate terms, agreed to buy his stock on condition that he should propose him as Consul. This was effected, and the new Consul duly installed. Since then he has also done a big and flourishing trade in protection.

On the arrival of the Frenchman, two such congenial spirits became at once fast friends, and entered into business relations on the protection system. I suppose the Frenchman, considering his chances good for promotion, told his friend. The latter, in order not to break so fruitful a partnership, determined to see if he could not get to Fez. With this object in view, he sent off a letter to a friend at Court, asking him to try and get him a place, going at the same time to Tangier, resigning his Consular office, and repudiating his nationality. It is said that he has gained his end, having got some employment as customs director at Fez, where no doubt he will continue his career.

The American, present Austrian, and Brazilian Consulates are held by Jews, who are as honest as that race generally is.

No. 335.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 16.)

(No. 52.)

My Lord,

Tangier, June 10, 1894.

IT is with deep regret that I have to report the death of His Shereefian Majesty Mulaï Hassan on the 7th instant, at El Borj Shaouia, not far from Dar Ould Zedou, on the road from Morocco to Tadla. He had been unwell, but on the 3rd instant was somewhat better, and in the morning gave orders for fresh letters to be addressed to the Governors at the coast instructing them with regard to my visit, and to settle any claims that I might bring before them.

Before the Sultan quitted Morocco he had had his eldest son, Mulaï Mohammed, confined in a small house in the Palace, where no one was allowed to have access to

him, and at an early stage of His Majesty's illness, Abdul Aziz, his favourite son, was mentioned as his probable successor in the event of its terminating fatally. On the 5th he was still considered to be no better, and on the night of the 6th it was admitted that his condition was serious. Apparently, he attempted to continue his journey in the direction of Rabat on the 7th, carried in a palanquin so that no one might observe how ill he was, but the movement was too much for his diminished strength, and he expired at half-past 3 in the afternoon. It appears that Abdul Aziz was thereupon proclaimed Sultan, and when the courier left the camp all was tranquil.

Abdul Aziz is at present at Rabat, which may be regarded as the key of the situation, but his position can hardly be secure until he makes himself master of Fez. Possibly he may remain where he is until joined by the army that was marching with the late Sultan.

Mr. Maclean informs me that he has made arrangements with the Governor of Dar-el-Baida for the safety of Europeans at that port. There is probably no danger anywhere for foreigners unless it be at Fez and Rabat, where the population has the reputation of being rather fanatical. I am dispatching letters to the Vice-Consuls at those places, recommending to them that British subjects should be careful not to run any risks, and requesting them to keep me informed of what passes.

I have taken the liberty of suggesting by telegram that one of Her Majesty's ships should be placed at my disposal in order to proceed to Rabat to congratulate the new Sultan, and I think it would produce an excellent effect on the mind of this young Prince if a similar step were taken by the Governments of the other Powers having special interests in Morocco. A formal recognition by the leading European Powers would probably greatly strengthen his position.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 336.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 16.)

(No. 45.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Vienna, June 15, 1894.*

WITH reference to the Proclamation of the Sultan Abdul Aziz, Count Kálnoky agrees with the Spanish Government that the simultaneous recognition of the new Sovereign should not be delayed now that an official notification of the Proclamation has been made to the Representatives of the Powers at Tangier.

Any danger to be apprehended from rival pretenders would, in the opinion of his Excellency, be diminished by this step.

Count Kálnoky has been begged by the Spanish Government to urge the Cabinet of Berlin to associate Germany with the other Powers now acting in concert, and, complying with this request, he has spoken in this sense to the German Ambassador at this Court.

No. 337.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 16.)

(No. 66. Most Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June 15, 1894.*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 64 : Morocco.

I am informed by the Italian Ambassador that the Minister for Foreign Affairs was mistaken in his views as to the attitude of Italy, which is as yet undecided.

The German Ambassador is most unconciliatory in his language in public as well as to the Government.

The Austrian Ambassador appears still undetermined.

No. 338.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 16.)

(No. 68.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June 16, 1894.*

THE German Ambassador informed me yesterday that he had received a telegram from Paris, stating that France and England had signed an Agreement relating to the affairs of Morocco. His Excellency spoke with some bitterness. The object of the German Government in delaying to recognize the Sultan is to put difficulties in the way of the payment of the indemnity due to Spain from Morocco.

The Treaties can hardly pass both Houses before the autumn, but arrangements are being made for carrying them through the Senate.

No. 339.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 34.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June 16, 1894, 5·35 P.M.*

WE hear from Madrid that the Representatives of England, France, and Spain recommend that their respective Governments should empower them to acknowledge the receipt of the letter in which the Moorish Government announced the accession of Abdul Aziz to congratulate the new Sultan, and to express their readiness personally to pay their respects to His Majesty at Rabat should he desire it. This proposal is strongly supported by the Spanish Ambassador here. What view do the French Government take of the question? I should like your Excellency to ascertain whether the proposed steps meet with their approval, and whether they will join in it.

No. 340.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 25.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June 16, 1894.*

DISTURBANCES in the Gharb district.

You are authorized to address a note to Cid Torres, as proposed in your despatch No. 47 of the 6th instant. I presume, however, that the expedition against the tribes will not be carried out in existing circumstances.

No. 341.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 37.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June 17, 1894, 1 A.M.*

MR. SATOW'S telegram No. 43, just repeated to you, makes it clear that the foreign Representatives at Tangier, including the French, are ready to recognize Abdul Aziz. We have, however, not yet heard from the French Government what steps they propose to take. Meanwhile, I am informed by the Spanish Ambassador that France refuses to recognize Sultan Abdul Aziz, giving as their reason the danger of such a step, unless taken concurrently with all the other Powers.

Can you ascertain how the matter stands?

No. 342.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 45.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June 17, 1894, 5·30 P.M.*

THE report which you refer to in your Secret telegram No. 68 of the 16th instant, as to our having signed an Agreement respecting Morocco with France, is, of course, quite unfounded.

My last communication to the French Government on the subject of Morocco was an inquiry, which, after seeing the Spanish Ambassador yesterday, I requested Lord Dufferin to make of M. Hanotaux, as to whether his Government were willing to instruct their Representative at Tangier to join his colleagues in congratulating the new Sultan on his accession, and in offering to proceed in person to Rabat, should His Majesty desire it, to pay their respects to him.

We attach great importance to unanimous action on the part of all the Representatives at Tangier, and we are perfectly open in our communications with Germany and all the other Powers.

No. 343.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 47.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 17, 1894.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 59 of the 12th instant, I conclude, from Mr. Satow's telegram No. 43, that there is agreement among the foreign Representatives at Tangier as to the expediency of recognizing Abdul Aziz. But we have not yet received any reply from the French Government.

Germany, while expressing her readiness to conform to the action of those Powers which are specially interested in Morocco, has given us no indication as to what line of action she favours.

I am in communication with the French and other Governments with a view to obtaining explanations.

No. 344.

*The Earl of Kimberley to Sir E. Malet.**

(No. 23.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 17, 1894, *midnight.*

I HAVE just repeated to you a telegram from Mr. Satow,† from which it appears that the recognition of Abdul Aziz is contemplated by the Representatives of all the Powers at Tangier. Her Majesty's Government now consider this step advisable, but are still awaiting a reply from the French Government, for whose views they asked in the first instance. I am informed by M. del Mazo that, according to a telegram which he has received from his Government, France holds back, giving as the reason for her refusal to act that recognition without the unanimous co-operation of the Powers would be dangerous.

Ascertain what view of the question is taken by the Government to which you are accredited.

No. 345.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 18.)

(No. 162.)
My Lord, *Vienna, June* 15, 1894.

HAVING been able to furnish your Lordship by telegraph with a full exposition of Count Kálnoky's views in regard to the situation created by the death of the Sultan of Morocco, and to the policy which should be pursued by the Powers chiefly interested in that State, I have but little to add as to the nature of the conversations which I have had with his Excellency during the last two or three days upon this subject.

Count Kálnoky has, of course, been interviewed several times by the Spanish Ambassador, but he tells me that the information which your Lordship has communicated to him through me has been far more detailed, and consequently far more useful, than anything which he has heard from Señor Valera.

* Also to Sir E. Monson (No. 23), and Sir Clare Ford (No. 30)
† See No. 348.

As your Lordship will have seen by my telegrams, Count Kálnoky was at first of the opinion that the unanimity of the Powers and their determination to maintain the *status quo* would best be shown by the simultaneous recognition of the youthful Abdul Aziz; but having learned from your Lordship's telegrams that there is a question of the meeting of the Council of Notables, he at once agreed that the prospect of an important decision being taken by that Assembly materially modified the apparent expediency of binding the Powers to identic action by the step proposed by Spain.

From the outset Count Kálnoky has said that the pacific solution of this crisis seemed to him to depend upon the conduct of France, and he is much pleased, and I think a little surprised, at the readiness with which the French Government have declared their desire to act in concert with that of Her Majesty. He told me that he had feared that in the present temper of the French Government, and the excited condition of public opinion in France over the Anglo-Belgian Agreement, such concert between the Powers would not be so easily arrived at.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

No. 346.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 18.)

(No. 163.)
My Lord, *Vienna, June* 15, 1894.

COUNT KÁLNOKY sent to ask me to call upon him this afternoon, and told me that the Spanish Ambassador had been with him, and had again urged the immediate recognition of Abdul Aziz as Sultan of Morocco.

Count Kálnoky said that, as official notification of the Proclamation of Abdul Aziz had been made to the foreign Representatives at Tangier, he agrees with the view of the Spanish Government, on the ground that such recognition will enhance the prestige of the young Sultan, and diminish the chances of his possible rivals.

The recognition should, of course, be simultaneous on the part of all the Powers.

His Excellency added that the Spanish Government had requested him to urge the German Government not to hang back, but to associate themselves with the concerted action of the other Powers; and that he had spoken in this sense to-day to the German Ambassador here.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

No. 347.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 18.)

(No. 69. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June* 17, 1894.

SEÑOR MORET is anxious, on account of a telegram received from the Spanish Ambassador in Paris that France had declined to recognize the new Sultan except in concert with the other Powers. A partial recognition might, in the opinion of M. Hanotaux, be the cause of a civil war. His Excellency is inclined to think that the attitude of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs is attributable to the influence of Germany, which is anxious to put difficulties in the way of the payment of the Moorish indemnity.

News has been received here confirming report of the mobilization of a French army corps in Algeria conveyed in your Lordship's telegram No. 33.

Mr. Satow has repeated to me his telegram No. 43.

No. 348.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 18.)

(No. 43.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 17, 1894.

A DRAFT reply to Cid Emfadl Gharneet's note has been agreed upon by myself and the Representatives of France, Spain, and Portugal, in which we congratulate Mulaï Abdul Aziz and offer to pay our respects to His Shereefian Majesty at whatever time and place may suit him best.

The remainder of our colleagues are merely sending congratulatory messages, as they have received no instructions about a visit.

No. 348 A.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 18.)

(No. 20.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Paris, June* 17, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that M. Hanotaux is now quite willing that Abdul Aziz should be recognized as Sultan of Morocco by our Agents on the condition that this recognition is made simultaneously.

His Excellency seems to be of opinion that Spain should lead the way.

No. 348 B.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 18.)

(No. 23.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Paris, June* 18, 1894.

FROM an interview which I have just had with M. Hanotaux, I learn that he understands that the Representatives of all the Legations at Tangier have agreed upon the terms of a letter recognizing Abdul Aziz as Sultan of Morocco, and that he has acquiesced in this mode of procedure.

His Excellency, while seeing no objection to the proposed visit of the Diplomatic Representatives to Rabat, does not appear to attach the same importance to uniform action in this last respect as the Representatives appear to do.

No. 349.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 18.)

(No. 44.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 18, 1894.

MULAI ABDUL AZIZ has been proclaimed at Mequinez and Morocco. The Spanish transport "Legazpi" returned here from Mazagan this morning, not having succeeded in obtaining the money lying there for payment of the Melilla indemnity.

The Italian Government have sent instructions to M. Gentile to adopt our draft note in its entirety.

No. 350.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 18.)

(No. 45.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 18, 1894.

I HAVE received, in part payment of the Cape Juby indemnity, 5,200*l.*, which sum I am sending home.

No. 351.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 18.)

(No. 12.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Berlin, June* 18, 1894, 4 P.M.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 23 of yesterday, Baron von Marschall informs me that the Imperial Government prefer to allow the present state of affairs in Morocco to become clearer before hurrying to recognize Abdul Aziz as Sultan. It is uncertain at present whether the Sultan's position would be assisted or damaged by his recognition by the foreign Powers.

No. 352.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 18.)

(No. 13.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Berlin, June* 18, 1894, 5·36 P.M.

MOROCCO. With reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 25 of this day's date, Baron von Marschall has informed me that he will communicate with Rome and Vienna upon the subject.

No. 353.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 18.)

(No. 46.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Vienna, June* 18, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 23 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report that I saw Count Kálnoky, who expressed astonishment at the hesitation of the French Government with regard to the immediate recognition of the new Sultan of Morocco, as the information received by him was to the effect that all the Powers were agreed upon this point.

His Excellency has instructed the Austrian Ambassador in Paris to press at once the French Government to recognize the Sultan.

Count Kálnoky does not attach much importance to absolute identity of language of recognition, so long as the Powers act simultaneously in the matter. The visit of the foreign Representatives to the Sultan seems to his Excellency a mere matter of detail.

No. 354.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 38.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 18, 1894, 1·20 P.M.

I AM repeating your telegram No. 20 to Mr. Satow, with instruction to concert action accordingly, and am communicating with the Governments of the other Powers. I presume the French Government are doing the same. Pray convey the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for their message.

No. 355.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 27.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 18, 1894, 1·20 P.M.

I AM repeating a telegram received from Lord Dufferin, for your information and guidance.* You should communicate with the other Representatives, and act in concert with them.

No. 356.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir E. Monson.†

(No. 25.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 18, 1894, 1·20 P.M.

INFORM Minister for Foreign Affairs of the contents of Lord Dufferin's telegram No. 20. Add that Mr. Satow has been instructed accordingly, and that Her Majesty's Government will be glad to learn that his Excellency will issue similar instructions to the Representative of his country at Tangier.

No. 357.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 49.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 18, 1894, 1·20 P.M.

ON the receipt of Lord Dufferin's telegram No. 20, repeated to you in my last telegram, I have instructed Mr. Satow to concert action with his colleagues accordingly, and am now communicating with the other Powers.

No. 358.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. MacDonell.

(No. 12.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 18, 1894, 4·30 P.M.

MOROCCO. Recognition of Abdul Aziz.

I am informed that the Portuguese Representative at Tangier is acting in this question in concert with those of Great Britain, France, and Spain. Our latest information from Paris is that France now favours the new Sultan's immediate recognition, on the condition that all the Powers act in concert, and considers that the initiative should be taken by Spain. I have accordingly sent the necessary instructions to Mr. Satow, and Her Majesty's Government hope that the Representatives of the other Powers will be similarly instructed by their respective Governments.

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* No. 348 A.

† Also to Sir Clare Ford (No. 32), and Sir E. Malet (No. 25).

No. 359.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir E. Monson.

(No. 26.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 18, 1894, 7·30 P.M.

PLEASE convey my thanks to Count Kálnoky for his friendly communication reported in your Excellency's telegram No. 46. Our latest information from Paris is that the French Government are now disposed to proceed to recognition of Abdul Aziz. We are now waiting to learn the decision of the German Government, who state that they wish to consult Italy and Austria before coming to a decision.

No. 360.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 84. Confidential.)
Foreign Office, June 18, 1894.

Sir,

IN the course of a conversation which I had to-day with the Spanish Ambassador, I informed his Excellency that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had stated to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris that he now saw no objection to the recognition of Abdul Aziz by Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, provided that this be done simultaneously with the new Sultan's recognition by the Representatives of the other Powers interested, and that M. Hanotaux appeared to consider that the first step in that direction should be taken by Spain. I added that the above intelligence had been telegraphed to Her Majesty's Representatives at the various capitals, and I assured his Excellency that I would let him know immediately if, as had been foreshadowed by a later telegram received from Lord Dufferin, there should be any change on the part of the French Government in their present view of the situation of affairs in Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 361.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 19.)

(No. 53.)
Tangier, June 11, 1894.

My Lord,

ONE or two of my colleagues having suggested that whatever action was taken by us on the present occasion should be of a collective and uniform character, I requested Senhor Colaço to call a meeting, which took place this morning.

After some desultory conversation it was agreed that those of us whose Governments were able to dispose readily of vessels of war should telegraph home suggesting that one or two ships be held in readiness at a convenient point, so as to be able to proceed to Tangier if the necessity arose, but not to ask for their presence until it is seen how events will turn out.

It was also decided that the news of the Sultan's death should be communicated to Cid Mohammed Torres, and that the latter should be urged to address the Governors of the ports and of the city of Fez recommending them to take the necessary measures for the protection of foreigners and their property. I expressed my willingness to leave this task to any two or three of my colleagues who might be selected for the purpose, but as it seemed that some of the foreign Representatives were resolved in any case to interview him on the subject, I withdrew my proposal. It was then proposed that I should myself undertake to be the medium of breaking the news to him, and as this was unanimously accepted, I undertook the mission.

Cid Mohammed Torres, I found, had already received the information from an unofficial source. He received it with apparent unconcern, and in answer to a question, gave it as his opinion that Prince Abdul Aziz would be accepted as Sultan, since he had been frequently spoken of as the late Sultan's probable successor. He did not anticipate any troubles breaking out nor any danger to foreigners. When I requested him to communicate with either the Viceroy or the Basha at Fez and the Governors of the ports recommending them to adopt precautions for the preservation of public tranquillity, he replied that it was no business of his, and that the maintenance of order was the function

of each individual local authority. Eventually, however, he consented to give me a letter to the Basha of Fez simply recommending foreigners to his special care. It is probable that, having received no official information, and being practically without any authority to act until he is confirmed in his post, he does not venture to make himself a channel for announcing an event of such far-reaching importance.

Returning to the Portuguese Legation, where my colleagues were still assembled, I acquainted them with the result of the conversation, and it was concluded that in presence of the unwillingness of Cid Mohammed Torres to give instructions to the different local authorities, it was desirable that each of us should lose no time in acquainting his Consular officers on the coast with what had happened—in order to avoid anything in the character of a panic. The inclosed Circular, which I drew up, was approved, and several of my colleagues expressed their intention of adopting it textually.

On the occasion of the death of Sultan Sidi Mohammed in 1873, when the authority of his successor was resisted by the inhabitants of Fez and by some of the tribes, not being established until six months later, no foreigners appear to have been molested. There seems to be little reason, therefore, for anticipating danger to Europeans, except, as I have already stated, at Fez and Rabat. I have written to the Amin Mukhri at the former place, who on several occasions has manifested a very friendly disposition, specially recommending foreigners to his care, and I hope that the fact of Abdul Aziz being himself on the spot may insure the safety of Europeans at Rabat.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 361.

Circular addressed by Mr. Satow to Consular Officers in Morocco.

Tangier, June 11, 1894.

Sir,

I REGRET to have to announce to you the death of His Shereefian Majesty the Sultan on the road between Morocco and Rabat on the 7th instant. The Prince Abdul Aziz was proclaimed Sultan by the Ministers and troops present with the deceased Sovereign.

I do not anticipate that there is any danger to the personal security of British subjects, and it is desirable to avoid causing any alarm among either foreigners or natives. In case, however, you should note any signs of effervescence among the tribes, you should lose no time in reporting to me.

The Governor of is, of course, responsible for the lives and property of foreigners.

[To Fez: I transmit to you herewith a letter from Cid Mohammed Torres to the Basha recommending the latter to have a special care of the lives of foreigners, but I believe it abstains from mentioning the Sultan's death.

It is unnecessary for me to impress on you more than ordinary circumspection in your intercourse with Moorish officials as long as the authority of the new Sultan is not completely established.]

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 362.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 19.)

(No. 54.)
Tangier, June 11, 1894.

My Lord,

FROM later advices received this afternoon by special steamer from Dar-al-Baida, chartered by Mr. Maclean, I learn that the Sultan's death really took place on the night of the 6th at Dar Ould Zedou, but was concealed until the army reached Kasbah Miskinu on the following afternoon.

On the 8th a forced march was made to Zetat (Zeltat on Bianconi's map), and it was expected that an entry would be made into Rabat on the 11th or 12th. Advices had been dispatched to Mulaï Abdul Aziz, requesting him to come to meet the army, so as to make his entry in State.

As is natural under the circumstances, many of the late Sultan's following have already taken themselves off, the first impulse being to return home to place their

belongings in safety. Two of the late Sultan's brothers, who were in command of separate detachments, have already returned to Morocco city, and it would not cause any surprise if Mulaï Mohammed, the eldest son, were released from confinement and proclaimed Sultan there. It is not considered, however, that his chances would be great, as he is not popular, and has no money to distribute. Although Abdul Aziz has been proclaimed by the army, it appears that feeling has begun to waver, and that a movement is on foot in favour of Mulaï Ismaïl, an elder brother of the late Sultan. The principal supporter of Abdul Aziz is Cid Hamet-ben-Moosa, whose life has already been threatened. If he should be assassinated, the chances of Abdul Aziz being Sultan would be greatly diminished.

From Dar-al-Baida Mr. Maclean reports that the country-side is in a most disturbed condition, and all the roads are unsafe. The army was encamped on the night of the 10th only 8 or 10 miles from Dar-al-Baida. I inclose copy of the instructions addressed by him to the Vice-Consuls at Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador, which appear to be judiciously framed. He has also informed the Scotch missionaries at Morocco city, and advised the Vice-Consul at Fez as to the precautions to be taken.

Probably we may expect to hear of faction fights occurring in various localities amongst the tribesmen, who, now that government is in abeyance, will profit by the opportunity to avenge their private quarrels.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 362.

Consul Maclean to Her Majesty's Vice-Consuls at Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador.

Sir, *Dar-al-Baida, June 9, 1894.*

POSSIBLY at your post and in the surrounding district there may be some excitement in connection with the death of Muley Hassan, the late Sultan of Morocco.

In the camp and in the districts round about here, as well as in Dar-al-Baida itself, Muley Abdul Aziz has been proclaimed Sultan.

Under these circumstances we may hope there will be no serious disturbances in your part of the country, and you should reassure all British subjects who may show signs of fear.

By way of precaution, it would be well if you advised all compatriots who happen to live outside your town to come inside, to keep within their houses at night, and to refrain from discussing the situation with natives.

You should keep yourself well informed of what is going on in the districts adjacent to your port, and report to me immediately any news of an alarming nature.

You should request the Governor of your town to guard against any accident to British subjects or their property.

In the improbable event of your being of opinion that the lives of British subjects are in danger, you should, if a steamer is in port, endeavour to retain her as a refuge in case of necessity.

If, in your opinion, the lives of Europeans may be in danger later on, although for the time being they are safe, you should report to me.

An accord with your colleagues with regard to measures of precaution is advisable.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

No. 363.

Sir H. MacDonell to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 19.)

(No. 72.)
My Lord, *Lisbon, June 15, 1894.*

A PERSISTENT rumour is current here that the Portuguese iron-clad corvette "Vasco da Gama" is about to proceed to Tangiers. A conference took place yesterday, it is reported, between the Commanding Officer of that vessel and the Board of Admiralty, subsequently to which urgent orders were issued to complete the equipment of the "Vasco da Gama" without delay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. MACDONELL.

No. 364.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 19.)

(No. 14.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Berlin, June 19, 1894.*

AFFAIRS in Morocco. Instructions have now been telegraphed by Baron von Marschall to the German Representative at Tangier to join his colleagues when they recognize the new Sultan.

No. 365.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 19.)

(No. 70.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June 19, 1894.*

I HAVE received a note from Señor Moret, begging me to express to your Lordship the gratitude of the Spanish Government for the friendly manner in which Her Majesty's Government has acted towards Spain in her present difficulties.

No. 366.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 19.)

(No. 71. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June 19, 1894.*

A PORTION of the first instalment of the indemnity due to Spain has, the Minister for Foreign Affairs informs me, arrived at Mazagan, and will be delivered to the Spanish Government.

His Excellency does not intend immediately to press for the rest.

No. 367.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 19.)

(No. 46.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June 19, 1894.*

I HAVE received information from an authentic source at Morocco city that Mulai Abdul Aziz was proclaimed Sultan there on the evening of the 9th June. Everything is tranquil, and business goes on as usual.

No. 368.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 19.)

(No. 47.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June 19, 1894.*

AS the "Tage," French cruizer, arrives in Tangier to-day, is it your Lordship's desire that I send a telegram to Gibraltar for Her Majesty's ship "Arethusa"?

No. 369.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 28.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June 19, 1894.*

WITH reference to your telegram No. 47 of to-day, you are authorized, whenever you consider that the presence of Her Majesty's ship "Arethusa" would be desirable, to telegraph for her to Gibraltar.

No. 370.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 55.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 19, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 48 of the 6th instant, inclosing translation of a note from Cid Emfadl Gharneet respecting the alleged abuse of the system of foreign protection in Morocco by the employment of an undue number of semsars and mokhalitin, and I concur in the tenour of your proposed reply to the Moorish Government on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 371.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 19, 1894.

WITH reference to my letter of the 9th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that the sum of 5,200*l.* has been paid to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier on account of the indemnity due to the North-West African Company from the Moorish Government.

Mr. Satow reported the receipt of the money yesterday, and added that he was remitting it home.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 372.

Señor del Mazo to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 20.)

(Translation.)
My Lord, *Spanish Embassy, London, June* 20, 1894.

WITH reference to previous communications which I have had the honour to address to your Excellency on the subject of the illegal traffic in arms in Morocco, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch received by the Secretary of State from the Spanish Consul at Laraiche.

I beg your Excellency to be so good as to renew your instructions for the suppression of the traffic in question, the harm which results from the arming of the Kabyles being well known, as well as their inclination to revolt and to cause civil war in the Empire.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) C. DEL MAZO.

Inclosure in No. 372.

The Spanish Consul at Laraiche to Señor Moret.

(Translation.)

THE arms come in great part from the United States; the American depôt for this purpose is kept at Birmingham by the firm of C. H. Laubenburg and Co. A large supply, continually increasing, comes from Hamburg, and very few come from the coast of Malaga. In Germany the firms which export arms for Morocco are H. Weickert and Enke of Leipzig, Retzman and Co. of Hamburg, and Beurjon, of the same place, with a house established at Tangier. The supplies of American and English arms are taken into the bay at Gibraltar and placed on the pontoons, from which they are to be transferred to the sailing vessels and steamers which are to land them on the African coast. The more important German consignments of arms are sent direct from Hamburg in special ships, which also sometimes tranship their cargoes on the high sea to other vessels of different nationalities.

The arms are generally landed at night in the great Bay of Tangier, which is accessible at many points, and is therefore difficult to guard. The persons who receive them on the beach, and who deliver them to their respective consignees, are paid 3 dollars for each arm. Numbers of natives from all parts of Morocco come to Tangier to buy the arms. In that town the following firms are engaged in this nefarious traffic: the firm of Beurjon, already mentioned, that of Hassener and Joachimson, these two firms are of German nationality; the firm of Messrs. Sananes and Benasayag, Brazilian protégés, and others of less importance. It is believed that arms are also landed between the English semaphore and the lighthouse of Cape Espartel.

At Tetuan this contraband trade is carried on by some small feluccas flying the British flag and manned by mixed crews. They are summoned at night by the natives of the coasts of the Riff, to whom they sell carbines and cartridges at high prices.

There is no doubt that consignments of arms also find their way across the Algerine frontier, destined for discontented or suspicious tribes in the interior. But it is not known for certain whether these arms are French or American. It has several times been stated in Tangerine newspapers that France is selling artillery with large supplies of ammunition to the Sultan. The last French consignment consisted of two mountain batteries with all the necessary material. They were landed at Tangier by the steamer "Meurthe." Large supplies of arms were also landed between Rabat and Mazagan, on which coast there are plenty of places where certain kinds of vessels can land.

Lastly, it is stated that at this moment one of the German firms referred to above, perhaps that of Beurjon, is negotiating for the sale of 3,000 short carbines (twelve discharges, No. 42) which certain Kabyles near Fez wish to purchase.

No. 373.

Sir Clare Ford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 20.)

(No. 44.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, June* 20, 1894.

THE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs has gone to Turin, and will return to Rome on Friday, when I will carry out the instructions contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 32 of the 18th June.

No. 374.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 20.)

(No. 72. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, June* 20, 1894.

I HEAR from M. Roustan that Germany still holds back in the question of the recognition of Abdul Aziz. The source of his Excellency's information is the French Ambassador in London.

According to Mr. Satow's reports, the German Minister at Tangier sent a letter of congratulation with the others to the new Sultan on the 18th instant, but said nothing about a visit.

No. 375.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 56.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 20, 1894.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 54 of the 11th instant, containing further information relative to the death of the Sultan of Morocco and the state of affairs in the country, I approve the terms of the Circular instructions issued by Mr. Maclean to the British Vice-Consuls at Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador, as well as the other steps which he has taken to reassure British subjects.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 376.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 57.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 20, 1894.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 53 of the 11th instant, reporting the steps you have taken in conjunction with the other foreign Representatives at Tangier in consequence of the death of the late Sultan of Morocco; and I have to inform you that your proceedings are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 377.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 21.)

(No. 48.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 21, 1894.

THE replies to the letters of the foreign Representatives felicitating Mulaï Abdul Aziz have been received by the "Venadito," which returned to Tangier this morning.

The reply, which is couched in cordial terms, states that, with reference to the proffered visit of the French, Portuguese, British, and Spanish Ministers, and Italian Chargé d'Affaires, as the Sultan is about to proceed to Fez and Mequinez, he is precluded from meeting them at Rabat, but that, when he has recovered from his bereavement, and has placed matters on a perfectly satisfactory footing, the visit can take place.

The Sultan, according to latest advices, leaves Rabat on the 25th June.

With regard to the Spanish indemnity, orders have been obtained for the immediate payment of the 600,000 dollars at present lying at Mazagan, and the balance of the fourth instalment will be paid when the Sultan reaches Fez.

No. 378.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 50.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 21, 1894, 3·5 P.M.

MOROCCO. With reference to your telegram No. 72 of yesterday, Sir E. Malet telegraphed on the 19th instant that the German Government had instructed their Minister at Tangier to recognize Abdul Aziz as Sultan whenever the Representatives of the other Powers did so.

It has never been held essential by Her Majesty's Government that all the Representatives should personally proceed to Rabat, or that the form of recognition should be absolutely identical in language.

No. 379.

Sir Clare Ford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 21.)

(No. 45.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, June* 21, 1894, 7·45 P.M.

I HAVE carried out the instructions contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 32.

I am informed by Baron Blanc that his Government, having formed its own decision, has already, on the 17th instant, sent instructions to its Representative at Tangier to notify to the Vizier the recognition of the new Sultan.

Minister for Foreign Affairs informs me that the British, Spanish, and French Agents, having expressed themselves ready to visit the Sultan, the latter, being about to leave for Mequinez and Fez, had declined the offer.

No. 380.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 22.)

(No. 56.)

My Lord, *Tangier, June* 13, 1894.

THIS afternoon I received a call from my French colleague, who came to thank me in the first place for having offered to send by Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" any despatches he might wish to have transmitted to Rabat, an offer of which he had not availed himself, as a French merchant-steamer happened to be leaving for that port at the same time. I said that I had requested Lieutenant Gilpin-Brown to take charge of any correspondence for the French Legation which the French Consular Agent might wish to have delivered here. Count d'Aubigny then informed me that he expected a French dispatch-boat to-morrow, and offered to reciprocate on a future occasion. It was agreed that we should combine our arrangements for the common advantage. He also acquainted me with the intention of the French and Spanish Governments to send men-of-war to Morocco, and suggested that the protection of the ports should be divided between the ships of the three Powers. With respect to this proposal, I said that I trusted it might be found possible to dispense with the presence of war-vessels, adding that it seemed desirable to avoid creating an impression that Morocco was a country where events of an exceptional character, requiring exceptional measures, were constantly to be looked for.

Count d'Aubigny next recurred to the question of a formal recognition of Abdul Aziz by the Powers. Lord Dufferin, he was informed, had pressed the French Government to join in doing this at once. They thought, however, that it was desirable to wait until it was seen how his nomination would be received by the Shereefs of Mulaï Edris at Fez, without whose sanction it was impossible that he should become Sultan. Moreover, we were at present without any official notification from the Moorish Ministry, and there was nothing, therefore, for us to go upon.

I observed that, with regard to recognition of a new Sultan by the Shereefs at Fez, I might remind him that in 1874, on the occasion of Mulaï Hassan's accession, M. Tissot, the French Minister, had presented his credentials to the Sultan at Mequinez before their long and strenuous opposition had been beaten down, as it in fact had to be, by recourse to arms; but I admitted the force of the objection that no official news had reached us, and, in fact, until the return of Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" from Rabat, we should hardly be in possession of information enabling us to arrive at a conclusion as to the probable course of events. I had not attached as much importance to demonstrating to the Moorish people that Prince Abdul Aziz would be supported by the Powers as to convincing the Moorish Ministers of their friendly disposition towards him; in other words, showing, to use the language of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, that they had no predilection in favour of any other candidate. Such an intimation would doubtless be very welcome to the Viziers.

My colleague hastened to assure me that, in his view, there was no question of preferring any other candidate, and that all he desired was that we should not hastily offer to recognize Abdul Aziz until we were officially acquainted with the decease of the Sultan and the accession of Abdul Aziz through the usual channel. Let Cid Emfadl Gharneet or Hadj Mohammed Torres address a note to the foreign Representatives to this effect, and we could then either proceed ourselves to Rabat, or reply in writing.

We agreed that, as it was within the bounds of possibility that Abdul Aziz might remain only a few days at Rabat, it was impossible at present to form a definite opinion as to which of these alternatives would be preferable, and that we must wait until the receipt of information by Her Majesty's ship "Bramble." I promised that I would communicate to him, without delay, any information that I might receive, and we agreed to telegraph to our respective Governments in this sense. My telegram No. 37 was, in fact, drawn up in concert with Count d'Aubigny, who said he should send an identical message, and requested me to inform the Marquis de Potestad of the view which we had arrived at.

I have since seen my Spanish colleague, whose opinion I find to be entirely in concurrence with that adopted by Count d'Aubigny and myself, and he has promised to inform his Government accordingly. M. Moret, it would appear, is very desirous that no delay should take place in officially recognizing Abdul Aziz, and has telegraphed that he is urging the Powers to consent to this. It would be very desirable, I venture to think, that on an occasion of this kind complete unity of

action should exist between the three Powers whose interests in Morocco are paramount, and it might become the starting point of a general concert, without which no improvement in our relations with Morocco can be looked for.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 381.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 22.)

(No. 57.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 17, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a despatch from Vice-Consul Macleod, reporting that the new Sultan had been proclaimed at Fez, and that all the Shereefs and Ulema had given in their adhesion to Mulaï Abdul Aziz.

It is satisfactory to note the friendly feeling exhibited towards Mr. Macleod and the other English people at Fez, which seems to warrant the expectation that foreigners will not be exposed to any danger either in person or property. If things are so at Fez, the population of which has the reputation of being extremely fanatical, the probabilities of a disturbance of the peace between Moors and foreigners at the coast ports become infinitesimally small.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 381.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Fez, June* 13, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to confirm my despatch of yesterday evening, per special courier, informing your Excellency of the news, which reached here yesterday afternoon, of the death of Sultan Mulaï Al Hassan, and of the accession of Mulaï Abdul Aziz, his son, to the throne.

I sent a special courier, as I thought it was possible (though, of course, not likely) that news from the Shereefian camp might reach Tangier viâ Fez quicker than viâ Rabat, should there not happen to be a steamer about to sail from that port.

Last evening, about 8 P.M., after a prolonged conference of the authorities and Notables, Shereefs and Ulema, the Basha proclaimed Mulaï Abdul Aziz all over the city.

On the first spreading of the news the flour-sellers and oilmen immediately closed their shops, amid much grumbling on the part of the poorer classes, who, in many cases, went supperless to bed. Later in the evening Mulaï Abdul Aziz was again proclaimed, and this time it was added that any person who did not open his shop as usual on the morrow would be imprisoned, and have it permanently nailed up. About 8·30 P.M. the Basha sent requesting me to remove at once into town all our effects and animals, and go to live in my warehouse for the present.

Fortunately, this request had been anticipated by our having gone to Miss Herdman's, which is close to the warehouse, and I had left several men in charge of the furniture, &c., at our garden. The animals were placed for the time being under the charge of the Mukuddum of that district till a stable should be formed in town.

I have sent repeatedly to the Amin Muckree to ask where I may see him to discuss the position and make arrangements, but hitherto he has been invisible to any one, even to his own servants.

I am happy to report that so far nothing but friendship towards us all has appeared.

On my household moving into town, a number of the inhabitants of our quarter came, kindly protesting against our doing so, and offering to sit up in parties with us at night.

Miss Herdman tells me she has received similar friendly assurances from their neighbours.

The news seems to have taken the whole place completely by surprise, and the prompt proclamation by Mulaï Abdul Aziz has had a reassuring effect.

But no enthusiasm whatever is exhibited in favour of the new Monarch. In fact, I should say the dissatisfaction is widely spread, but each one fears to be its mouthpiece. The local feelings lean towards Mulaï Ismaïl, the Sultan's brother.

To-day the Basha has been occupied till noon at the Karoueen Mosque, receiving the allegiance of the various Notables to the new Sultan, and all the Shereefs and Ulemas are stated to have concurred without a dissentient.

Hitherto hardly anything disorderly has occurred. A flock of sheep and their caretakers were robbed at Bab Eftuah, the latter having been slightly wounded. That is all I have heard of. Shops, with the exception of flour and oil sellers, are open. Other than retail trade has not, however, been resumed.

At noon the Basha again sent the criers round proclaiming Mulaï Abdul Aziz.

To-morrow the Feast of Baïram will be celebrated, and if it passes over quietly nothing further of interest may happen until the new Sultan appears here in person.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACIVER MACLEOD.

P.S.—The prompt acceptance of Mulaï Abdul Aziz by the Ulema and Shereefs is more largely due, it is supposed, to their terror of the Berbers attacking the town during any interregnum than to any affection they have for him.

J. M. M.

P.S. 2, 3·15 P.M.—The roads outside are reported to be thoroughly unsafe, and large numbers of sheep on the way in for sale against to-morrow's feast have been stolen. The people in the adjacent villages are beginning to come to the city for safety.

J. M. M.

P.S. 3.—The tax-gatherers have all deserted their posts, both at the markets and gates, and sales in the slipper and other markets are proceeding briskly tax free.

J. M. M.

P.S. 4.—The Jews are all safely locked up in their Mellah, and no evil has befallen them hitherto.

J. M. M.

No. 382.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 22.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, June* 21, 1894.

I AM instructed by the Directors of the North-West African Company to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 19th instant, and to thank your Lordship for the steps taken to obtain the overdue instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity, resulting in the payment of the sum of 5,200*l.* on account of same.

The Directors will be obliged if your Lordship will direct that the amount shall be paid to the Company's credit at the London Joint Stock Bank (Limited), Princes Street, City.

The Directors also express a hope that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier will secure the balance of the instalment at his earliest opportunity.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 383.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June 22.*)

(No. 49.) *Tangier, June 22, 1894.*
(Telegraphic.) P.

IN consequence of the Spanish cruizer "Isla de Luzon" calling and landing a party of men at Arzila, which is not an open port, there has been some excitement in the surrounding district. The report was spread abroad that the English were invading Morocco.

Under the present circumstances, it is a matter for regret that any ship of war should touch at other than ports open to trade.

(Secret.)

I am informed that a protest will probably be made by the Moorish Government in reference to what has occurred.

No. 384.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June 22.*)

(No. 50.) *Tangier, June 22, 1894.*
(Telegraphic.) P.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 29, I sent home on the 20th instant the Cape Juby Company's money, as directed.

Yesterday I wrote to Cid Torres, requesting that the balance might be paid.

No. 385.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 29.) *Foreign Office, June 22, 1894.*
(Telegraphic.) P.

YOUR telegram No. 45.

You should endeavour to obtain early payment of the remainder of instalment of Cape Juby indemnity. Meanwhile, the Company desire the amount available to be paid to their credit at the London Joint Stock Bank (Limited), Princes Street, London, E.C.

No. 386.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June 23.*)

(No. 73.) *Madrid, June 23, 1894.*
(Telegraphic.) P.

WITH reference to Mr. Satow's telegram to your Lordship No. 49, I have received from Señor Moret a copy of a telegram which was sent to him by the Spanish Minister at Tangier, explanatory of the "Isla de Luzon" incident. It states that the man-of-war merely touched at Argila to enable some of the officers to pay a visit to the Spanish Consular Agent at that place.

I have communicated the above to Mr. Satow.

No. 387.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 59.) *Foreign Office, June 23, 1894.*

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 56 of the 13th instant, reporting the substance of the communications which have passed between yourself and your French and Spanish colleagues in regard to the death of the Sultan and the recognition of his successor, and I have to inform you that your proceedings are entirely approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 388.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June 25.*)

(No. 58.) *Tangier, June 18, 1894.*

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 47 of the 6th instant, reporting that notice had been given by the Moorish Government to the foreign Representatives that the late Sultan was about to dispatch a military expedition against the Gharb, and submitting draft of a note which I proposed to address to Hadj Mohammed Torres in reply to the request that British subjects might be warned to withdraw their property in the hands of native agents in that province, I have the honour to state that, on inquiring of Hadj Mohammed Torres what course this matter was likely to take, his Excellency informed me that, in his opinion, the new Sultan would be likely to adopt a conciliatory policy, and that we might expect that the expedition would now be countermanded.

The answer of the Sultan's Agent is thus in entire accordance with the anticipation expressed in your Lordship's telegram No. 35 of the 16th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 389.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June 25.*)

(No. 59.) *Tangier, June 18, 1894.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit translation of a note, dated the 8th June, from Cid Emfadl Gharneet, acquainting me with the death of His Shereefian Majesty, the late Sultan, Mulaï Hassan, on the 7th instant, on his way from Morocco city to Rabat, and announcing that all the Viziers, Secretaries, and other officials, both civil and military, who were there present, had agreed upon doing obeisance to his son, Mulaï Abdul Aziz, as his successor. Letters of recognition had at once been dispatched to overtake him at Rabat, where he was then staying, and whither the army forthwith had proceeded to join him. The Vizier concludes by requesting me to transmit this information to Her Majesty's Government. Similar notes have been received by the other Representatives of Powers having Treaties with this country.

I telegraphed the substance of the foregoing to your Lordship on the 14th instant, and I have since received your Lordship's authorization to combine with my colleagues in recognizing the new Sultan.

Accordingly, at a meeting of the Diplomatic Body held yesterday at this Legation, a draft reply to the Vizier for Foreign Affairs, of which I have the honour to inclose a translation, was considered by the foreign Representatives and adopted by the French, Spanish, and Portuguese Ministers and myself, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires giving his adhesion to it later on. It expresses the lively regret with which our respective

Governments have heard of the death of Mulaï Hassan, with whom they had maintained relations of a most friendly character, and also their satisfaction at learning that Mulaï Abdul Aziz had been chosen as his successor. Further, that we had been charged to transmit to His Majesty their congratulations on his accession, and sincere wishes for the prosperity of his reign; and, finally, that we had been severally instructed to pay a visit to His Majesty, in order to express to him the friendly sentiments of our respective Governments, whenever and at whatever place it might be convenient to him.

The Austro-Hungarian, Belgian, and German Ministers stated that they would employ exactly the same language of condolence and felicitation, but that their instructions did not permit them to propose paying a visit to the new Sultan. As this phrase amounts, after all, to little more than an additional expression of courtesy, its omission makes no practical difference, and the unanimous recognition of Mulaï Abdul Aziz by the European Powers represented in Morocco becomes an accomplished fact.

The United States' Consul-General, Mr. Barclay, informs me that he is in accord with myself and the Ministers of France, Portugal, and Spain, and that the draft note accepted by us has formed the basis of his official action.

Our letters will be conveyed to Rabat by the Spanish cruizer "Condé Venadito," arriving there to-morrow morning.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 389.

Cid Emfadl Gharneet to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

OUR Lord, the Commander of the Faithful, has responded to the call of his Master, and went over into the abode of blessedness on the night preceding Thursday, the 7th of this month, at the Shereefian camp, near the house of Wild Zeidoh-el-Musawi. His body has been carried to Rabat to be buried there. May God be merciful unto him (cover him with His mercy)! And all who were present, of the Viziers, Secretaries, Kaïds, and the great officers of State, and of the tribes, Askars, and men of the Geish, agreed upon doing obeisance to his son, the most august and religious and illustrious, our Lord Mulaï Abdul Aziz, may God give him the victory and strengthen him! and his letters of recognition were written at once at the Castles of Beni Meskin, and were sent to His Majesty, exalted in the sight of God, and the Shereefian camp rose, hastening to join him at Rabat; and I inform you so that you may be mindful of this, and inform your friendly Government.

Finished the 4th Dil-Hedjah, 1311 (8th June, 1894).

(Signed) MOHAMMED EL MUFFADAL BEN MOHAMMED GHARNEET.

Inclosure 2 in No. 389.

Mr. Satow to Cid Emfadl Gharneet.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

Tangier, June 17, 1894.

I HAVE transmitted to my Government the contents of your letter of the 8th June, in which you announce to me that your august master has rendered up his soul to God; that his son, Mulaï Abdul Aziz, has been proclaimed his successor by the Ministers, Secretaries, Governors, and the great officers of State, the soldiers, and militia, and that the instrument recording this Proclamation was drawn up at Bourj Meskinu (Bourg Meskinu).

The British Government have, with painful surprise and lively regret, learnt the death of Mulaï Hassan, with whom they had maintained most amicable relations, and at the same time have received with satisfaction the news that the choice of a successor

had fallen upon his son, Mulaï Abdul Aziz, whose praises are in every mouth. They charge me to transmit to the new Sultan their congratulations on his fortunate accession to the Throne, and their sincere wishes for the prosperity of his reign.

Further, I have received instructions to visit His Shereefian Majesty in person, in order to convey to him the verbal expression of the friendly sentiments of the British Government, at whatever time and place may be convenient to His Majesty.

I beg you to bring this letter to the knowledge of your Sovereign, and to inform me of his answer.

Peace.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 390.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 25.)

(No. 60.)
My Lord,

Tangier, June 19, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a letter which I have addressed to the London Joint Stock Bank,* inclosing cheques to the amount of 5,200*l.*, in part payment of the fourth instalment of the indemnity due from the Moorish Government to the North-West African Company (Limited).

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 391.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 25.)

(No. 61. Secret.)
My Lord,

Tangier, June 18, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 59 of this date, I should state to your Lordship that in communicating to my colleagues on the 10th instant the news of the death of Mulaï Hassan, I sounded them as to their willingness to take the step of proceeding to Rabat to offer our felicitations to the new Sultan Mulaï Abdul Aziz. I said that by this act the foreign Powers would show that they were disposed to afford their moral support to the nominee of the late Sovereign, and, as far as we knew, of his Ministers and the army, the expectation being that this would produce a salutary effect upon the minds of any would-be rivals, and greatly diminish the probability of civil war breaking out. Your Lordship is aware of the frequent predictions that the death of Mulaï Hassan would be the signal for the outbreak of disorder and commotion throughout Morocco, and the eventual disruption of the Empire. It seemed, therefore, a measure of prudence to do what lay in our power to avert so great a calamity.

This suggestion met with a hearty approval from my Spanish colleague alone. The French Minister replied that he must take time to reflect, while the German Minister expressed his dissent on the ground that the faintest hint of Abdul Aziz being in any way the nominee of foreign Powers would create a prejudice against him in the minds of the fanatical Moslems of Fez, and do more harm than good ultimately. The idea was, however, readily accepted by Señor Moret, who seems virtually to have adopted it as his own. At any rate, he telegraphed almost immediately to the Marques de Potestad, instructing him to lose no time in recognizing Abdul Aziz, and in offering him support in the widest possible terms.

On the 13th I received a visit from my Spanish colleague, who informed me that the French Minister and Italian Chargé d'Affaires were strongly opposed to immediate recognition, on the ground that difficulties were almost certain to occur at Fez. Nevertheless, Count d'Aubigny had expressed his intention of going to Rabat, in case Señor de Potestad or I went. Later in the day Count d'Aubigny came to see me, and, after a perfectly friendly exchange of views, suggested that it would be more prudent to wait until the prospects of Abdul Aziz became more certain, or, at any rate, until some official notification of his accession reached us from the Moorish Government. I all the more readily fell in with his views, as it seemed much more important to bring

* Not printed.

about an accord between the chief Powers interested than to force on others the adoption of a line of action to which they were not willing parties.

On the morning of the 14th I called on Count d'Aubigny to confer with him, in consequence of my having received your Lordship's telegram No. 20, acquainting me with the Spanish proposal that the four Powers should send ships of war here to convey their Representatives to Rabat conditionally upon Abdul Aziz being proclaimed at Fez, and informing me that this measure was considered premature by both Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France. I found that we were not entirely agreed as to the proposal to send ships of war to several of the ports, for while my wish was to avoid their appearance in Morocco waters as long as there was no apparent danger to foreign life and property, Count d'Aubigny thought it desirable to let them visit the coast in order to calm the anxiety which seemed to be felt by some of the residents. But we both joined in considering that if the Sultan were proclaimed at Fez he would probably not remain very long at Rabat, and that under the circumstances we were not disposed to recommend the dispatch of war-vessels for that purpose.

That afternoon all the foreign Representatives received the official note of the Vizier for Foreign Affairs, conveying to us the intelligence of the accession of a new Sultan, and requesting us to transmit the information to our Governments. Nothing could have been more *à propos*, after the suggestion of Count d'Aubigny that we should not recognize Abdul Aziz until we received some official notification of the event, and I was not surprised when, on the morning of the 15th, he came to tell me that he saw no reason for further delaying the recognition. While still engaged in discussing the steps to be taken, we were joined by Señor de Potestad, who had received, it would seem, instructions to proceed to Rabat, even if no other Representatives were prepared to join him. As, however, it was entirely in harmony with the suggestion which I had myself put forward in the first instance, I found no difficulty in concurring, and Count d'Aubigny being also of the same mind, we drafted the first part of my telegram No. 41, recommending that we should be authorized to reply congratulating the Sultan, and expressing our readiness to proceed to present our congratulations in person at Rabat if such should be His Majesty's desire.

Your Lordship will perceive that Count d'Aubigny and I had thus departed from the idea expressed in my telegram No. 38, this change of view being adopted in consequence of the evident intention of the Spanish Government to send their Representative to Rabat, even if he went alone, which in our opinion was not desirable.

The next step was to endeavour to persuade our colleagues to join us, and a meeting was hastily summoned at the French Legation, which was attended by the Ministers of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and Germany, and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires. After a short exposition of the situation by the French Minister, and our reasons for proposing what might perhaps appear a step not quite in accordance with precedents, he laid before them the draft telegram, and requested their adhesion. The strongest opposition came from Count Tattenbach, who objected to all that could be construed into an appearance of wishing to put any pressure upon the ultimate choice of the Moorish people; and from Signor Gentile, who, in addition to his conviction that no Sultan could be legitimately in possession of the Throne until he had gone through the ceremony of praying at the Mosque of Mulaï Edris at Fez, declared that he could not offer any recommendations whatever to his Government, his position requiring that he should confine himself to reporting facts as they arose for them to decide upon. The Austrian Minister followed the lead of his German colleague, though with greater moderation, and the Belgian Representative expressed his inability to decide upon going to Rabat.

We consequently came to the conclusion to ask our respective Governments to act independently, feeling assured that whatever the three Powers chiefly interested in this country should resolve upon would eventually be acceded to by the others.

That afternoon I received news from a confidential agent, whom I had sent to Fez, as well as from Mr. Macleod, that Abdul Aziz had been proclaimed there. The condition which the Spanish Government had originally attached to his immediate recognition by the Powers, and to our visit to Rabat, had therefore been fulfilled. Moreover, letters had reached me from a trustworthy source at Rabat, urging that a public recognition by the Powers would give His Shereefian Majesty's Ministers confidence, and intimidate rival claimants, if any such existed. This intelligence I lost no time in communicating to my two colleagues.

On the 16th, another meeting took place at this Legation between the French and

Spanish Ministers and myself, at which we drafted a note to Cid Emfadl Gharneet, felicitating the new Sultan in the name of our respective Governments, and embodying a proposal to visit the Sultan at Rabat. During the discussion, I suggested that we should endeavour to make the draft more acceptable to our other colleagues by omitting any reference to the precise place where we should present our respects to Abdul Aziz, but this was overruled by Count d'Aubigny, who pointed out that in that case the Sultan might perhaps put us off indefinitely, and I withdrew my emendation.

Shortly after we had separated, my Spanish colleague returned here to inform me that his Dragoman had just seen Cid Mohammed Torres, and had mentioned to him our plan of going to Rabat. I may say that it was already rumoured in the town that we entertained this idea, and I have little doubt that it had been disclosed with the intention of frustrating what to some appeared like a rash and impolitic step. Be that as it may, Torres expressed a very strong opinion against our doing anything of the kind, and even went so far as to say that he was certain we should not be received. This had consequently caused Señor de Potestad to change his mind, and he now preferred to recur to my previous suggestion to leave out the mention of Rabat. As we had no certain knowledge of the length of time His Shereefian Majesty would remain there, and that the conjecture that he would start almost immediately for Fez appeared highly probable, I agreed with him, and requested that he would inform Count d'Aubigny. I was so convinced that this would become our ultimate decision that I altered my draft, and had a translation prepared for signature accordingly.

Later on in the day Signor Gentile came to say that Torres had spoken to him in the same sense as to the Spanish Dragoman, and had likewise expressed himself similarly to Count Tattenbach. I thanked him for his friendly communication, but simply promised to take it into consideration, as I did not think it justifiable to acquaint him with our last change of plan, as Count d'Aubigny's reply had not yet reached me.

A meeting of all the Representatives had been summoned to be held at this Legation yesterday morning, and in good time I received a note acquainting me that the French Minister accepted the last modification, remarking, as he did so, that he had only agreed to the proposed rendezvous at Rabat at the instance of the Spanish Minister.

Besides those of the Representatives who had attended the meeting of the 16th at the French Legation, there were present the Portuguese Minister and the United States' Consul-General.

After referring to what had passed on that occasion, and ascertaining that they had in the meantime received instructions from their respective Governments, I remarked that the news of the Sultan's recognition by the Shereefs and Ulema (Notables) of Fez had been confirmed by a detailed Report received the previous evening from Vice-Consul Macleod, and that consequently there could be little room for doubting that no reason now existed for apprehending opposition. The news that had reached us from all sides was of an entirely pacific character, and the time had now undoubtedly arrived for us to determine the character of the answer to be returned to Cid Emfadl Gharneet. I then called on the French Minister to read our draft.

I confess that I had entertained great hopes that the alteration introduced during the interval between the two meetings would have conciliated all opposition, as, after all, the offer to pay our respects to the Sultan at the time and place which he might find most convenient amounted to a mere polite formula, inasmuch as it has not hitherto been the practice of the Moorish Sovereign to express any wish of the kind to foreign Representatives. They have always had to take the first step of proposing a visit to Court, and themselves indicating even the date. But this expectation was disappointed.

Count Tattenbach had received instructions to felicitate the Sultan, but not to go to Rabat, and he professed himself utterly unable to accept the latter part of the draft. His example was followed by the Austrian and Belgian Ministers, and by Signor Gentile, the only one who was willing to adopt our formula being Senhor Colaço. The United States' Consul-General contented himself with taking a copy of the draft *ad referendum*. Later on in the day, however, Signor Gentile, having in the meantime telegraphed to his Government, also gave his adhesion.

There remained still one point to be decided, namely, the channel through which our respective replies should be transmitted.

It had been arranged beforehand that as Her Majesty's ship "Bramble" and the French war-vessel "Lalande" had been employed already to carry despatches to Rabat, the turn should now be taken by the Spanish cruizer "Venadito." It seems, however,

that some of our colleagues, whom I might perhaps call the dissentients, were under the impression that this arrangement involved their delivery all together by the officer in command of that vessel, and they therefore expressed their desire to send them through Cid Mohammed Torres, the German Minister having ascertained from Señor de Potestad that he would be willing to allow a messenger from the Sultan's agent to proceed on board to Rabat, as the bearer of his letter and those of the other Representatives who followed his lead. The cruizer accordingly left Tangier this evening with all the replies, which will, no doubt, be delivered at an early hour to-morrow morning.

I understand from a confidential source that the main motive which has actuated Count Tattenbach throughout is a feeling that he ought to preserve his independence *vis-à-vis* the Representatives of Powers which have political interests in Morocco, and that he is careful on all occasions to dissociate himself as much as possible from anything like conjoint action. This is in entire accordance with what I have myself observed from the beginning of my official intercourse with him, and, natural as such a course may appear, I cannot but think that it is prejudicial to the general good.

It has seemed necessary that I should relate at some length the phases through which the question of recognizing the Sultan has passed during these days, because they present faithfully the respective attitudes of the different Legations, and because I am apprehensive that the telegrams I have had occasion to address to your Lordship may have appeared to indicate hesitation and vacillation. They do but reproduce, however, the shifting changes of a diplomatic kaleidoscope, and I trust that the part I have taken in them may meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 392.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 25.)

(No. 160.)
Madrid, June 21, 1894.

My Lord,

THE following appears to-day in a telegram from Tangier, dated the 20th instant, at 8·30 P.M.:—

"The foreign Legations have to-day learnt with surprise that an employé of the French Legation had gone unknown to any one to felicitate the Sultan. The said functionary returned to-day to Tangier."

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 393.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received June* 26.)

Downing Street, June 25, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Ripon to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that he has had under his consideration your letter of the 4th instant, inclosing a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco on the subject of the illicit trade in arms, &c., said to be carried on at Tetuan.

As Lord Kimberley is aware, the Governor of Gibraltar has already, without result, instituted inquiries as to the alleged fraudulent registration of vessels really owned by foreigners as British, but as the 4th paragraph of Mr. Satow's despatch gives some specific instances of such alleged fraudulent registration, Lord Ripon has communicated confidentially to Sir R. Biddulph a copy of the paragraph in question, with instructions to institute a strict inquiry into the truth of the allegations.

With regard to the alleged transhipment of arms by night in Gibraltar Bay, I am to observe that by sections 21 and 22 of "The Port Order in Council, 1886," the movement of faluchos and other small craft in the bay at night is strictly forbidden, and this prohibition is enforced by a patrol by the Government steam-launches which Lord Ripon has reason to believe is efficiently carried out.

In order to give effect to the suggestion in paragraph 8 of Mr. Satow's despatch, that a British officer should be appointed to reside at Tetuan to search for arms and

contraband, it is presumed that authority for the purpose would have to be conferred on Her Majesty's Government by Treaty with the Government of Morocco; but I am to add that, in the event of its being considered desirable to carry out such an arrangement, Lord Ripon will be prepared to ask the Governor of Gibraltar whether an officer of the Customs establishment there, acquainted with Spanish, could be spared to proceed to Tetuan for a time, during which his salary and expenses would, of course, have to be borne by Foreign Office funds.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 394.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received June* 26.)

Admiralty, June 26, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of this day's date respecting the dispatch of a Spanish and French cruizer to the coast of Morocoo, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will state to the Earl of Kimberley that the Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar has been directed, on receipt of a requisition from the British Minister, to send Her Majesty's ship "Arethusa" down the Moorish coast, first calling at Tangier to communicate with Mr. Satow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 395.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 26.)

(No. 51.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 25, 1894.

A CRUIZER was sent down the coast by Spain last week, and one is being dispatched to-day by the French Minister. An English vessel should, I think, be sent in about three days' time, touching at Tangier for her instructions.

No. 396.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 26.)

(No. 52.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 26, 1894.

NEWS has reached me from Fez that on the 19th instant the Hiyaima tribe, who had been hired to guard the environs of that town, began to plunder, with the result that shots were fired and several people killed.

As some fifty of the tribesmen entered the city the inhabitants shut the gates behind them, and practically made them prisoners. No fear, however, so my correspondent reports, is felt within the city, the only danger apparently being that lawlessness may spread outside.

As the courier took six days to bring the news, this may be an indication that the road is insecure.

No. 397.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 26.)

(No. 53.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 26, 1894.

MULAI ABDUL AZIZ, after receiving deputation of the principal people of Fez, left Rabat yesterday morning for the former place.

No. 398.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June 26.*)

(No. 54.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June 26, 1894.*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 51 of yesterday's date, the French cruizer "Lalande" proceeds as far as Rabat only.

I have received a letter from Kaïd Maclean, who fears that there may be slight disturbances around Rabat in consequence of the Sultan having taken with him all the available troops, and who recommends that a ship of war should be dispatched there.

After consultation with my French and Spanish colleagues, we have agreed to consult together as to the steps to be taken on the return of the "Lalande" to-morrow.

No. 399.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Foreign Office, June 26, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that a telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier reporting that a Spanish cruizer had been sent down the Moorish coast last week, and that a French one was dispatched to the same destination from Tangier yesterday. In these circumstances, Mr. Satow urges the advisability of a British vessel being similarly sent in about three days' time, and suggests that, if this is decided on, the vessel should call at Tangier for the necessary directions.

I am to request you to state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Lord Kimberley proposes, with their Lordships' concurrence, to authorize Mr. Satow, by telegraph, to make arrangements in the sense suggested by direct communication with the Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 400.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, June 26, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that he has received from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier a letter addressed by him to the London Joint Stock Bank, inclosing cheques to the amount of 5,200*l.*, in part payment of the fourth instalment of the indemnity due to the North-West African Company from the Moorish Government.

Mr. Satow's letter and its inclosures will be duly forwarded to its destination.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 401.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 30.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June 27, 1894.*

YOU may communicate direct with Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar and arrange for visit of British man-of-war, as suggested in your telegram No. 51 of the 25th instant.

If after the conference with your colleagues, to which you refer in your telegram No. 54, further steps seem requisite, you should communicate with me at once.

No. 402.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 62.)
Foreign Office, June 27, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 59 of the 18th instant, I approve the terms of the note which, in conjunction with certain of your foreign colleagues at Tangier, you addressed to Cid Emfadl Gharneet in reply to his announcement of the death of the late Sultan of Morocco and the accession of Abdul Aziz as his successor.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 403.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 63. Confidential.)
Foreign Office, June 27, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 61, Secret, of the 18th instant, reporting the action taken by the Representatives of foreign Powers at Tangier in regard to the recognition of Abdul Aziz as Sultan of Morocco.

Your proceedings in the matter are entirely approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 404.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June 29.*)

(No. 55.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June 29, 1894.*

REFERRING to my telegram No. 51, I have received a letter from Mr. Vice-Consul Frost by Her Majesty's ship "Bramble," which returned from Rabat to-day, in which he states that the presence there of a man-of-war is unnecessary, as everything is perfectly quiet.

I have acquainted my French and Spanish colleagues of this. The latter expresses it as his wish that the Spanish cruizer be sent away during next week. The former is going to send away the dispatch-boat, but the cruizer he will retain till 48 hours have elapsed after the news that the Sultan has reached Fez and that all is quiet has been received, say, about the 7th proximo.

I propose sending "Bramble" back to Gibraltar on the 3rd proximo, and do not anticipate necessity for bringing cruizer to Tangier.

Mulaï Abdul Aziz is expected to reach Fez about 5th July.

No. 405.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 64.)
Foreign Office, June 29, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatches Nos. 43 and 50 of the 18th May and 7th June respectively relative to the illicit traffic in arms in Morocco, and the measures which it might be desirable to take with a view to suppress it, I transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copies of recent correspondence with the Spanish Ambassador on this subject.*

You are authorized to consult with your Spanish colleague and the other foreign Representatives, and to endeavour to arrive at some understanding for uniform and efficient action.

* Nos. 276, 372, and 407.

I am disposed to agree in your view, that the formal initiative should come from the Sultan's Agent at Tangier.

With regard to the enforcement upon British subjects of any measures which may be agreed upon, I have to observe that under Article 143 of the Morocco Order in Council, Her Majesty's Consul-General has power to make Regulations (to be called Queen's Regulations) for the following purposes, that is to say:—

1. For securing the observance of any Treaty, &c.

2. For the peace, order, and good government of British subjects or British-protected persons, so far as subject to this Order, within any place to which this Order applies, in relation to matters not provided for by this Order.

Under Sub-Article (2) quoted above, it would seem that an Agreement between the Powers might be carried into effect by means of a Queen's Regulation.

The best course will probably be that you should, in the first place, agree with the Representatives of the other Powers as to what is really necessary and expedient, and should then send home a draft of the proposed Agreement for consideration.

A Queen's Regulation could then be drafted here for the purpose of carrying the Agreement into effect, and making British subjects who violate its terms amenable to the provisions of the Order in Council.

If it were found that the Agreement went beyond the scope of what can fairly be embodied in a Queen's Regulation, an Order in Council might be drafted to meet the special requirements of the case.

But it is clear that in the first instance a definite understanding among the Powers as to the measures to be adopted is requisite.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 406.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 65.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June 29, 1894.*

WITH reference to your despatch No. 42 of the 17th May, I transmit herewith, for your observations, copy of a letter from the Colonial Office on the subject of the illicit trade in arms said to be carried on at Tetuan.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 407.

The Earl of Kimberley to Señor del Mazo.

Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, June 29, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your notes of the 5th and 20th instant on the subject of the illicit introduction of arms into Morocco, and the measures which it is desirable should be taken to put a stop to this contraband traffic.

Her Majesty's Government are ready to give careful consideration to any practical proposals which the Spanish Government may make with this object, and will instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to consult with his colleagues, and endeavour to arrive at some understanding for uniform and efficient action.

Mr. Satow has pointed out to his Spanish colleague that before any practical steps can be taken, it will be necessary that the Sultan's Agent at Tangier should take the initiative in formally bringing the matter before the foreign Representives, and this appears to Her Majesty's Government to be undoubtedly the proper course.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 393.

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No. 408.

Consul Harford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 30.)

(No. 30.)
My Lord, *Teneriffe, June 22, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's consideration, the inclosed copy and translation of a letter from the Civil Governor of the Canary Islands, received yesterday evening.

I have directed the Vice-Consul at Las Palmas to report to me the explanation of the Captain of the steam-ship "Niger."

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. H. HARFORD.

Inclosure in No. 408.

Señor Marchante to Consul Harford.

(Translation.)

IT is my duty to inform you, though with great regret, that the Governor of Las Palmas, Grand Canary, has caused to be detained two cases, marked J.L., which were shipped at Liverpool by the British steam-vessel "Niger," and were landed at the port of Las Palmas in transit for Cape Juby on the coast of Africa.

The reason they were detained was on account of suspicions that the contents of the cases were not gin, as stated in the different documents and in the ship's manifest. On examination they were found to contain twenty-five rifles in each, of modern manufacture, but with flint-locks, such as the Moors on the said coast of Africa are accustomed to use.

As certain laws exist with reference to the carrying of articles of war which have not been complied with either by the owners of the vessel or their agents, and, on the other hand the statement that the contents were gin is a clear proof that the said rifles were to be landed fraudulently in African territory, with whose Government ours is at present in negotiation with reference to indemnity of war, I have ordered, in accordance with powers vested in me, the said rifles to be confiscated, and a fine of 500 pesetas to be imposed on the agents of the vessel, retaining my right to hold the owners of the vessel "Niger" responsible, as suspected participators in the fraud committed, to the extent that His Catholic Majesty's Government may think fit; and I have likewise deemed it my duty to inform you of the fact that you may take the necessary steps to avoid for the future vessels of your nationality carrying rifles, ammunition, or any other article of war, unless the owners of the vessel or the consignees comply with the Royal Decree of the 23rd June, 1876.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LUIS GARCIA MARCHANTE.

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